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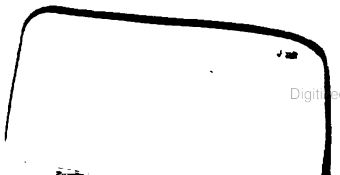

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ERRATA.

P. 28, middle of third paragraph. For "Mason (Dem., Ill.)", read "Mason (Rep., Ill.)".
P. 31, ninth line from bottom. For "853," read "857."
P. 43, twelfth line from bottom. For "Pope Pius IX.", read "Pope Leo XIII."
P. 80, cancel whole paragraph beginning "The President sent to the senate."
P. 126, first paragraph, second line. For "Jan. 3," read "Dec. 30, 1899 (Vol. 9, p. 999)."
P. 139, first line of text under cut. For "Dreifontein," read "Driefontein."
P. 153, second paragraph, second line. Omit words after "Kimberley."
P. 165, under cut. For "Hong-Kong," read "Victoria, Capital of Hong-Kong."
P. 219, third paragraph from bottom, fourth line. For "Stephen B. Stearns," read "Joseph B. Stearns."
P. 286, third line from top. For "news atoms," read "news items."
P. 304, first paragraph, fifth line. For "Tangiers," read "Tangier."
P. 375, third paragraph from bottom, last line. For "feet made last year," read "seconds made last year."
P. 462, fourth paragraph from bottom, first line. For "On May 33," read "On May 23."
P. 492, third paragraph from top, third line. For "colometer," read "bolometer."
P. 493, middle of page. For "Zwinti's," read "Zwink's."
P. 510, first paragraph, tenth line. After "rising," read: "In Peking guns had been trained on the American and British legations."
P. 551, fourth paragraph from bottom, last line. For "subjects a month," read "subjects from each prefecture a month."
P. 563, first line of text above cut. For "farcial," read "farcical."
P. 638. Add to list of Presidential nominees: "Union Reform Party. For President, Seth H. Ellis (O.). For Vice-President, S. T. Nicholson (Pa.).
P. 645, first paragraph, sixth line from bottom. For "fatally wounding," read "seriously wounding."
P. 653, caption under cut. For "New United States Ambassador," read "Nominated United States Ambassador."
P. 667, last paragraph, second line. For "wedded," read "betrothed."
P. 676, first line of text under cut. For "Francois Salsou," read "Francois Salson."
P. 681, middle of page. After "It was announced, July 19," insert the words, "but not confirmed."
P. 710. After "Annexation of the Transvaal," for "On September 1," read "On September 3."
P. 738, bottom paragraph, fourth and fifth lines. For "Walcott," read "Wolcott."
P. 764, third paragraph from bottom, tenth line. For "nineteen geographical miles," read "21.85 geographical miles."
P. 799, bottom paragraph, fifth line. For "annexation of," read "British authority in."
P. 1021, paragraph on "Indiana," last line. For "miles north of Columbus," read "miles southeast of Columbus."

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HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM, M. P.,

BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW
OF
CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 10. MARCH, 1900. NO. 1.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE new year in Great Britain opened gloomily under the shadow of repeated reverses. There was evident anxiety as to the immediate future, and equal evidence of a universal determination to attain, at whatever sacrifice, full recognition of the rights claimed for British subjects and for all men of white races in the Transvaal — the same rights as are secured under British rule in all her South African possessions. Reënforcements and military supplies of all kinds were being rapidly sent forward on a great scale. Meanwhile, the Boers' failure in repeated instances to follow up their victories was giving some comfort. There were no signs of a general uprising of the Dutch population in Cape Colony and Natal, of which some fears had been expressed; though great numbers of the Dutch from those British colonies are known to have left their homes to join the Boer armies. Winston Churchill, having escaped from imprisonment at Pretoria, arrived in Natal and reported the Boers as treating their prisoners according to the proper usages of war. The Boers he regards as not a bloodthirsty people, though some of the Irish in their ranks showed brutality. Mr. Churchill's estimate that 250,000 men would be needed for full defeat of the two republics was deemed preposterous; but on January 2 the admiralty added eight large transport ships to the great number previously chartered; 30,000 men were afloat or ready to embark; and when all the troops then assigned to South Africa should have arrived (between February 20 and March 1) Lord Roberts would be in command of nearly 200,000 men.

Early Military Operations. — *Colesberg, Colenso, and Ladysmith.* — At Magersfontein and at Colenso since the recent battles (Vol. 9, p. 788), the Boers have been building bomb-proof trenches along a line of many miles, and other earthworks nearly forty miles; also laying tramways

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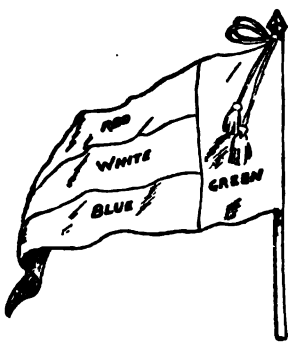
for rapid shifting of heavy guns, and connecting the outlying and main positions by underground passages. In northern Cape Colony, General Gatacre had taken possession of Dordrecht, an important railway junction, but was menaced by a larger force of the enemy. The hunger of the British public for some good news caused great rejoicing at General French's night surprise and capture of some positions at Colesberg, a strategic point, on January 1; but the news was only in part true; and two nights later the Boers, attacking with an increased force, retook the position, inflicting on the British a heavy loss. In a night attack, January 6, the British were ambushed and repulsed with severe loss, reported at 500 or more.



THE BOER FLAG.

Amid the gloom of Africa the action of some of the greatest of the East Indian princes was very gratifying to England. The Maharajah of Gwalior requested to serve on Lord Roberts' staff, and offered to send troops, horses, and a transport to South Africa. The Nizam of Hyderabad, in reply to a toast proposed by Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, at a banquet, said that his proudest title was that of the Queen's faithful ally. About a month later the Maharajah of Jaipur sent a gift of 100,000 rupees to the South African war fund.

At the end of the first week in January the tide of undiscriminating and sometimes abusive criticism of the military administration, the cabinet, War Office, and headquarters staff, which had flooded a certain portion of the press, began to ebb. The demand of the people had been for instant results. Popular newspapers had gratified the public taste with vast expectations now beginning to appear absurd. The war administration, with all its arduous toil, had doubtless blundered at the outset of the war; but the whole nation, in the same blindness and blunder through a quarter-century, had frowned on occasional warnings as to the defects in its military administrative system as nothing more than false alarms calling it to a needless loosening of its purse-strings. Thus the public criticism of the official miscalculations had come too late — too late whether for justice

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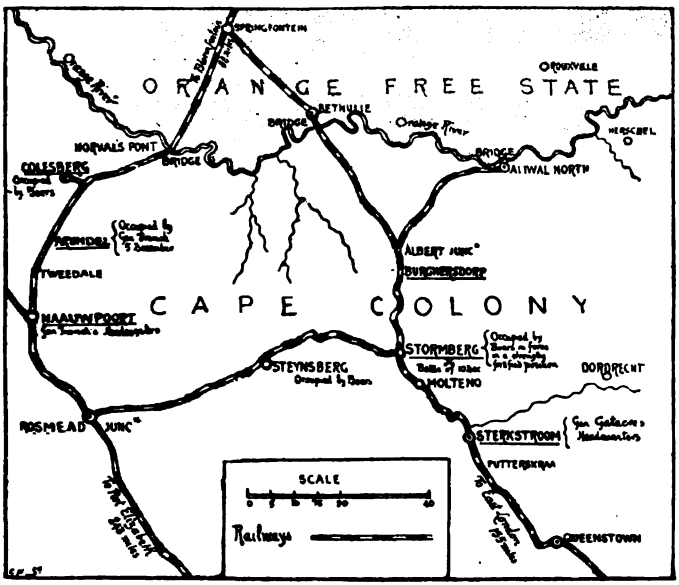
to the officials or for avoidance of disastrous loss. Indeed, as to administrative efficiency since the outbreak of war, a work had been accomplished which has no parallel in English history; without stripping the British isles of their ordinary supply of troops, the largest British army ever put into the field had, before January 10, been sent with all its vast stores and equipment over 6,000 miles of sea.



SCENE OF OPERATIONS OF GENERALS FRENCH AND GATACRE, SHOWING IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS IN NORTHERN CAPE COLONY.

Whether England's cause be just or unjust is fully open for argument, as the public discussion daily shows; but the assertion that she is drawing near the end of her resources is as preposterous as that the defeat at Bull Run brought the United States to the verge of military exhaustion. British losses in South Africa in killed, wounded, and missing, in the first three and a-half months, are reckoned at about 10,000 — a dismal reckoning, yet a number less than the losses of United States soldiers in any one of nearly a dozen battles during the Rebellion; *e.g.*, Antietam, 12,000; Chancellorsville, 14,000; battles of the Wilderness (three weeks), 41,000.

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At the end of the first week in January, while minor conflicts at various places were reported, public expectation began to centre at the upper Tugela river, where General Buller was gathering near Colenso, about fifteen miles from Ladysmith, all the forces that he could summon for his advance to raise the siege of that place. Standing at guard against his advance was a Boer army believed to be of at least equal strength — its intrenchments extending seventeen miles along the Tugela and mounted with powerful cannon, making a flanking movement most dangerous, indeed scarcely possible. For, observers report that the army thus securely intrenched also had means of mobility unknown to the scientific treatises on the art of war: thousands of the hardy ponies of the veldt stood ready to give swift transport to any newly threatened point of attack.

GENERAL SIR A. HUNTER,
CHIEF OF STAFF IN NATAL.

Meanwhile, at Ladysmith, in the early morning of January 6, the Boers began a fierce and persistent assault on the southward defenses, making repeated onslaughts during the day, taking and losing some intrenchments three times — the fighting frequently hand to hand — till finally they were repulsed at all points with heavy loss. Before the final repulse General White had heliographed to General Buller "Hard pressed;" and Buller, deeming the condition of the besieged force desperate, with its supply of ammunition running low and the garrison weakened by fever, sent out General Clery's division to draw off part of the enemy's forces by an attack on the Boer lines at Colenso. This counter-demonstration with vigorous artillery fire had no result. The Boers appear to have kept to their bomb-proof coverings. But Ladysmith was held by its heroic de-

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fenders, with casualties officially reported — officers, 15 killed and 26 wounded; rank and file, 135 killed and 244 wounded; later reports increased this number by about 70. The Earl of Ava, eldest son of Lord Dufferin, died from wounds. The Boer losses are not known; but the British estimates range from 2,000 to 3,000 killed or wounded.

The new commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, with the chief of staff, Lord Kitchener, landed at Cape Town January 10. It was said that Lord Roberts would not hastily

THE RAAD HOUSE AT PRETORIA.

interfere with the campaign which General Buller had planned and was prosecuting. Of the nature of his own plan, no hint had been given. The character of the man gave ground for conjecture that — with all his fame for swift and crushing attack — he would not be fascinated by any brilliant visions, nor hurried upon any dubious issue by the impatient criticisms of the English newspapers. He had come to South Africa — sad at heart for his gallant son — not to heal the wounded national vanity, nor to soothe the public alarm, but to do his country's work. He would see that where his chief force now stood was a region whose natural features made it almost a system of fortresses, and that these were held by men of an unyielding race with both a native fitness and a perfect training for defensive warfare, equipped with arms of precision and power in some respects

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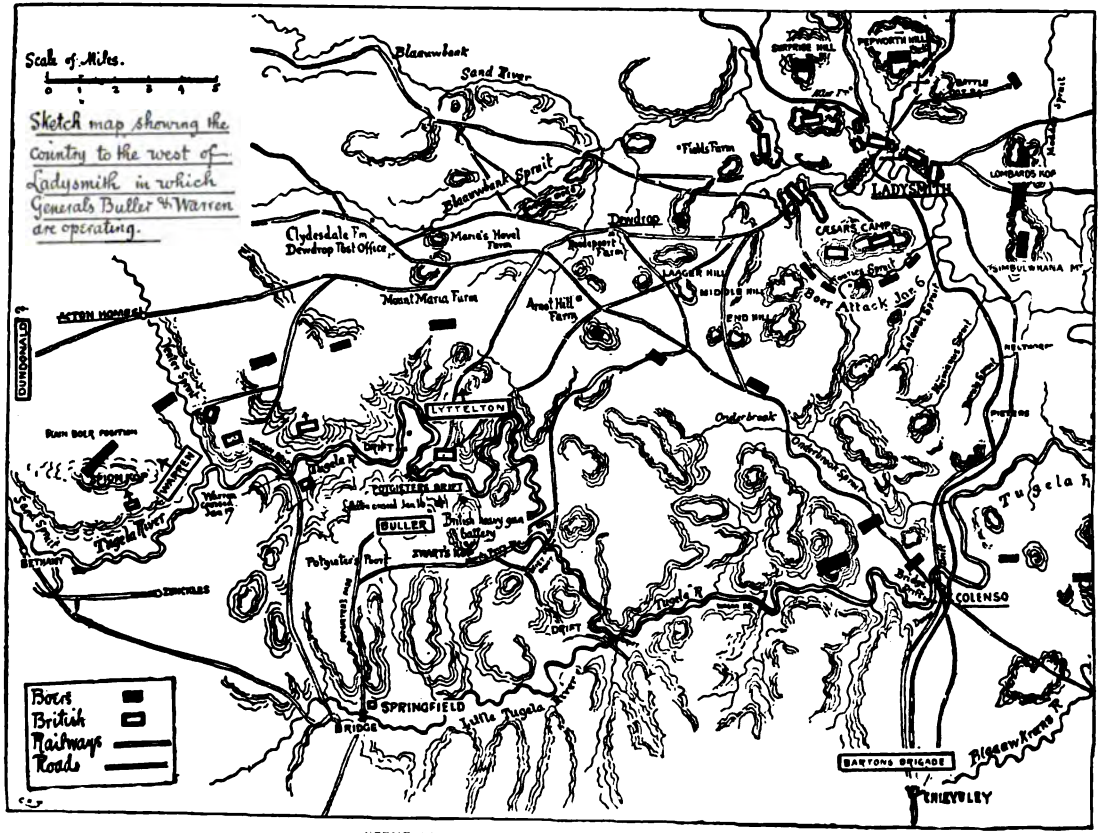

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superior(shame to say) to those of the English forces, and shrewdly led by their native commanders, who were availing themselves not only of the thousands of men in the ranks from other countries, but also of the science and experience of scores of thoroughly trained European officers. He would see, moreover, that the heroic Ladysmith garrison must now be rapidly losing its power of resistance, and that the besieging force must, if possible, be withheld from delivering a final attack.

Buller's Repeated Reverses. — On Saturday, January 13, reports received in London from General Buller's headquarters, then at Chieveley, a few miles south of Colenso, introduced a period of anxiety and suspense, hopeful at first, then, as the days wore on, deepening into gloom.

The report was that on the morning of January 11, General Buller began the long-expected turning movement in his proposed advance on Ladysmith, sending a large force under General Warren, which occupied the south bank of the Tugela river, and seized a "pont" (floating bridge or flatboat) at Potgieter's Drift, fifteen miles west of Colenso, fourteen miles southwest from Ladysmith. In front, four and a-half miles north, were strong Boer intrenchments, crowning the long line of hills. Another advance was made to a crossing a few miles further west.

Two or three days passed without further tidings in London to relieve the suspense. Though the War Department gave out no news, special dispatches in the London papers announced that on January 17 two columns of Buller's army had crossed the Tugela — Lyttelton at Potgieter's Drift; and Warren six miles further west, under a hot fire, near Trichard's Drift, reaching the road to Bethany across the Sand Spruit. In the judgment of some military critics, Buller's plan was to get passage around the high grounds of Spion Kop far to the west, reach the road to Acton Homes, take the Boers in the rear, and hold the communication between Natal and the Orange Free State through the lower passes of the Drakensberg mountains. The only part of this conjectured plan which was actually accomplished was that Lord Dundonald, operating westward with his cavalry, held for a time a position on the Acton Homes road to Ladysmith.

The British forces, having first occupied some kopjes (small isolated rocky hills) ranging along the north bank of the river, slowly pressed their advance in a westward direction on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. On Saturday, January 20, General Clery, with part of General Warren's force, in a thirteen hours' battle, slowly pushed the Boers from

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GENERAL SIR CORNELIUS FRANCIS CLERY,
COMMANDING SECOND DIVISION OF BULLER'S ARMY.

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kopje to kopje for about three miles. Lyttelton's brigade, meanwhile, was making a reconnoisance in force at Brakfontein, to hold as large a body of the enemy there as possible. On Sunday Warren's forces again were engaged all day, and swung forward toward Ladysmith two miles. General Buller reported that the fighting was all up hill, and that, as the top was not reached, it was hard to say how much had been gained; but there appeared to have been substantial progress. Successive lines of kopjes were taken with deliberate and methodical advance, with tactical use of the guns, and with comparatively small British loss.

Spion Kop. — One of the "tops" that Buller reported as not yet reached in his uphill fight was Spion Kop, a great spur of precipitous rock thrust out from the foothills of the Drakensberg mountains, about twenty miles southwest from Ladysmith. This kop seemed by its height to command its neighboring hills, on which the Boers had mounted their guns, and to command also the new British positions. No large force of troops appeared to be holding this key-position. On Tuesday evening (23d) Buller reported Warren as holding all the ground which he had brilliantly won west of Spion Kop; but the lack of any report of advance showed Spion Kop as an actual check to the British, who were also exposed to the artillery fire of the Boers from various higher points 1,400 yards away. At 9.30 P.M. Warren's guns were replying with what was afterward reported as a terrific fire — his lyddite shells especially inflicting heavy loss. Later, the same night, General Warren's troops stormed and captured Spion Kop — crossing a natural glacis three-quarters of a mile wide, exposed to the enemy's fire; then climbing a steep slope of 500 feet, and driving out the garrison by surprise, it is said; though afterward the suggestion was heard that possibly the real surprise had been arranged by the Boers, for the spot was found open to a withering fire from eminences commanding it; and while its front or southern side was so steep as to make it hardly possible to drag up artillery, its northern side was of a slope so accessible from the high lands in the rear that the enemy gradually invested it. Meanwhile the brave men who had captured it were reënforced. The summit was gallantly held for twenty-four hours at cost of many lives; but, on Wednesday night, the British, exposed to the enemy's fire while without their own artillery, were compelled — so General Buller reports — to abandon their hard-won prize, finding its top too extensive and its water

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supply very deficient. The Boers' story is that they drove out the British, who left on Spion Kop 1,500 dead and 150 prisoners. No full official report of the British losses on and near the Kop has been made public; but the estimate most commonly accepted is about 1,000. As to the Boer losses in the week of fighting north of the Tugela, Boer deserters at Ladysmith tell of 1,100 killed, 600 wounded, and seven guns disabled. Deserters' stories are dubious.

It has long been evident that the initial military mistake of the British was in retaining Ladysmith, which they had previously made their depot for supplies to an immense amount, and where also they deemed themselves held by national dignity. They have thus far found it a helpless entanglement. The place is described as insanitary, not strongly defensible, and to be approached by a relief column only through a region of country so rugged and broken in surface as to afford a continuous series of natural defenses, where a small army with modern artillery can easily hold at bay an immense invading force. If Ladysmith were not garrisoned by heroes, it would have fallen months ago.

A time of depression, and then of anxious suspense, ensued for the British public. Their hopes had been dashed to the ground. Then, something worse began to be feared. Where was Buller's army? Could it escape from the enfolding lines of the enemy and effect a crossing of the rapid, steep-banked Tugela without enormous loss? On the continent were welcome rumors of an immense disaster. Anxiety in Britain was relieved when, on Monday, January 29, Buller's official report of the whole operation north of the Tugela was given to the public, announcing that on Saturday Warren's whole force had been withdrawn to the south of the river without the loss of a single soldier or a pound of stores. The Boers adhered to what seems their fundamental rule — to keep to the defensive. General Buller availed himself of the occasion to praise the courage and morale of his soldiers, which had put the enemy in fear. Certainly few European armies of equal force with their foe, and superior arms, would have failed to take advantage of their enemy's divided, exposed, and almost helpless condition in transferring his main force with cumbrous ox and mule transport trains (reported as comprising about 5,000 vehicles for the whole army) across a rapid river 250 feet wide between its steep banks. The crossing was a success; yet it was one more British retreat.

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Before glancing at the session of parliament which opened at this juncture, notice may be taken of the comparatively slight cross-currents to the general determination to make thorough and final work of the war, which come occasionally into view. One of these — an eminently respectable movement — is represented by the South African Conciliation Committee, including such notable members as Lord and Lady Coleridge, G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, Frederic Harrison, Herbert Spencer, Stephen Gladstone, Leonard Courtney. Its amiable programme is to watch for a proper opportunity to urge some peaceable settlement, meanwhile gathering information and quieting the public mind. The storm is too loud for such a sweet voice to summon many helpers. Very different is the group of "stop the war" extremists, of whom William T. Stead, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, is a type, who seem to be almost screaming for quietness, and ready to drag peace in by violence.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. H. YULE, ON NATAL STAFF, SUCCESSOR TO MAJOR-GENERAL SYMONS AT HEAD OF FOURTH DIVISION.

Debate in Parliament. — The session of parliament opened January 30.

The speech from the throne was gracious in its acknowledgment of the heroism of the soldiers, and the patriotism and loyalty of the people at home. It praised the "brilliant courage" of the troops contributed by the distant colonies; pointed out the need of large increase in military expenditures; and, while colorless, as dignity demanded, regarding the continuous military mishaps, spoke of the war as "necessarily affording lessons of the greatest importance to the military administrations." It adverted significantly — perhaps as reply to the vague talk of intervention by some continental power — to the "naval preparations" of "several other nations," as showing that efforts for the efficiency of the navy and of the coast defenses should not be relaxed.

A full report of the debate which ensued is not in place here. A few salient points are noted. Admiration for the gallantry of the troops in the field found universal expression.

In the house of lords, Lord Salisbury defended the government from the charge of apathy and lack of foresight, but admitted the deficiency of

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the existing system, which (some critics said) he charged to the British constitution. Lord Rosebery replied with great force and earnestness, questioning the efficiency of the intelligence department, which had left the government in ignorance of the immense military preparations of the Boers through several years; and agreeing with the premier that the work now in hand could and would be carried through; "but," he added, "I venture to say it will have to be inspired by a loftier tone and truer patriotism than that shown by the prime minister." The Marquis of Lansdowne, war secretary, followed with a weak, apologetic reply in behalf of the government.

EARL ROSEBERY,
LIBERAL BRITISH EX-PREMIER.

In the commons, the liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, declared for vigorous prosecution of the war, bitterly condemned the failure of the government to provide for the military requirements; attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy as having tended to bring on the war; stigmatized the ministers' declaration that the war was inevitable as obviously an *ex post facto* opinion, or, "if not, then the ministry is hopelessly condemned and ought to be hurled from power." After reply by Mr. A. J. Balfour, defending Mr. Chamberlain and the Intelligence Department, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (Liberal) moved this not very elegantly worded amendment to the Queen's address:

"And we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayed by Her Majesty's advisers, as shown alike in their conduct of African affairs since 1895, and in their preparation for the war now proceeding."

Union of Irish Factions. — All sections of the eighty Irish Nationalist members have become united in the hope that the crisis in imperial affairs may prove to be "Ireland's opportunity." This union formally ends the alliance with the Gladstonian Liberals. The "United Irish" party's amendment to the Queen's address declares that the war "should be brought to a close upon the basis of a recognition of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State." They have chosen John Redmond as party leader.

Intervention Possible. — While every great European government has been impressively careful recently to show friendliness to England (the Russian government perhaps to be in some degree excepted, though the Czar shows a pacific disposition), yet the peoples of nearly all are known to hold her in dislike and distrust; and in this new day, when the peoples sometimes govern governments, the nation that offers on every continent richer spoil of territory and of commercial advantage than any other, needs to be watchful

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to show her power and keep her prestige bright. In a recent number of the *North American Review*, so eminent an exponent of German feeling and opinion as Professor Mommsen speaks of "the radical defects of the English system," and says, "We begin to doubt if Britain, even Greater Britain, may in the long run be able to cope with the great nations." This question of forcible intervention has claim to be considered in any wide view of England's South African war; and as a shadow haunting the halls of parliament and flitting dimly in the public mind, it may be glanced at now — these notes of the debate being for a moment intermitted.

MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Setting aside the vulgar envy, the popular dislike, the greed of territory, the lust of commercial and industrial advantage, as not largely shared by the higher classes on the continent, and as all likely to be curbed by prudent governments, some trained observers are tracing to the war in South Africa the stringency in several money markets of continental Europe, which has already wrought an economic distress compelling notice from governments. A recent report to the Czar from the Russian minister of finance, ascribes the present economic distress in his empire to the South African war, which has tightened the money market, and whose long continuance threatens wide damage to Russian industrial and commercial interests. It is known that the hope of the Transvaal turns finally to European intervention, and that all the diplomacy of the republic is at work on the continent to that end. But, is intervention to be thought of as possible in the case of a first-class power? We are pointed to recent history for answer.

In 1859, after the crushing victory of Solferino, Napoleon III., suddenly threatened with Prussian intervention, stayed his victorious march and that of his Italian allies, and consented to the treaty of Villafranca. In 1877, when the army of the Czar had fought its bloody way till it stood within sight of the defenses of Constantinople, and was about to realize Russia's dream of centuries in taking possession of the ancient Byzantine capital and of the gleaming Bosphorus as its long-desired pathway to the seas of the globe, Great Britain, leading a foreign intervention, planted herself across his road, pointing him to her entire Mediterranean fleet, which was to be instantly ordered up the Dardanelles to Constantinople if his army moved one step further. Moreover, the great powers in the International Congress of Berlin divided among themselves

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far the largest portion of the territorial spoils of Russia's victorious march. In 1866, as Bismarck testifies, it was because Napoleon III. had massed his army on the Rhine that he was able to enforce on Prussia his diplomatic intervention which checked Prussia's swift and victorious advance, so that her armies turned back when within a day's march of Vienna, and the war was ended with a sudden treaty. Japan's war with China, a continuous series of victories by land and sea, was stopped by menace of Russia's intervention, and was ended by the treaty of Simonoseki in 1895, which gave to Russia, whose sword had not been drawn, the wide Chinese domain which Japan had conquered (Vol. 5, pp. 25, 311, 551, 553). Similarly, in 1897, foreign intervention turned the triumphant Turkish army back when within a day's march of Athens (Vol. 7, p. 303), and allowed Turkey little fruit of her complete victory; and in Mexico, the United States, intervening with direct threat of war, compelled the forces of France to withdraw, leaving the misguided Maximilian to his terrible fate. Intervention is not only possible; it is actually the familiar ending of wars in the history of the last half of the nineteenth century. The question is, Is it probable?

DR. W. J. LEYDS,
TRANSVAAL DIPLOMATIC AGENT IN EUROPE.

The facts of the present situation are not considered by the most experienced and thorough students of European diplomacy to betoken the probability of intervention by force against Great Britain. Nearly all the governments — as has already been remarked — show positive friendliness. Intervention in the present case could mean nothing less than immediate and general war; and, though British prestige is somewhat clouded, the British navy to-day dominates all seas and shores. Continuance of desperate fighting in South Africa through two or three years would probably bring new elements into the case; but such a continuance is not anticipated. Intervention by force, moreover, would be hopeless against Britain, except through alliance of all the great powers, which would be a difficult alliance of conflicting interests and discordant sympathies.

There is also in the case a new question pondered in the chancelleries of the continental powers since the Spanish-American war — a question scarcely raised in the United States, and in Europe rising only as a thin mist of uncertainty — Would the United States sit still and see Great Britain overwhelmed by a coalition of the powers? Many in this country are conjecturing that the United States would sit still, or would even rise to help the powers sooner than help England; but the powers have their own views — correct or incorrect — as to England's attitude toward one or two of them during our recent war with Spain; and they

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may be expected to refrain from springing into battle-line until they can have assurance instead of conjecture on such a point. And the apprehension of the powers as to this question will at least not be lessened by the signal instance of England's accord with this country in her ready consent, announced early in February, to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty — thus giving the United States the free course, so long desired, for its isthmian canal.

On the whole, it is to be reported as the view held by prudent thinkers, that England, having been awakened to revise her antiquated military administrative system, and to buy some new guns, will finish her fight in some reasonable time, and will then provide a permanent armed force adequate to the requirements of a world-wide empire, and will not be meddled with this year or the next by outside force, except of tongue. In such case it will have been proved good for her to be now afflicted — her present humiliation a most fortunate and timely chastisement.

Debate Continued in Parliament. — Recurring to the earlier debates in parliament, the following features are noticeable:

That the public depression, soon reacting into irritation, was caused by those self-stultifying addresses that withheld all assent to the justice of England's grounds for the war, yet called for the war's more energetic prosecution; also by those addresses that failed to recognize the situation as serious and menacing; also by those that characterized the state of affairs as almost desperate, but to be remedied, perchance, by a change of party leaders; also by those from officials who apologized so thoroughly for their mistakes as almost to deny any actual mistake; also by those that amounted to mere counsels of fatalism and proposals to drift. A new leader in the national counsels seemed to be demanded. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour had by their speeches damaged the Conservatives, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. James Bryce had damaged the Liberals. Even the *Times* declared that "the chatter in the house of commons during the past few days is simply irritating and offensive to nine out of ten people in the United Kingdom."

After two or three days the debate took a higher tone. Two speeches are spoken of as refreshingly direct and strong. Mr. George Wyndham, under-secretary for war, spoke neither as a dreamer nor as an apologist, but showed by facts and figures that, though mistakes had marred the earlier military arrangements, the Unionist government was not at present lacking in efficiency; that all deficiencies in organization had been fully recognized, with determination to remedy them thoroughly; and that nearly 200,000 men had been gathered and equipped, and were either in the field or on their way thither. Similarly invigorating was the speech of George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, who declared in resolute tones the government's determination to be fully prepared for every eventuality on land or sea, foreshadowing large measures of imperial defense, including the mobilization of the fleet as a warning that intervention in South African affairs will not be tolerated. The continental campaign of intrigue against Great Britain had produced some disquiet in the public mind which was immensely relieved by Mr. Goschen's assurances, in measured language, that the admiralty was assiduously perfecting naval arrangements to meet all contingencies. He charged Mr. James Bryce, who had declared the war unjust and unnecessary, with supplying "a brief to every enemy of England." These two speeches cleared the air. Mr. Wyndham's parliamentary

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reputation was greatly enhanced by his remarkable speech, which brought him to the front as a ministerial possibility.

GEORGE WYNDHAM, British Under-Secretary of State for War, —whose speech in parliament early in February, in the debate on reply to the Queen's address, was generally conceded to surpass in its practical grasp of the situation all the other speeches on that occasion — is the only son of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, and, through his mother, great-grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who led the Irish rebellion in 1796. He was educated at Eton; then passed to Sandhurst, and thence into the Coldstream Guards, and served with distinction in the Suakim campaign against the dervishes. Retiring from the army, he became private secretary and chief-lieutenant to his friend Arthur Balfour during Mr. Balfour's tenure of the secretaryship for Irish affairs. His letters to various papers defending the policy of his chief drew great attention for their surprising grasp of fact and their force in argument. He was elected to parliament by the Conservatives as representative for Dover; and soon thereafter was appointed financial secretary of the War Department. While the Conservatives were out of power, 1892–95, he travelled and sojourned in South Africa, studying the situation there, and attaching himself to the interest of Cecil Rhodes, whose cause also he championed in the subsequent investigation of the Jameson raid and the Chartered Company by the South African parliamentary committee. He established and controls the bright and breezy weekly, *The Outlook* (London), popularly supposed to be maintained at Mr. Rhodes's expense. His personal appearance is fine, giving an impression of vivacity and brilliancy; his voice in public address is rich and sonorous. By his marriage to the widowed Countess Grosvenor, he became the stepfather of the young Duke of Westminster, the greatest ground landlord in the United Kingdom. He has published a translation of "Plutarch," and an edition of Shakespeare's poems with an admirable dissertation.

In the commons, February 5, debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed by Sir W. V. Harcourt (Lib.). His speech was noteworthy mostly for his assertions that the prime movers and abettors of the Jameson raid were the men who were consulted in regard to the situation in South Africa; and that the only reason known to him why the parliamentary investigation of that affair was not pursued further, was that the author of the raid had sufficient influence inside and outside of the house to prevent reappointment of the committee for the next session of parliament. He said also that though the war was an unhappy business, it must be fought to the bitter end.

Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, replied in a speech of great force. As he had been conspicuous in determining the policy which ended in war, his effort naturally involved self-defense. He admitted the critical situation of the war, but saw no danger to the country. Refusing to discuss the investigation of the Jameson raid, which had been impugned, he summarized the negotiations with the Transvaal as showing that the real issues now at contest were not such as either are created by force or arise by chance, but such as are inherent in the differences between the Boer and the British civilizations. After charging the Opposition with inconsistency in proposing to vote, first, that the war was "unjust and unnecessary," and then, that it must be prosecuted vigorously, he proceeds to declare, with what his opponents charge as an inconsistency of his own, that war was from the first inevitable; yet that the government did not have troops enough in South Africa because it was hoping for peace.

The inconsistency on both sides may sometimes be more in the phrasing than in the actual thought. The parliamentary debate, so far

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as it was of partisan aim on either side, seems to have tended to become mired in fatalism. It rose into strength when, simply acknowledging mistakes in measures without apologizing for them, it declared the justice of present intentions and sounded the appeal to a patriotism absolute and unquestioning. This tone the colonial secretary's words took on when he said:

"We have suffered checks and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the government bear the brunt until the time comes when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between the system and those administering it. In the meantime blame us. . . . When we propose a scheme to meet this emergency, we shall do so, not as a party, but as a nation."

After declaring that never again should the Boers be allowed to endanger Great Britain's paramountcy in South Africa, he paid a glowing tribute to the colonies in their unprecedented rally to the imperial defense, saying:

"We are now finding the infinite potentialities and resources of the empire."

RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. H. H. Asquith (Liberals) replied in speeches which seem to have avoided direct attack on the government's position as just previously declared, and therefore were of little help to the Liberal amendment, which was practically a censure of the government. Sir Henry's speech was spoiled by the announcement of the striking success of the Unionist candidate in the York city election, which was made in the commons while he was speaking. Mr. Balfour (Unionist leader) closed the debate with a spirited speech, characterizing the amendment as scarcely more than a partisan attack on the colonial secretary, whose abilities and achievements he eulogized; and demanded attention to the fact that votes for the amendment might "lengthen the war and increase the tragic list of losses, and, probably, add one fraction to the chances of European complications."

The division bell rang. The Irish members rose in a body, and left the house without voting. Of the Liberals, some refused to vote, and some voted on the government side. The result was a nearly three-fourths majority in approval of the government's policy, and in expression of confidence in Mr. Chamberlain. The vote was 352 against the amendment, 139 for it.

A few weeks ago, as defeat followed defeat, while expenditure took on enormous proportions, there was doubt frequently expressed whether the party in power and responsible for the war would be able to excuse itself to the people for its grievous miscalculations. The vote in parliament, and the vote in the York city election, answer this question. At York, the Liberal majority of 11 in the last election preceding was changed to a Unionist majority of 1,430.

Moreover, it is now undeniable that the war, with all its disasters and humiliations, has had the unexpected effect of unifying and consoli-

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dating the empire to a degree never reached before. This seems to have been Dr. Conan Doyle's thought, when, as a guest at the Authors' Club in London, January 22, on the eve of his departure for surgical service at the front, he said :

"I would build a monument to President Krüger of the size of St. Paul's Cathedral, putting him under it; and I would write across it: 'To the Memory of the Man who Federated the British Empire.'"

The British public is accustomed to act on party lines. The plan, which in some quarters was suggested, of forming a "national party" disregarding all political lines, for the purpose of dealing with the present crisis, would be likely to commend itself only to the strong opposers of the present government. The movement, which would necessarily amount to the building up under a new name of the Liberal party now forming the Opposition, would meet at its start the fact that the whole Transvaal question was a heritage from the Liberal to the Unionist party, so that neither could be held responsible to the exclusion of the other. At present the Liberals seem hopelessly divided. Three sections of them now appear, of which the types may be taken to be — Lord Rosebery, with his exceptional breadth of mind and unflinching patriotism; Mr. John Morley and Mr. James Bryce, men whose intellectual force and whose ethical ideals exalt them above the practical patriotism of the ordinary citizen; and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, keeping to the well-beaten party track.

GENERAL P. A. CRONJE,
A BOER COMMANDER.

The united Irish party, February 7, entered the field with a motion by Mr. Redmond requiring the government to conclude the war on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Transvaal: the motion was defeated by a vote of 368 to 66.

Recent Military Situation. — The early days of February passed without military operations on a large scale. Reënforcements long needed for the British were gradually arriving; but great additions to the cavalry force and an immensely improved land-transport service were indispensable to any great movements. The Boers were reported busy

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at all points extending their defenses. Lord Kitchener was travelling from army to army in northern Cape Colony. Large engineering constructions were proceeding at General Methuen's fortified camp at the Modder river twenty miles from Kimberley, suggesting that this might become the base for a powerful invasion of the Free State through the more open country from the region of Kimberley northward and eastward.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, not long after his arrival in the region of the war, issued a bulletin requiring officers to do all in their power to conciliate the people of the country by providing immediate compensation for all supplies required and by sternly enforcing the rule that forbids soldiers from entering private houses, and from engaging in any looting or petty robbery. Early in February the situation at Mafeking was reported as improving; and Colonel Plumer's relief force was advancing.

COLONEL PLUMER,
COMMANDING A COLUMN MARCHING TO RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

Later news showed repulse of his attack near Ramonsta. From Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the great Italian patriot, came a significant offer to take command of a corps of Italian volunteers in the British ranks.

On February 5, General Buller renewed his attempt for relief of Ladysmith, recrossing the Tugela river at two "drifts," Schiet's and Potgieter's, and capturing a small hill, Krantz Kloof, near Schiet's (or Molen's) drift, on the extreme right of the Boer position at Brakfontein. The crossing at Potgieter's drift, where the British force was soon driven back, was regarded as a feint. On the captured kopje, the British threw up entrenchments, and held it as a base for their advance. The Boer position on higher hills was found to command the proposed line of advance, and to render Krantz Kloof untenable; and on February 9, Buller's force recrossed the Tugela — ending the third attempt

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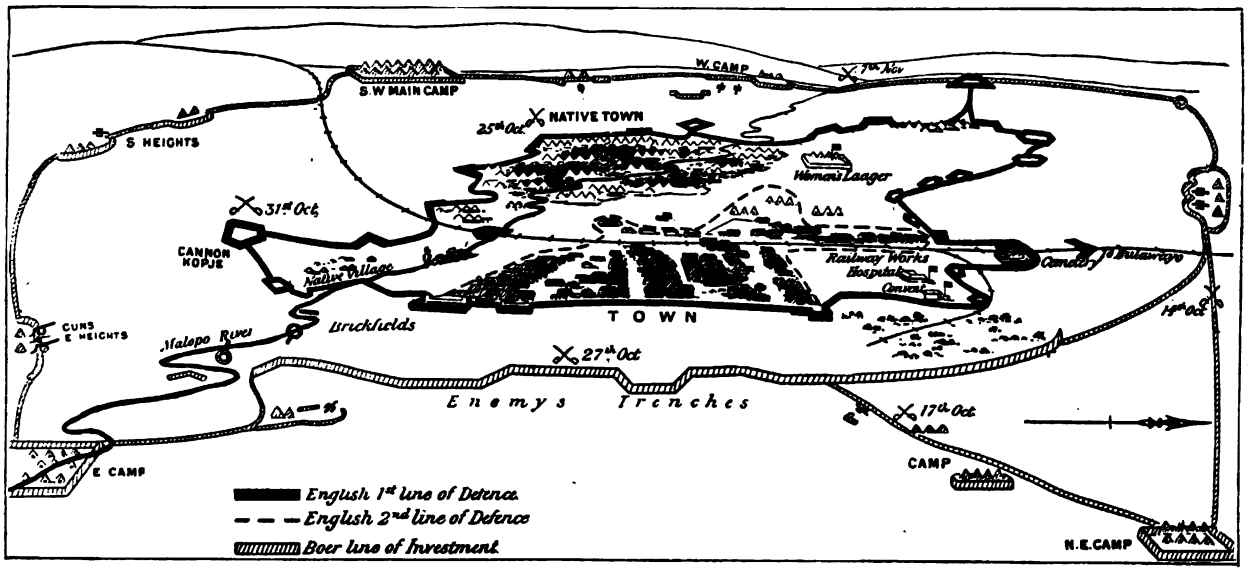

From a sketch by a British officer.

MAP SHOWING BRITISH AND BOER POSITIONS AT MAFEKING.

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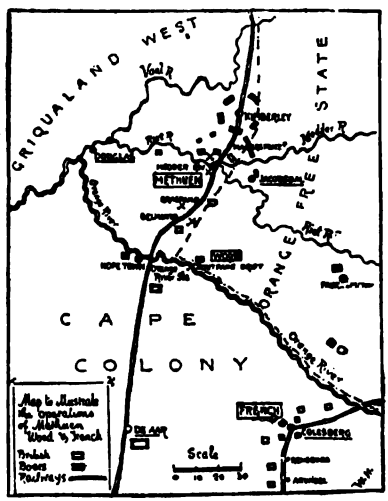
at a march to Ladysmith. The result renewed the depression in England; but the total effect was to deepen and intensify the resolve with which the war had been begun. One view of Buller's whole movement, was that of a feint to prevent the Boers sending forces from the Tugela to strengthen General Cronje at the Modder river. This view of Buller's move — lacking as that move was in the fierce pressure which characterizes his advances, and extensively advertised before his crossing of the river — is not without probability.



OPERATIONS OF METHUEN, WOOD, AND FRENCH IN SOUTHWESTERN ORANGE FREE STATE.

Elsewhere the aspect was one of increasing British activity. General Gatacre repulsed two attacks of the Boers near Sterkstroom, pursuing them on their retreat. In the west, General Macdonald was in motion on a reconnoisance in force near the Modder river. On February 8, General Methuen, said to be acting under instructions from headquarters, suddenly ordered Macdonald's whole force to retire to Modder river; this was inexplicable until viewed as suggestive of extended operations on which Lord Roberts was about to enter in the region near Kimberley. Meanwhile the Boers were increasing their force besieging Kimberley, and were bombarding with heavier guns.

Dr. Leyds, the Boer diplomatic agent in Europe, was reported as answering the inquiry whether, when Kimberley had been captured, the Boer government would fulfill the threat of death for Cecil Rhodes, as had been reputed, by saying that they would not put him to death; they would set his ransom at £2,000,000, which would partly indemnify the government for the expense and damage for which he was largely accountable, especially that occasioned by the Jameson raid.

Lord Roberts reached Modder river, February 9, and

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MAJOR-GENERAL HECTOR A. MACDONALD, C. B., D. S. O.,
SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL WAUCHOPE IN COMMAND OF THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

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received a most enthusiastic greeting from the troops. For two or three days there had been various signs that the war was now entering on a new era. Large reënforcements were beginning to arrive at the headquarters in the west, and various movements of troops on unknown lines were either conjectured or expected. The censorship had now become so strict that no movements were known in advance in London, but this gave cheer and hope; while military criticism began to point out that a large army marching on Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, could be so directed as to turn General Cronje's right flank, cut his communications, and compel his immediate abandonment of the siege at Kimberley and the evacuation of his strongly-entrenched headquarters and supply depot at Jacobsdal, near Modder river; and that such a move by Lord Roberts would be likely to change both the scene and the character of the war.

The record of strictly military events after February 10 will be resumed in the succeeding issue.

British Military Strength. — Though the chief strength of Great Britain in war is her navy, her army is not to be despised.

The regular army at home and in the colonies, exclusive of India, at the beginning of 1899, numbered 171,394 men; and the army in India, 73,162 more. The army reserve, men who had served their regular term in the standing army, numbered 83,050. The militia and militia reserve, men who voluntarily enlist for six years, with liberty to extend the term to ten years, numbered 138,961. The volunteers, chiefly riflemen and artillerymen, numbered 263,963. The yeomanry, chiefly cavalry, numbered 11,891. The total of trained men available for prompt service amounts to 742,421. The list of the army is known to be a list of effectives. The period of service — three years in France and Germany, five in Russia and the United States — is in Great Britain seven and twelve. In addition, the militia and reserve of the colonies aggregate 418,000 men available for defense. The naval service in 1900 numbers considerably more than 100,000 men.

Right of Search. — The controversy raised by the British stoppage and search of ships suspected of carrying contraband of war to Delagoa Bay for transport to the Boers (Vol. 9, p. 804), was happily settled early in the year.

The United States and Germany were the two nations whose citizens were most concerned. France and Holland had some interests involved. The three principal questions at issue were whether food-stuffs are ever to be classed as contraband; whether vessels on the high seas can be stopped on mere suspicion of their carrying aid to the enemy in food, arms, and munitions of war, or men; and whether, if suspected contraband be seized, and, on examination, be shown not to belong in the contraband class, the owner can claim remuneration for all damages

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resulting. There has been much modern softening of the ancient harshness of the incidents of war, and this has left the subject of neutral rights somewhat in doubt. The questions were brought to a settlement satisfying to all concerned.

Secretary Hay acted promptly, through Ambassador Choate, in regard to the interests of United States citizens involved. Germany also demanded immediate investigation as to the facts affecting German citizens. All such demands were met with readiness, and full examination was had in each case; and on February 3, announcement was made at Washington that all demands were satisfied, and that the seized goods had all been released. It may now be considered as decided that food-stuffs are classed as "occasional contraband," *i.e.*, as contraband of war only when intended for the enemy's military use, or as sent to a belligerent's fleet or besieged port; also, that there is right of search of vessels on suspicion of contraband; and further, that when such right is exercised, proceeding even to seizure of the property, and the search when completed (as before a prize court) brings to light no contraband, the power making such search and seizure is responsible for full indemnity to the owners for all damages shown to have resulted. The settlement now reached on the point that food-stuffs are only "occasional contraband," is warmly welcomed in this country as not checking our immense exports of such stuffs to foreign lands in war time; while to Great Britain, with her utterly insufficient product of provisions, and her dependence on imported food, no other settlement would have been safe.

Catholics in the Transvaal. — The treatment of Roman Catholics in the Transvaal has recently been debated in the press.

It is universally known that formerly they were under heavy disabilities by law. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, with other friends of the Boers, asserts that these oppressive laws have been cancelled in recent years; that candidates for office are no longer required to be of the Protestant faith; and that a large number of men in the civil service are Roman Catholics. *The Tablet* (Rom. Cath. organ in London), in its issue of January 6, 1900, definitely denies this, quoting letters in the Paris *Univers*, from men of high authority in the Church, as upholding its denial. In *The Tablet* of the same issue is given the statement of Bishop Gaughran, vicar-apostolic of the Orange Free State:

"The Catholic Church is the Boer's bugbear. Catholics are heathens to him." . . . "I am not an Englishman, nor are my sympathies in general with England; but in this case I do believe that England will do credit to our common humanity by forcing a small state, calling itself a republic, to give equal rights to all."

In *The Tablet* of January 13, is a letter approvingly quoted from the Rev. J. J. O'Reilly, Roman Catholic priest of Wynberg, South Africa, dated November 2, 1899, in which appears the following:

"It is against the law of the South African Republic for any Catholic to hold office of any kind in the state, or to vote for the raads (houses of parliament) or the president. . . . Catholics and Jews are ranked with colored people and 'illegitimates' in these disabilities."

The weight of evidence seems to be that, in imposing religious disabilities, the Boers show their usual tenacity.

The Boers and the Natives. — Testimony directly from witnesses on this subject from the Boer side are not frequent

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in the newspapers, though general statements are not lacking to the effect that the natives are abundantly well-treated. Extracts are here given from an article in the *Independent* (New York), of February 15, from an American resident in Johannesburg:

"If the Boers have a better claim to the country than the Uitlanders because they occupied the country before the latter came, then the original inhabitants, the natives, have a still stronger claim than the Boers, and are more deserving of the sympathy of Christian people. What is the position and treatment of natives in the Transvaal, and what effect will the war have upon their position?

"Under the Transvaal laws no black man does or can own a foot of land. . . . It is inwrought into the constitution of the state that a black man cannot be treated on an equality with the white man in any respect. It is not simply that he cannot be equal socially or politically, but that he is and must be kept a menial to the white man. It is only since last year that a black man could be legally married in the Transvaal. Not a thing is done by the government for the education of the natives."

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JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, NOTED AMERICAN ENGINEER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

American Opinion.—There is in the whole situation one element, important only in view of some of its possible, though not probable, contingencies, concerning which it would be easy in a rapid survey like the present to convey a mistaken impression. This is the question of American sympathy. A survey is attempted here only as recording the general impression on an observer of the currents of thought and feeling as publicly expressed.

As the contest proceeds there is an increased expression of popular sympathy with the Boers — an increase due in one class of minds to the unexpected series of successes which have caused admiration for their bravery and their skill as actually in process of earning against a great antagonist the rights which they claim. Leaving this *increase*, however, as conjectural both as to its fact and its causes, the observer sees two main classes of influences which have shown themselves thus far as steadily tending to decide the American sympathy in favor of one or of the other contestant. An observer is to see and record rather than to characterize.

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Of these two main classes of influences, one class — the most fundamental — is due to either racial sources or moral and legal considerations.

1. *Racial.*— Public utterances (with which only we are now concerned) show, with many individual and some very prominent exceptions, a general tendency of men of English or Scotch descent to see the force of arguments for the British cause, while those of Dutch ancestry are more readily impressed by the claims of the Boers.

2. *Moral and Legal.*— Many who, on various accounts, would prefer the British side, refuse it on one of the highest grounds known in international affairs — the binding force of treaties: the English treaty with the Transvaal solemnly pledged to the Boers absolute independence of English interference in their internal affairs. The Boers may or may not be wise or just in their laws dealing with English residents, but in either case England has no moral right to interfere with such an internal affair. This, which is the backbone of Mr. James Bryce's contention has re-appeared continually in the United States. A frequent reply has been that in a country calling itself a "republic," there is a "moral right" for a class of respectable men forming decidedly the largest part of the whole white population to have a vote (on residence of five years), especially when they are paying nineteen-twentieths of the taxes that support the government. The rejoinder to this reply has been that though it may be unwise for a government to refuse this request in certain cases, the government must have the "moral right" of final decision; and, moreover, that the franchise is, in the last analysis, a privilege rather than a right — a privilege denied to large classes of estimable citizens in the United States; denied to men twenty years and eleven months of age, to women, and to unnaturalized foreigners. At this point the British advocate seems worsted, until he rejoins with what, to many minds, has seemed to end this moral-legal argument: he points to the specific pledges on record as given by President Krüger in London at the session of the commissioners of both countries who framed the treaty of 1884, to the effect that all British subjects in the Transvaal should possess the same rights and privileges under the laws as those of the burghers (see the English Blue Book of August 23 1899; also CURRENT HISTORY, Vol. 9, p. 765). On the basis of this pledge (the British advocate avers) — equality of rights and privileges under the laws for men of all white races — the treaty granting independence to the Boers was signed. This basis having been for years utterly ignored by the Boers, the treaty no longer holds. Here the moral argument, by the friend of the Boers, broadens to the range of a universal law, and puts on a Quaker garb, which, as is well known, makes its wearer in modern days safe from attack. War is more dreadful, more abhorrent, more criminal than any such violations of rights as the English allege against the Boers can possibly be. Beyond this point, this debate has not usually been pushed in print; perhaps because neither of the two nations can be justly said to have begun the war without at least some guilty collusion by the other.

Various other influences have been evident as turning American sympathy to one or the other side: as favoring the Boers, a lingering American prejudice against Great Britain, left over from the Revolutionary war, and reanimated by the British attitude in the dark and dismal years of our Rebellion; also, an actual hate of England as an oppressive power, expressed with violence in some Irish journals and addresses; also, a quite natural sympathy at the outbreak of hostilities for the weak as against the strong — the Boers being deemed almost helpless before it was known even at the War Office in London what immense preparations the Transvaal government had been making for years to stand at bay in a country naturally inaccessible to invaders.

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As favoring the British, there may be noted a dislike of some prominent Boer characteristics as belonging to the seventeenth more than to the nineteenth century, and a dislike of their laws and ideals of government as compared with those of England; a grateful remembrance of the decided English sympathy during our recent war with Spain, and of English readiness to do what has never become precisely known on the occurrence of some events equally dim, nevertheless viewed with some alarm by many in this country; and — more frequent and prominent than any other influence favoring the British side — the conviction that whatever might have been the original right in the present quarrel, the contention had now plainly passed to a stage where it could be settled only by force, and that the world could look to Great Britain to give good government with large liberty in any land where she has sway, and to render noble service in the advance of the world's civilization.

HON. EUGENE HALE OF MAINE, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Boer sympathizers have been much the most active and the most enthusiastically harsh in language. They have held crowded meetings in several large cities, at which speeches by public officials and other prominent men have stigmatized Great Britain as covetous and bloodthirsty, and glorified the Boers as heroes nobly inspired by the justice of their cause.

Congress and the Boer War. — On January 19, in a debate in the senate, a resolution was offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), inquiring of the secretary of state (amended to read, of the President) whether or not any application for diplomatic recognition had been received from the South African Republic; and whether or not, if such application had been made, the government had acceded to the Transvaal's request.

Senator Hale (Rep., Me.) spoke with passionate eloquence, discrediting the report of any such refusal by the President, and declaring that "throughout the length and breadth of the land the sympathies of the great American people are in favor of the struggle which the Boers are making to-day to preserve a republican government against one of the greatest powers of the world."

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On January 25 President McKinley sent to the senate a response to its resolution requesting information concerning a representative appointed to this country by the South African Republic. He simply transmitted Secretary Hay's report on the subject, as follows:

"In October last, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, a distinguished citizen of New York, visited the Department of State, intimating that he was the accredited representative of the South African Republic. He was courteously received, and informed that it was not the practice of the Department of State to recognize a citizen of the United States as the representative of a foreign power. No government and no representative of any government objected or protested against the official recognition by the government of the United States of General O'Beirne, or of any one else, as the representative of the South African Republic."

On January 29 the senate resounded to another lively debate on the Boer war, a debate which had an altogether proper origin, whatever may be thought of the spirit in which it was conducted. It arose on a protest by Senator Mason (Dem., Ill.) against an alleged interview with the British consul at New Orleans, in which that functionary indulged in sharp and highly improper criticism of recent utterances by Senator Mason of sympathy with the Boers.

The senator said that the Hague treaty of arbitration would place the United States in a position to offer mediation in South Africa; and declared his intention to do his utmost to force in the senate the speedy approval of that convention. Afterward he said that, according to the best information attainable, the people of Scotland and of Ireland, and 95 per cent of the people in this country, were in sympathy with the Boers in their contest with Great Britain. Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.), in dignified tone, deprecated as uncouth Senator Mason's allusion to the "narrowness, cowardice, and brutality of the English government;" the senate, being part of the diplomatic machinery of the government, was no place for such words. Senator Hoar declared his own attitude as a "Boer sympathizer" to be an attitude toward Great Britain "of warm, cordial friendship — I might almost say an attitude of attachment and love, — and that when we think her in the wrong . . . we have the same feeling which patriotic English have toward their own government when they think it is in the wrong." He had looked with hope toward the time when "an expression of the opinion of our people, calmly and modestly made known, might tend to bring about peace with justice and liberty."

The matter in debate was then referred to the committee on foreign relations.

These speeches in the senate and many published utterances elsewhere (Senator Hoar's being a partial exception) give echoes of Mr. James Bryce's article in the December number of the *North American Review*, in their denunciation of the whole policy and course of the British government toward the Boers. They urge that the war, brought on by

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this policy, should now be stopped. This position is certainly more logical than the astonishing attitude of Mr. John Morley in his speech at Forfar previous to the meeting of parliament. In this speech — as dismal in its lack of logical and ethical discernment as it was admirable in the distinction of its literary style — after stigmatizing the "sordid plot" and "conspiracy" of the "gold hunters" and "land grabbers," Mr. Morley declared that, now the war was on, the only course was to fight it through and vindicate British authority. Such utterances from such a source suggest the entangled and involved nature of the whole distressing controversy; and that for a large class of public men the firm and final position morally and legally tenable remains to be discovered.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Hague Treaty. — The Hague arbitration treaty (Vol. 9, pp. 304, 575) was taken up in the senate, February 2. After brief discussion it was laid over for later action, according to rule; and on February 5 it was unanimously approved.

By the peculiar conditions of this convention the usual exchange of ratifications is not requisite; the president will sign it and deposit the signed document at The Hague, and The Hague authorities will announce this fact to each government that is a party to the treaty. It is the duty of the President within three months to name four persons at the most, of known competency and high repute, to be representatives of the United States for a term of six years on the permanent board of arbitration. No provision for salary is in the treaty; but the State Department will attend to defraying necessary expenses.

The present question is whether an offer of arbitration or mediation to either Great Britain or the South African Republic is made the duty of the United States by this treaty? The provisions of the treaty answer plainly. It gives to any one of the powers signatory to it the right to offer mediation between any other signatory powers, and to be considered therein as doing an act of friendship. A power is not required to make any such offer; any power doing so must act according to its own judgment of the appropriateness and desirableness of such action. Moreover, all mediatorial duties cease instantly on the declination

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THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND, AND HER MOTHER.

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of either of the contending powers: this might suggest a restraint from offering mediation when either of the contestants has already declared that it would refuse the offer. A further consideration is that the convention, by its terms, has no application to any power which is not one of its signatory parties. The Transvaal was not represented at The Hague. Bulgaria, whose sovereignty has had a more full diplomatic recognition, was admitted there only as a vassal state of Turkey; and it is easy to infer (though it is a mere inference) that the Transvaal was not included because it did not approve of such conditions for itself. Moreover, the United States is specifically freed from any compulsion under the treaty for action toward either of the present contestants, by this resolution unanimously adopted at The Hague (Vol. 9, p. 581):

"Nothing in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in, the political questions or internal administration of any foreign state."

THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

In developing this governmental policy regarding foreign trade, which James G. Blaine characterized by classing it and the policy of protectionism as "twin measures," President McKinley has laid before the senate for ratification treaties for reciprocity with several countries (Vol. 9, p. 856). Treaties of this class lapse when an appointed time limit is reached without their ratification. One with Argentina, which met strong opposition from United States wool-growing interests, lapsed February 11. Similar treaties, which will lapse unless ratified at the dates mentioned, are pending with British Guiana, March 18; Turk's and Caicos islands, March 21; Jamaica, March 22; Bermuda, March 24; France, March 24; Barbadoes, June 16. That with France is much the most important (Vol. 9, pp. 604, 853).

The vast development of our manufactures has brought us into a competition with European manufacturing interests which has caused tariff barriers to rise against us. A number of our staple manufactured products have so developed under protection that they no longer need protection at home, and can even win unprotected against competing products in some foreign markets. The most unflinching opponent of "free trade" as a universal principle can say to-

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day with Mr. Blaine, that when "protection" puts us in a position to lower our rates on many things from abroad which can no longer undersell on equal terms similar classes of goods made in this country, the advantage is with us if we can arrange to receive equal concessions in return for products which we can export with profit. Both parties are benefited, yet we the most. We, if in the same circumstances as the other party, would deem it our interest to do the same thing which now we are suggesting to him to do. This is the *reciprocity*. It is evident that, simple as the principle is, to arrange its application to scores or hundreds of articles on the schedules of trade between two nations, — to make the arrangement not only just but also to be seen as just — is a work so complicated with diverse interests as to involve great difficulty. The plan is one of equivalent concessions — giving each party the advantage in several compensating directions; but this usually meets the very human tendency of two nations in an intricate bargain — to wish to lay hands on everything in sight.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE OF MAINE, PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Treaty with France. — France operates two tariffs; one high, the "maximum," is applied to countries without commercial treaties or equivalent "arrangements" with France; the other is low, the "minimum," and is applied to countries that have negotiated such treaties. In the latter class are Germany, Great Britain, and Italy; and, indeed, nearly every European country except Portugal has an arrangement with France relative to classes of principal articles.

The well-known tariff expert, Mr. Robert P. Porter, was

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appointed by the secretary of state to aid the senate committee by a review and a report on the practical working of the various schedules of the proposed treaty. He declares the treaty as a whole to be a "fair bargain."

The proposed treaty as a whole finds much favor in the South. Senator McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) writes: "The pending treaty with France seems to have been negotiated with singular regard for Southern interests." He fears the loss of the French market for our cottonseed oil through substitution of Egyptian cottonseed made into oil in French mills, should the duty be raised.

The treaty meets active opposition in France and in this country — and in Japan, which fears American rivalry in a few lines. In France, at the beginning of the year, a majority of the agricultural associations and many chambers of commerce had protested against it; and manufacturers of various sorts of articles opposed it as aiding their American competitors. In the United States the opposers are reputed to be of two groups; one, those who are engaged in industries whose products, if the treaty be ratified, will receive no benefit present or prospective; the other, those engaged in industries, whose products, if the treaty be ratified, will meet competing products from France at lower rates of duty.

Treaties with Italy and Portugal. — On January 11, a protocol was signed at Washington to make operative a proposed reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Portugal.

On February 8, at Washington, Special Plenipotentiary Kasson, and Baron Fava, Italian ambassador, signed a reciprocity arrangement under the third section of the Dingley act.

A new convention with the British island of Trinidad, to replace that recently withdrawn (Vol. 9, pp. 604, 856), was signed in Washington, February 13.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE present political situation in Europe is one which may easily take distortion or tinge from the eyes that view it. A noticeable part of the lucubration that finds record in the press shows this. Also, there is much true report of startling facts that are soon found to be merely incidental or transient. A selective glance at points on the wide field,

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and at incidents that have drawn attention in the recent weeks, is all that space here permits.

Europe and South Africa. — The war in South Africa, which makes Great Britain temporarily the central object of political intrigue by the continental powers if there be any such intrigue, has made the relations of the powers to her the centre of rumors or imaginings of which the supply is illimitable. The anti-British feeling of the populations of central and northern Europe has long been known; but the universal rejoicing at British reverses in South Africa has brought it into startling display (Vol. 9, p. 861). The governments, however, almost without exception, are at least making a very noticeable show of friendliness toward Great Britain. The wisest observers who have given recent public utterance on this feature of the situation, find difficulty in deeming this friendliness feigned. They assign it to various causes. One general cause they all, the friendly and the unfriendly, find in the British navy, which is now being increased more rapidly than that of any other power, while already — with its nearly 600 vessels of all classes and its 300 or 400 auxiliary ships ready to be armed for war — it is more than a match for any hostile alliance which can be reckoned at all feasible. Years, probably a decade, must pass before its precedence can be even questioned. M. Lockroy, French ex-minister of marine, comparing with it the French navy, which ranks second only to the British (Vol. 9, p. 865), says in a recent number of the *Figaro*:

"The English are more than twice as strong as we . . . strong enough to confront France and the Triple Alliance combined. The number of their vessels is not only vastly more formidable than ours and their personnel more numerous, but their organization is incontestably superior to that of all the other fleets in the world. . . . In all the seas the English have ports where they can replenish their coal, repair damages, and find both food and munitions. . . . To-day to have a fleet is nothing; the thing necessary is to have for that fleet coaling stations in all parts of the world."

M. Lockroy might have said further that the more important of these naval stations are also fortresses, capable of being held against attack by land or sea.

Those governments and other observers are not far astray who count such a navy a part of the general European situation.

To the allegation that the British empire in its enormous extent is weak for defense — its far outlying lands unreachable by naval force, liable to be lopped off here and there — a recent reply is that at only two points is the empire open

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MANSION HOUSE AND QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

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to merely a land attack — Canada from the United States; and India from Russia by way of Afghanistan, or (as certain developments so late as the latter part of January show) by way of Persia. The question as to Persia is as yet too undeveloped to be profitably dealt with (the facts as far as known are noticed on another page). At present, as Mr. John W. Russell has pointed out, Russia may see weighty reasons of state for waiting till a much more auspicious time before developing to a crisis the long-standing Indian embarrassment, and before adding a new Persian difficulty to that of her needful financial reconstruction at home, while her energy is requisite in completing her great trans-Siberian railway, and in warning off and warding off a Japanese invasion of Korea.

As to an invasion of Canada by the United States, it cannot be seriously considered in the councils of any continental government since the Spanish-American war; and this, not because of any Anglo-American alliance or vague approach to an alliance, but because those governments know — and know that the United States government knew — what was their attitude and what was England's toward this country.

Among the causes conjectured by some observers for the present friendliness of the powers toward Great Britain, is that the downfall of the empire would be a world-wide catastrophe, financial, commercial, political, which, while some of the governments might desire it, none of them would choose to produce.

Moreover, great as have been England's deficiencies and transgressions in her governance in the past and her awkwardness in some international affairs, it is evident that she has developed her government of colonies and dependencies in the present generation into a science — a science of protection, justice, equal rights under law and in liberty, developing self-government, enlarging prosperity, and advancing civilization in inferior races, to a degree never before illustrated by any other great empire in human history. It is easy for a man of the common French or German ranks to be repelled by a Briton's ways, and then to wish never to see him again except as a purchaser of goods — or haply as a dispenser of charity; but the ruling minds on the continent may be credited with a capacity to know and admire a large material and moral success in government, and to hold back the unthinking masses led by political schemers who are

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urgent for war. Meanwhile, at the present juncture, a moral force, if prudent, will keep a naval force within call.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports, on January 26, an interview in Paris with "an ex-minister who still occupies a high position." The official said:

"*Pourparlers* are now going on between at least three of the continental powers to force England to enter into negotiations still pending, by taking advantage of her present embarrassments. . . . We shall strive for a future accord by asking of England the solution of the irritating questions which have so long divided us."

He particularized by specifying the Newfoundland question; the Madagascar question, as to any claim for intervention by Great Britain; full freedom in dealing with the sultan of Morocco; freedom from hampering agreements concerning Siam, in the Menam valley; a final settlement of the whole Egyptian question, where, if France cannot restore a *condominium*, she can demand an independent Egypt with a friendly neutrality to all Europe; and a revision of what France claims to have been a mistaken allotment of the New Hebrides to England. He said, further, that Germany and Russia were prepared with demands of their own, and were negotiating for common action.

M. DECRAIS,
FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER.

The Egyptian Question. — The mutiny in the Soudanese battalions at Omdurman about the beginning of February (See "Affairs in Africa") reopened discussion in the French press regarding English control in Egypt.

Special dispatches from Cairo in the *Matin* announced dangerous dissatisfaction in the Egyptian army because of the secret dispatching of officers, men, and material to the Cape. The *Matin* declares that this "flagrant breach of neutrality" made imperative the immediate intervention of those powers which by their treaties have joint rights of financial and judicial control in Egypt. It declared further that the British garrison, reduced to less than 2,000 men, was inadequate to maintain the protectorate; and that the British cabinet had practically reopened the whole Egyptian question. Paul de Cassagnac's editorials in the *Autorité*, announcing war with England as inevitable, were widely copied in the

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French press. At the places of amusement, songs and kinematograph pictures insulting to Queen Victoria were violently cheered. In the French parliament several bills were introduced providing for maritime and colonial defense, each calling for expenditure of about 900,000,000 francs. A naval proposal involves expenditure of 750,000,000 francs, of which 500,000,000 francs is for reorganization of the fleet. The press warmly supports a proposal for submarine torpedo-boats for defense of the coast against British ships. Meanwhile, however, the cabinet has preserved toward England a friendly and absolutely correct attitude.

As a result of negotiations between France and Italy in progress since 1891, a protocol has been signed, delimiting the Italian and French possessions in the Red Sea littoral. The frontier line, starting from the extremity of Ras Dumeira, follows the watershed inland, then turns southwest, leaving within Italian territory the caravan routes to Assab.

Anglo-German Relations. — The official and semi-official press showed in the latter part of January a favorable consideration of Great Britain. The semi-official *Post*, referring to M. Deschanel's speech in the French Academy concerning an alliance of the continental powers, declares that a continental alliance is a many-colored soap-bubble which will drop as it begins to rise. The *Vossische Zeitung*, deprecating the course of certain journals in treating England as the arch-enemy of civilization, says:

"When Germany and Great Britain have been rendered sufficiently hostile by this sort of thing, the scenes will be suddenly shifted. Russia will compromise all her difficulties with Great Britain, and offer her hand for an anti-German alliance and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine."

Such utterances give a glimpse of the network of suspicions which would beset the steps that might be taken toward an anti-British continental alliance. A high official of the German foreign office is quoted on what seems good authority as making this statement on February 6:

"Germany will not join a movement to reopen the Egyptian question. Aside from the question whether France and Russia mean honestly, Germany is of the opinion that it would be unloyal and unfair to seize a moment when England is deeply engaged elsewhere, for such steps."

German Naval Increase. — Kaiser Wilhelm has shown unintermitting urgency in procuring the enactment of the bill for naval increase (Vol. 9, p. 938). On January 1, in addressing the officers of the garrison, he announced his firm intention to carry through the work of reorganizing his navy.

The bill was adopted in the Bundesrath, January 25. It provides for doubling the present number of battleships, and for construction of

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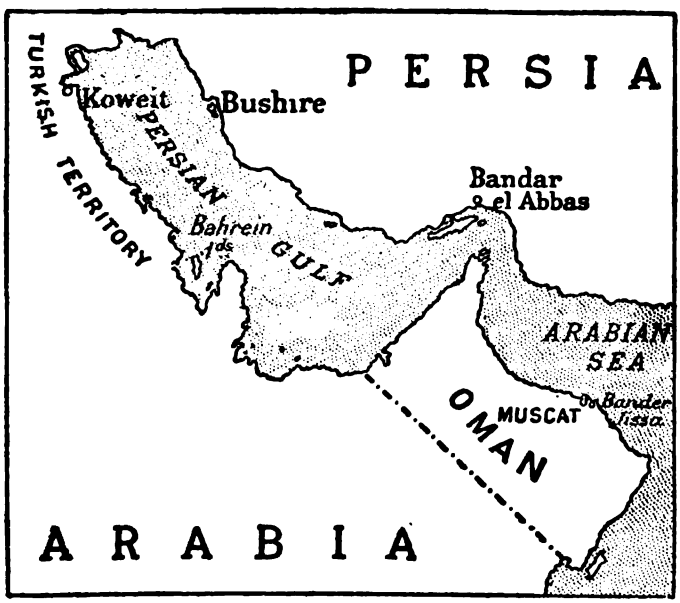
six large and seven small cruisers. The preamble anticipates completion of the scheme by 1916, at an annual increase of 11,000,000 marks in expenditure. The government hopes to finish the new warships by 1908, instead of 1916, as the bill seemingly provides. The German navy will then have 37 battleships of 11,000 to 12,000 tons, with 30 large and 40 small armored cruisers — thus exceeding the French navy in fighting power.

The bill had its first reading in the Reichstag, February 8. The Centrists and Social Democrats opposed the bill in its full form as presented, doubting the necessity for so large an addition to expenditure. The Clericals and the Conservatives generally favored it.



MAP OF PERSIAN GULF.

Russian Foreign Policy. — Disquieting rumors of Russian designs against Great Britain have been numerous in recent weeks. Russian newspapers openly advocate taking advantage of the difficulty in South Africa for securing ports on the Mediterranean and on the Indian ocean for Russia, despite the Czar's assurances of pacific intentions given early in January to the British ambassador. Count Muravieff is said to be leading an anti-British excitement against his rival, M. de Witte. A rumor, labelled "semi-official," was started, to the effect that an army corps is in

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readiness on the Caspian to move at a moment's notice to the Afghan frontier *via* Tiflis. The English papers refuse credit to all such imputations on the honor of the emperor.

On January 30, it was semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg, that Russia, at the request of Persia and in view of the good relations between the two governments, had authorized the Loan Bank of Persia (a Russian institution) to take up the loan of 22,500,000 rubles about to be issued in Persia as a 5 per cent Persian gold loan. The Loan Bank has taken up the loan, repayable in seventy-five years and guaranteed by all the Persian customs receipts except those of the custom-house at Fars, and at the custom-houses of the Persian gulf. In event of delay in the payments, the Loan Bank is to have right to control the custom-houses. Persia undertakes to redeem all former obligations out of the new loan, and not to contract without consent of the Loan Bank any other foreign loan until the new loan is paid off. This loan, stated in the United States currency, amounts to $17,578,125.

Persia's trade, all in English hands forty years ago, was not watchfully guarded, and has for years been passing under Russia's control, leaving to the English only about two-thirds of the Persian gulf trade. Russians, or their German and Belgian agents, now hold the concessions for railways, mining, and road-making throughout Persia. The recent loan is expected soon to be followed by others, which will tend to carry Russian control toward the border of British India.

For some time, Russian newspapers have been demanding an outlet for Russia on the Persian gulf (Vol. 9, p. 841), and that the port of Bander Abbas should be secured and fortified. The fact that Russian subjects in Persia are occasionally maltreated by native mobs, may lead to Russia's claiming a necessity for throwing forces into Persia to preserve order. As Russian troops have been concentrated in Turkestan, and the Russian garrisons on the Afghan frontier strengthened, there is reason for apprehension that England's occupation in South Africa may embolden Russia to seize Herat and western Afghanistan. Then there will be a direct Russian road open to India, while the British road from Egypt across Arabia to India will be blocked. Thus far, however, Russia has taken no step that can be denounced as actually unfriendly.

Austria-Hungary. — This heterogeneous empire, an

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assortment of discordant elements, has long been recognized as held together chiefly by a personal bond — the venerable and estimable Emperor Francis Joseph II. Charles Benoist, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), calls attention to the European need of Austria.

His argument is to the effect that the partitioning of Austria would not be in the true interests of the other powers. Germany would gain 45,600 square miles with 9,000,000 people, and probably also Trieste for a southward outlet. But this would bring the very complications which Bismarck sought to avoid — loss of the German hegemony; instead of his Prussian and Protestant Germany, there would be an Austrian and

THE BALKAN STATES.
SHADED PARTS ARE STILL UNDER TURKISH RULE.

Roman Catholic Germany. Russia, increasingly becoming an Asiatic power, would add unwelcome elements of disturbance by absorbing a conglomeration of Slav nationalities. Italy would be dissatisfied by her final loss of Trieste, which has long been an object of her desire. Roumania could hope for no addition beyond Transylvania and Bukovina, and perhaps only a few small settlements of her own people. Moreover, what kind of a Europe would there be without Austria? It would be reduced to two mighty empires; the "balance of power" would be a balance of two powers, Slav and Teuton — Russia and Germany, — and these so colossal that they could afford to ignore all others whether as friends or foes.

General comment apparently does not agree with the main features in this prospect. It is pointed out in one prominent journal that the fact that a league of two or three

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of the other powers might easily turn the scale in case of conflict between the two colossi, might cause both of them to seek the favor of minor states. Still, Austria, formerly the "buffer state" between Europe and Asia, is now greatly needed as the buffer state for Europe, keeping some of the powers apart for their own and the general good.

On January 31, the lower house of the Hungarian diet approved a supplementary credit of 30,000,000 florins for purchase of rifles and munitions of war, after the premier had declared the necessity of preparing the army for possible partial mobilization "in view of the obscure position in the Balkans." He denied the least suggestion of any demonstration against Italy.

Portugal and England. — In the last issue of this periodical (Vol. 9, p. 803), mention was made of reports that seemed well-founded, of some kind of agreement between Great Britain and Portugal which would give the former a right of control over Delagoa Bay and Beira, the ports in Portuguese East Africa through which immense amounts of military supplies have been passing to the Transvaal. Some newspapers now speak of the "Portuguese alliance," as though its existence were assured. But as yet it seems to be delayed in its practical effect. The Republican press in Portugal in January was working up an agitation against the monarchy for its weakness in allowing England's interference with vessels passing to and from Delagoa Bay.

The startling reports of the great anti-British movements, which are served up to the public in the daily English papers, are not alarming to the British Foreign Office; nor are they the cause of the immense British military activity now visible. Lord Salisbury is assured of Portugal's friendliness toward England; and is showing strength and using urgency enough to convince her that it is for her interest to meet Britain's wishes in the important matter of the two ports. Some continental powers are reputed to be using intense pressure on Portugal to prevent her acceding to Salisbury's demand. Lord Salisbury is said to be meeting this pressure with measures of defiance to a united European opposition.

Turkey. — Oscar S. Straus, United States minister to Turkey, reports an unusual degree of success in the demands which he was instructed to present to the Porte, some of which had heretofore met repeated refusal.

He secured directly from the Sultan himself the sanction for the new building for Robert College at Constantinople, heretofore bitterly

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contested; also, the right to rebuild the eight buildings of the Euphrates College (of the American Board of Missions) at Harpût, destroyed in 1895, during the Armenian massacres (Vol. 5, p. 812); also, the right to establish American consulates wherever this country thinks necessary — this right, under our treaties, having been refused in the case of Erzroum; also, permission for entrance of American flour, hitherto excluded; also, permission for American citizens, missionaries and others, to travel where they choose in Turkey. As to the indemnity for losses by destruction of missionary property (stated at about $100,000) during the frightful disorder in 1895, Mr. Straus reports that he has the Sultan's distinct promise, thrice made personally to him, of its payment (Vol. 9, p. 462). It is remembered, however, that Turkish promises are not in every case kept.

Crete. — The condition of affairs in Crete — so long the scene of frightful conflict, with constant accompaniments of general pillage and devastation, and countless murders — has at last become most satisfactory. In the latter part of 1898, after the war between Greece and Turkey, Prince George of Greece was sent thither nominally as the high commissioner of the powers, but practically as dictator (Vol. 8, p. 864). The young prince showed firmness and tact. The Christian Greeks welcomed him as one of themselves; but of the Mahometans, about 30,000, utterly distrusting him, fled from the island. He has so dealt with affairs as to command not only the respect, but the actual affection, of all the people. He *disarmed both parties;* then made a Mahometan his minister of public safety. He has now so entirely gained the confidence of the Mahometans, that they are returning in great numbers. After many centuries of anarchy and horrible crime, Crete is redeemed. In one case, indeed, the "concert of Europe" is a harmony.

The Vatican and the Powers. — The international relations of the Pope are drawing increased attention. A notice of these in general is here preceded by a glance at a specific incident — one of the most striking in recent years — the sending by Pope Pius IX. to Russia, and the reception by the Czar, of a papal legate, Monsignor Tarnassi. For the first time in history the Church of Rome will be present in the person of its representative, on the banks of the Neva. What has always been deemed an impassable gulf between Russia and the Holy See has been bridged — one of the achievements of the present pontificate.

The relations between the Papal See and the national governments present a situation which involves a complication of confusing elements, religious and political. By the "Roman Question" — the question as to the respective positions of the Vatican and the Quirinal arising as a con-

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sequence of the Italian revolution, the previous embarrassment has been increased. This was illustrated when the invitations were issued to the powers to send delegates to the Conference at The Hague (Vol. 9, pp. 100, 292, 575). Roman Catholics inquired of the Dutch minister why the Pope had no invitation. The reply was that the Italian government objected. An ex-attaché, whose views are given in a New York paper, points out that the respective positions of the Roman Pontiff and the Italian government form a question which concerns not only the Italian government, but every government bearing rule over a large Roman Catholic population.

"While these governments can view without apprehension the influence maintained over their Roman Catholic citizens by a foreign Pontiff who exercises his wonderful spiritual sway with purely religious objects in view, the situation would be entirely different were there to be any suspicion that the Papacy had been transformed from an international into a purely Italian institution, and were the Pontiff to be rendered a dependent and subordinate of the Italian government, and as such a more or less passive instrument for the furtherance of the secular interests of Italy in foreign countries."

Viewed in this light, the recent decree of the supreme court of Italy, denying extra-territorial rights to the Pope, and denying the immunity of the inmates of the Vatican from Italian jurisdiction, is of international concern. Therefore, it is now proposed to call an international congress for devising some project for assuring to the Vatican its entire independence and neutrality as an international institution under the collective guarantee of all the Christian powers.

THE ORIENTAL SITUATION.

China. — *An Empress Regent in Power.* — On January 24, China and the outside world had a surprise. An imperial edict announced that the Emperor Kwang-Hsu's ill-health incapacitated him for the business of state; and that To Pu-Chun, son of Tuano (Tuan), had been appointed his heir. The inference in Western lands was that the Emperor had resigned, or had died perhaps from assassination; and that the "Western Dowager Empress," who withdrew from power about two years after the Emperor nominally assumed the government, had now compelled his resignation of power or his death, and had practically assumed the imperial authority (see Vol. 8, p. 601). Occurrences since have justified this inference as to the resignation; and have made it plain that

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whoever may now hold the title of emperor will administer the will of this strong empress regent, who is sometimes spoken of as "the only man in the empire." Her son, Emperor T'ung-Chi, dying without issue, had been succeeded by her nephew, Kwang-Hsu, whom she had designated, and whom she has now supplanted. The new heir-apparent, To Pu-Chun, is said to be nine years of age.

The Dowager Empress immediately dismissed the generalissimo of the Chinese forces and other high officials. The interior provinces were greatly excited at the changes in Peking; and the progressive Chinese, who desire a modification of the ancient Chinese usages by the infusion of some degree of Western civilization, entreated the American, British, and Japanese ministers at court to intervene and restore Emperor Kwang-Hsu to power. The abdication caused great indignation in Japan and some demand for stringent measures of resistance, as Russia was credited with a leading influence in the new policy.

KWANG-HSU, CHINESE EMPEROR.

The whole proceeding is evidently a relapse into the ancient Chinese conservatism. An edict of February 7 commanded a return to the old manner of study, according to the teachings of Confucius, for the examinations for official rank; and ordered the discarding of the study of the "new, depraved, and erroneous subjects of the Western schools," threatening with punishment those who teach them. Speedy closing of the new University of Peking (Vol. 9, p. 947) is expected. The Dowager Empress, representing the old Chinese hatred of the Western world, has appointed Hsu-Tung, a bigoted reactionary, as tutor to the successor to the throne, who is thus to be prevented from following the young Kwang-Hsu in his desire to introduce into his empire some of the elements of vital spiritual force which he is said to have discovered in the New Testament.

The Open Door. — The policy of opening and keeping open, to all nations on equal terms, the doors of trade with China, has long been urged by Great Britain, but with small success. About a year ago, Lord Charles Beresford, pre-

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senting it in this country, met little encouragement. The Western nations not only deemed China moribund, but had already begun excision and appropriation of small sections, while awaiting a safe time for carving and dividing the vast bulk. Partition of China had become familiar in thought and phrase, yet was regarded with aversion and fear, as it began to show the elements of difficulty and of peril that would inhere in an act of half a dozen partners in a scheme of violent and gigantic selfishness. The United States government, as a result of the short war with Spain, suddenly awoke to its new prerogative and duty as one of the three or four great world-powers. The administration soon turned its attention to the Chinese trade problem. President McKinley, in his annual message of 1898, urged "an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire, and to report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to" the trade of the United States. His suggestion was unheeded, and he renewed it in his last message; and a bill to carry it into effect is now before Congress.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

The United States government heartily embraced England's plan; and, through its accomplished and tactful secretary of state directing our ambassadors abroad, entered on negotiations which, soon after the opening of the year, obtained from the six other powers interested — Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan — the acceptance of the principle of equal terms for all the world in trade with China (Vol. 9, p. 834). The method adopted by Secretary Hay was singularly felicitous in its avoidance of the delays which might have occupied several years, in procuring from seven powers the preparation and ratification of a formal treaty precisely the same in every word.

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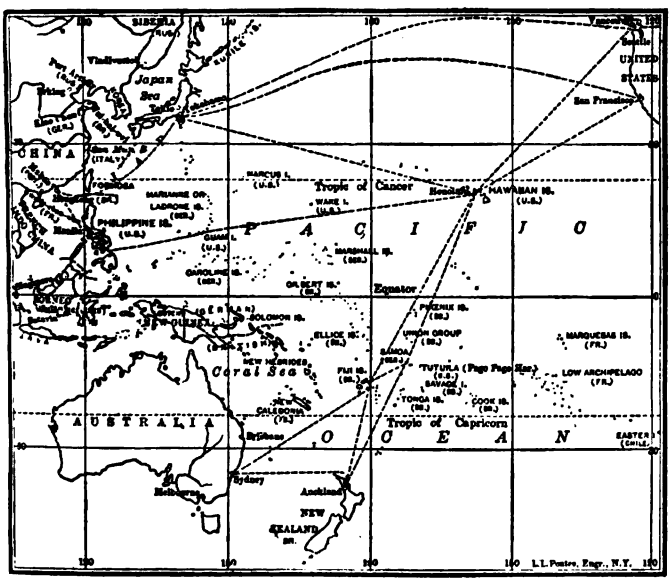
He obtained a written guaranty from each power separately that the treaty rights of the United States in China regarding trade (and thus, inferentially, through the "favored-nation clause," the treaty rights of the other nations) should remain unimpaired in the territory (excepting military or naval stations) acquired or leased by each power; and that our commodities should continue to be admitted there on equal terms with those of the nation newly in possession.

It is pointed out that Secretary Hay's proposal, appealing to generous feeling, appealed quite as strongly to self-interest. In the lack of some such arrangement, the interests of commerce would have been an incentive to each nation to seize and control for its own trade as much



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MAP SHOWING LATEST TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENT IN THE PACIFIC.

as possible of Chinese territory. No power wishes to see any other seize any large portion of China; but, also, no power can really be willing to assume for itself the tremendous task and responsibility of actually owning and governing China. Still, there seemed need that something be done soon by somebody. This simple commercial agreement operates to save China from partition at present. Though without the least claim or intent to be a protectorate, it pledges the seven powers to some of the moral obligations of a joint protectorate. It quietly inaugurates in China a new world-policy, displacing that of the "spheres of influence," which was tending to gradual partition of territory.

The chief beneficiaries in a commercial aspect will be the United States and Great Britain, though other powers will share profitably. Of China's annual commerce, of a value amounting perhaps to $275,000,000, Great Britain's share is more than twice the total of all other countries

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together. Our own, though amounting in our last reported year to only $30,000,000, comes second, and shows a great increase over the year preceding, while that of Great Britain has declined.

Chinese Warning to America. — At the annual dinner of the American Asiatic Society, in New York, January 26, Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese minister to this country, delivered a speech which was a plea for fair dealing, impressive for its appeal to facts of record, for its cogency of logic, and for its shrewdly courteous wording.

THE CHINESE FLAG.

He warns us that our Chinese exclusion act must be qualified, or China will boycott our goods. One of his illustrations serves for sample: this was its substance. Several unoffending Chinamen are butchered in a Christian country; and China is expected to be gratified when, after long delay, some money indemnity is condescendingly paid, as though more than the dead men were worth. On the other hand, a Chinese mob kills a Christian missionary or two, and the Christian nation sends ships of war, bombards a city, kills a score of innocent Chinamen, and takes permanent possession of a port and extensive territory. Mr. Wu expressly complimented the United States as innocent of such doings, and as more just than any other nation; but her exclusion of Chinese would tend to the exclusion by China of American goods. He asked: Is China to be regarded as a sovereign power? If so, she claims to be treated according to the Confucian and the Christian principle of reciprocity. The argument is shrewdly put, and not without its instructiveness to Christian folk as to their duty on some points; but, naturally, it lacks recognition of some of the strongest reasons in the American mind for the Chinese exclusion.

Various Items. — A diplomatic controversy which has at times been acute, in which Great Britain, France, and the United States were parties, concerning the limits and location of the several foreign concessions at Shanghai (Vol. 8, p. 849), was happily adjusted about January 1. News arrived at Tacoma, Wash., January 22, that China had submitted to French demands regarding territory at Kwang-chau-wan bay, after two more Chinese defeats, and on the threat of French warships to go up the river and bombard Canton (Vol. 8, p. 311; Vol. 9, pp. 338, 845). China dismissed the viceroy and appointed Li Hung-Chang in his place; and agreed to behead the prefect who had begun the attack on the French, and to pay 200,000 taels to the families of Frenchmen who were killed.

Korea. — This little kingdom is considered by some observers of Russian plans and prospects in Asia the balanc-

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ing element to Herat, the fortified city in western Afghanistan. Russia can take one, but not both. If Russia takes Herat, which she can probably do with ease, she may well fear a prolonged naval war in which Great Britain's overwhelming sea-power would block disastrously all her advances toward Korea, and paralyze her efforts to complete her cherished railway through Siberia. Moreover, Russian finances are generally believed to be now at a very low ebb, while Great Britain has ample financial resources for a great war. On the other hand, if she direct all her military and naval movements toward a near though not immediate absorption of Korea, but securing first her railway communication almost to the Korean border, it would be difficult — when her hour has come — for any power to prevent her entrance into the little kingdom. The risk of war with Japan, though serious, would be incomparably less than that of a war with Great Britain.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

War Claims Against Spain. — On January 31, the senate committee on Foreign Relations authorized Senator Davis to report a substitute for his bill (of January 20) for a commission to investigate the claims of American citizens against Spain growing out of the Cuban insurrection and the late war. By the treaty of peace the United States undertook to adjudicate and settle all such claims against Spain.

Claims must be filed within six months from the date of the first meeting of the commission. The award in favor of any claimant "shall be only for the amount of the actual and immediate damage which the claimant shall prove that he has sustained." "Remote or prospective damages shall not be awarded, and interest shall not be allowed." The total amount of all claims, as filed, is said to be about $32,000,000.

Samoan Treaty Ratified. — On January 16, the senate ratified the Samoan treaty without division, after two hours' debate (Vol. 9, p. 829). The chief speech in opposition was by Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.), who objected on the general ground that it was contrary to the spirit of American institutions to attempt to govern any people in opposition to their wishes. On January 18, Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.), misunderstanding the President's interpretation of the Samoan treaty, moved its reconsideration. On the basis of this motion, the senate, on January 23, further discussed the

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treaty; and on January 29, decided, by a vote of 21 to 38, not to reconsider the previous vote of ratification. The treaty stands.

The Tallulah Lynchings. — The Italian government has courteously signified to the government of the United States its wish that the persons guilty of lynching five Italians at Tallulah, La., last July (Vol. 9, pp. 614, 652), should be punished. The customary compromise, in such cases, by payment of indemnity, does not meet the present demand of the Italian government. Under our laws, the prosecution of cases of this class is left entirely to the state authorities; and the national authority has no power conferred on it to meet the demand now made, although the procedure in the case by the government of Louisiana was most unsatisfactory. There are bills pending in Congress to remove from state to federal jurisdiction cases in which persons claiming protection under treaty are the sufferers; and the President is expected to make fresh representations to Congress, urging as highly important the speedy passage of laws to that effect.

American Capital in Russia. — Mr. Thomas Smith, United States consul at Moscow, returned to Russia, January 16, with authority to negotiate preliminaries for building American manufacturing plants in Moscow and St. Petersburg, to cost $6,000,000. The plans of American manufacturers for invading Russia with American machinery and ideas during the present year, involve an expenditure (reported) of $15,000,000. American machinery has gained preference over all the European.

Opening the Nile. — The ancient river is to be opened and cleared at the hands of modern engineers.

The clearing is to rid it of the "sudd," a gradual accumulation of vegetable matter which sometimes completely blocks the channel. An aquatic plant, with roots five feet long, but not touching bottom, grows, dies in its upper part, and is burned by the natives, or decays, forming a floating island of mould which bars navigation, dams up the stream, and along the upper reaches transforms the country into a swamp. Sir Samuel Baker, in 1870, cut a passage through eighty miles of sudd. When the British abandoned the Soudan in 1883, the work of clearing the Nile stopped, and thousands of square miles in the Bahr-el-Ghazel country have become swamps. Between Fashoda and Lado, the river has changed its channel, being turned eastward several miles by the obstructions formed by the vegetable growth. This new channel will be adopted in the work which is now to be undertaken. The plan includes dikes and dams for deepening the channel, and protection of the adjacent lands from overflow.

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AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

WHILE Congress and the Executive are studying the colonial problem in its constitutional, legal, administrative, and economic aspects, the military governor of each island or dependency is, whether by force or by pacific measures, preparing the way for the establishment of civil governments under the sovereignty of the United States, or, as in Cuba, under native autonomy.

Cuba. — A thorough and careful review of the status of affairs in Cuba, by Charles M. Pepper, appeared in the New York *Herald*, February 4, giving a very encouraging report of reforms effected under the governor-generalship of Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.

First, he tells of the improvement made in the management of the Carcel, the central prison at Havana. The Carcel was, when General Wood came into office, what it had ever been, in a sense very nearly literal, a whited sepulchre: a building with no mean architectural pretension, with regular outlines, its walls white or cream-color; externally it gave the idea of neatness, cleanliness. And saunterers in the Prado would linger before the prison of an afternoon to hear the prison band. But behind those walls were many hundreds of criminals of all grades, and of persons awaiting trial, huddled together indiscriminately, and living in indescribable squalor and filth. General Wood's first step was "to turn several hundred of them loose" — mostly men who were imprisoned without trial, and who already had been incarcerated for terms longer than the laws prescribed. The next step was to appoint a joint commission of American and native lawyers to codify the present laws, to modify them in so far as they restrict personal liberty, and especially to devise means of guaranteeing prompt trial to accused persons. The evils of the fee-system in the administration of justice are also to be abated.

General Wood, January 12, removed from office Federico Mora, Fiscal of the Supreme Court. Investigation had shown that the office of the Fiscal was largely responsible for the great number of untried cases; also that Señor Mora, with others in the Department of Justice, had tried to block the charges against officials in the customs service.

Mr. Pepper praises highly the administration of the Havana custom-house by Col. Tasker H. Bliss. Colonel Bliss's reform antedates the administration of General Wood by more than a year; but the advent of General Wood has greatly strengthened his hands, and his struggle for efficiency and honesty is very near its triumph. Where General Wood materially aided the collector was in the courts of justice. There Colonel Bliss was powerless; but there the governor-general's word was received with all respect. General Wood "caused it to be known that he expected the Cuban judiciary to vindicate itself from the insinuation that it could be influenced by political or corrupt motives."

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General Wood's efforts for popular schools are not without results. The construction of carriage and wagon roads is making good progress.

Agriculture is in a prosperous state. This year's tobacco crop is large and, owing to favorable weather conditions, of superior quality. The resuscitation of cane husbandry is advancing apace — it takes longer time to renew a sugar plantation that has been devastated by war than to repair like injuries to a tobacco plantation. A very encouraging circumstance is the fact that leaders of the Cuban people in their revolts against the mother country, are now devoting themselves wholly to farming, having no time for politics. There is a considerable immigration of Spanish laborers and artisans.

JUDGE ALFRED S. HARTWELL, HAWAIIAN SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN WASHINGTON DURING THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

On January 12 the governor general issued an order defining the relations between the civil and military authorities. The latter, save in a supervisory sense, are not to interfere in the conduct of civil affairs, except matters of sanitation. But they have jurisdiction of the Rural Guard. Military commanders will visit the prisons once a month and report. The military is never to be employed save when the civil power is found to be ineffective.

Puerto Rico. — The people of this new colony have still before their eyes sad reminders of the devastation wrought by the great hurricane in August last (Vol. 9, p. 748); but advices from the island during the month of January and the first half of February have little reference to the general distress produced by that cause, the apprehension of ruin to their trade interests from American tariff legislation taking now the foremost place in their thoughts. The San Juan *News*, a journal in the English language,

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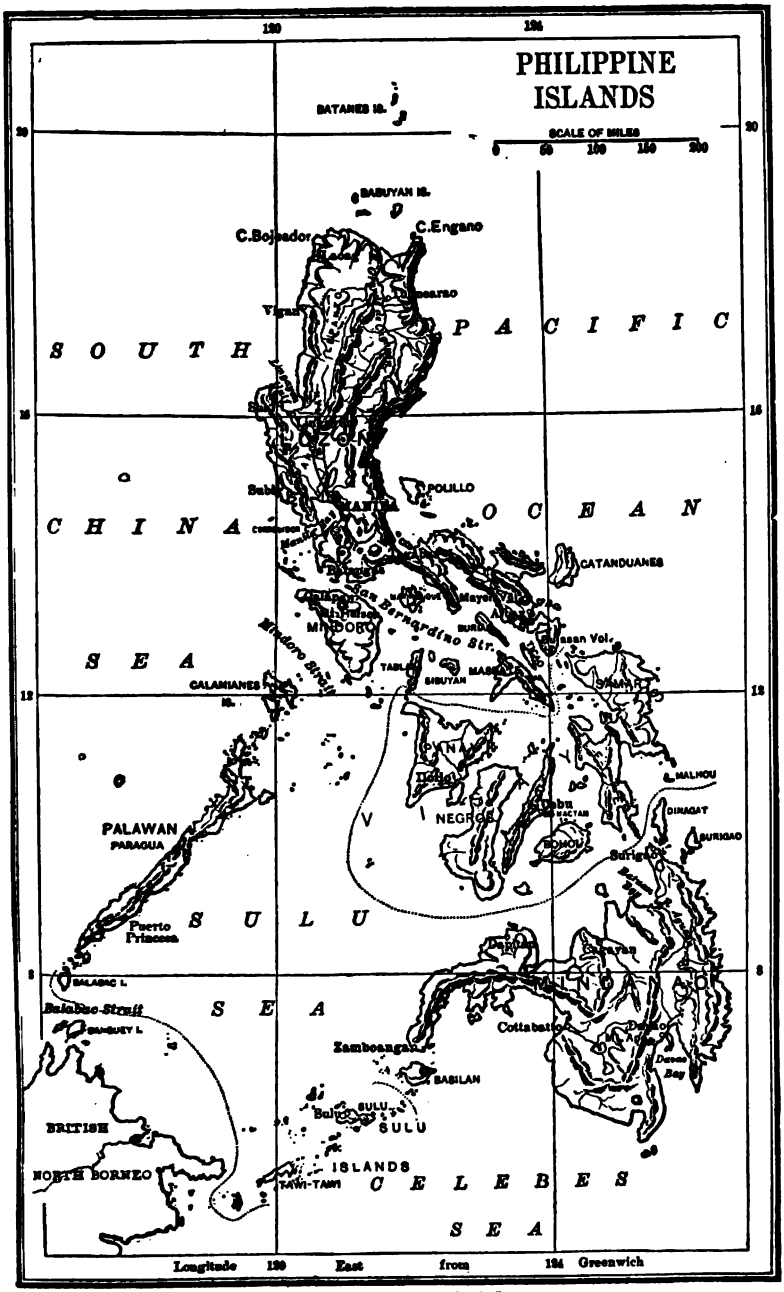

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appears to oppose strongly the movement for a further extension of time for payment of mortgages, and for a United States loan of $20,000,000 to enable the people to tide over their misfortune. But the *News* has the candor to state forcibly the case for the inculpated measure. Its spokesmen declare that the fortunes of the whole people are dependent on the granting of these measures of relief. If they are not granted, there will be heartless foreclosures "when the Shylocks are let loose on January 19." Despite the sacred inviolability of mortgage titles even in presence of so awful a calamity as the visitation by hurricane, Secretary Root, on January 19, did extend the time of foreclosures for six months, "provisional on legislation by Congress within that time." Meanwhile the unfortunate planters have to pay interest ranging from 10 to 20 per cent on their indebtedness. The action of Congress in relation to tariff regulations for the island is recorded elsewhere (see "The Fifty-Sixth Congress").

Hawaii. — Seven additional cases of bubonic plague were reported at Honolulu January 1, making thirteen cases in all (Vol. 9, p. 826). The Board of Health condemned a portion of the district of the city in which the plague existed, and several infected tenements to be burned to the ground. (See under heading "Disasters.") Sugar planters expressed indignation at these alarmist measures.

Samoa. — It was announced from Washington February 10 that Commander Seaton Schroeder was appointed naval governor of the Samoan island Tutuila (Vol. 9, p. 829). The work of establishing a coaling station at Pago-Pago has been proceeding vigorously. A new survey proves the Pago-Pago harbor to require very little improvement.

Guam. — A naval officer, who arrived January 2 at Manila from Guam, brought a copy of a proclamation issued by Captain Leary, governor of the island, in which slavery is prohibited and slavery and peonage abolished from and after February 22, 1900. The same naval officer reports the deportation of the Spanish priests from the island by order of Governor Leary.

A dispatch from Washington, January 22, announces the proclamation by Governor Leary, about November 1, 1899, of a tariff decree defining the customs duties to be paid on merchandise entering Guam. The schedules have been revised by Robert P. Porter, special tariff commissioner for Cuba.

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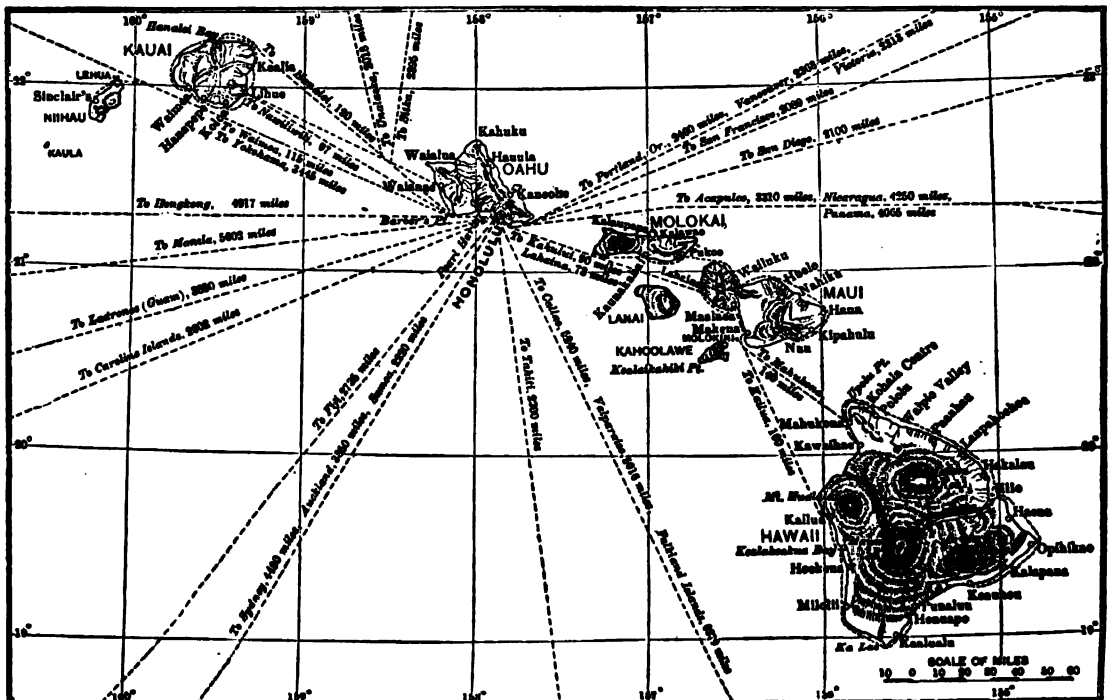

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COMMERCIAL ROUTES OF THE PACIFIC

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The Leary tariff on absinthe is $8 a gallon; on anisette the same; the same also on brandy, gin, kümmel, rum, saki, whiskey, and champagne. Claret, hock, sauterne, burgundy, pay $2 a gallon; sherry, port, $4; beer, ale, porter, 40 cents. There is an export duty of three pesos a ton on copra.

The Philippines. — *Military Operations.* — A general advance southward commenced January 1, when Generals Schwan and Wheaton, with separate columns, attacked insurgent positions on the shores of Laguna de Bay. January 5, General Wheaton's command dislodged, at Biñan and Carmona, an intrenched insurgent force of 200, and then withdrew. On the 6th and 7th, General Schwan encountered the same insurgents in the same positions, and, driving them out, pursued them, occupied Silang and Indang in Cavité province, and captured the artillery and ammunition of the enemy. About the same date, General Wheaton killed 7 and wounded 140 insurgents near Imus; and to the west of Bacoor, on the 7th, the insurgents lost 65 killed and 40 wounded in an encounter with the 28th Infantry. At Mount Arayat, 70 miles north, January 5, a force of insurgents was dispersed, after killing or wounding five Americans; here several Americans held as prisoners were released. Moving southward from Calamba, January 9, Colonel Bullard, with portions of the 37th and 39th Regiments, captured the strongly fortified town of Santo Tomas, killing 24 and capturing artillery; American loss, two officers wounded, one man killed. Two days later, the defeated rebels made another stand in the same vicinity. January 12, the whole of Cavité province was by General Otis reported occupied by General Wheaton's command. January 17, he reported Batangas province to be in possession of General Schwan:

Photo by Strauss, St. Louis.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BATES, U. S. V., ON SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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Schwan's troops were then to move eastward into Laguna and Tayabas provinces, while Wheaton was to advance from point to point nearer the southwestern coast.

Meanwhile, in the island of Cebu, the troops had a sharp fight with natives at two different points; American loss, four wounded. From the island of Negros came intelligence of the surprise and capture of an insurgent camp by Colonel Byrne; insurgent loss, 19 killed. The islands Samar and Leyte, of the Visayan group, were at this time still held by insurgents; and Brigadier-General Kobbe was ordered to chastise them while *en route* with his command to Albay and Catanduanes island, of which he was appointed governor.

In Laguna province, Luzon, in mid-January, a pack-train of 20 ponies, transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, which was escorted by 50 men under command of Lieutenant Ralston of the 13th Infantry, was ambushed by insurgents. Two men were killed, five wounded, nine were missing; the pack-train fell into the hands of the insurgents. January 15, advices from Manila reported a successful attack on 400 insurgents, near San Pablo, by Major Cheatham, with a battalion of the 37th Infantry; insurgent loss, 5 dead; American, 1 wounded. January 17, General MacArthur reported encounters with insurgents at six widely separated points in the region north of Manila bay. On the 18th, evidences of turbulency in the same region were accumulating. At Vigan, General Young had several skirmishes with the remnants of the insurgent army. In the island of Panay, the revolt of the natives was not yet suppressed. In southwestern Luzon, a battalion of the 46th Infantry, Major Johnson commanding, drove the enemy through Bayalang, capturing rifles and a field-piece; then, while pursuing the insurgents, he came upon an intrenched force of natives at Lemery. Three companies of the 38th Regiment were sent to reënforce Major Johnson. The enemy were caught between the two bodies of troops, and were speedily put to flight, leaving on the ground four field-pieces and a quantity of rifles. American loss, 1 man killed, 3 wounded. February 5, insurgents captured a supply train of nine bull carts between Orani and Dinalupijan, killing a corporal and five private soldiers of the 32d Infantry.

Intelligence was received at Washington, February 12, of the hoisting of the American flag over the Babuyan and Batanes groups of islands to the north of Luzon. A short time previously, Sibulu and Cagayan islands of the Sulu

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. A.,
ON SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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archipelago, had been taken into possession of the United States. Thus is completed the assumption by the United States of sovereignty over all of Spain's possessions in the Philippines which were not specifically transferred in the Paris treaty.

On February 15 came from General Otis his report on conditions in the Philippines at that date.

It stated that General Bates that dav left Manila with two regiments and a battery on transports for San Miguel bay in Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceras and other places, where the insurgents were very troublesome; they are said to hold several hundred Spanish and a few American prisoners. General Otis telegraphs also that General Kobbe, with two regiments, occupies southeastern Luzon and important points in the islands Catanduanes, Samar, and Leyte. The general conditions everywhere in Luzon are improving. Bandits are very active in all the islands and keep the troops fully employed.

A few days earlier was published a dispatch from Manila, telling of the obstinate resistance of the natives, the tactics of the insurgents in Albany province being specially harassing to the American troops.

The opening of ports on the western coast of the island of Panay was reported by General Otis January 24; and it was announced that by the end of the same week the coasts of Laguna de Bay would be opened to unrestricted traffic.

The Friars. — Soon after the arrival of the Pope's delegate, Archbishop Chapelle, at Manila, a rumor spread among the natives that the Pope and the President of the United States were about to restore to their former stations the friars who had been dispossessed by the insurgents. To abate the excitement produced by the rumor, General Otis ordered to be published in the local newspapers a denial of the report as follows:

"If the church authorities assign friars to curacies who are obnoxious to the people, they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American Constitution will not be denied the Filipinos, and the government will not force upon them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes."

Commerce with the Islands. — With all the islands, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Samoa, trade shows rapid gain.

For the month of December, 1899, American exports to Cuba exceeded $2,000,000, and imports thence were $1,355,000. Exports to Puerto Rico were $312,000; to Hawaii more than $1,000,000, against $936,000 in December, 1898; to the Philippines $377,000, against $10,000 in the previous December. In the whole year, 1899, the exports to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan islands, were 100 per cent larger than in 1898, and the imports 50 per cent larger.

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American exports to Cuba in 1899 were greater than in any year save the reciprocity years 1892 and 1893. The same is true of Puerto Rico; but the exports to Hawaii are more than twice as great as in any year before 1898, and the imports thence 50 per cent greater. The exports to the Philippines in 1899 were $1,663,000, against an annual average of about $100,000 during the preceding ten years.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PUERTO RICO, AND THE HAWAIIAN, PHILIPPINE, AND SAMOAN ISLANDS.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Exports to			
Cuba	$9,308,515	$10,751,257	$24,861,261
Puerto Rico	2,023,751	1,404,004	3,677,564
Hawaiian Islands	5,478,223	6,827,843	11,305,581
Philippine Islands	69,459	147,846	1,663,213
Samoan Islands	42,356	41,387	73,465
Total	$16,922,305	$19,172,336	$41,581,084
Imports from			
Cuba	$16,233,456	$18,321,517	$29,619,759
Puerto Rico	1,943,251	2,382,170	3,416,681
Hawaiian Islands	15,311,685	16,587,317	22,188,206
Philippine Islands	4,352,181	4,099,525	4,903,467
Samoan Islands	78,946	53,848	47,492
Total	$37,919,519	$41,444,377	$60,175,605

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

FROM the Republican point of view the prosperous condition of the country, financial, commercial, and industrial, portends a Republican triumph at the polls in November. The Opposition are confident of success because of popular

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

dissatisfaction with the course of the administration in favoring monopoly, plutocracy, wars of conquest, alliance with England, the gold standard, government by injunction, suppression of labor unions by armed force of the United States, etc.

Mr. Bryan's Candidacy. — Toward the end of January the Democratic United States senators in caucus adopted for their rule of conduct the course prescribed for them by Mr.

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Bryan, *viz.*, that they were to stand firm against permanent retention of the Philippines. In the New York *Independent*, February 1, Mr. Bryan defined the leading issues of the next presidential campaign to be Imperialism, Trusts, and the Money Question. He believes that the Chicago platform, with new planks added to cover new questions, and in particular a strong declaration against trusts and another against militarism and imperialism, will commend the Democratic party to the favor of voters.

In annexing new islands, he says, there are two questions: Do they want to come in? Do we want them to come in? The Philippines he does not wish to see either annexed or retained as dependencies; he does not want to have the Filipinos as fellow-citizens; he does not want them as subjects. The Republican party has no intention of interfering with trusts; the Democratic party must remedy that evil. The Democratic party will not leave the silver question alone while the gold standard of the world is unsettled and disturbed every time England has a little war.

Governor Roosevelt and the Vice-Presidency. — Signs appearing that the party managers purposed to put forward Governor Roosevelt as New York's candidate for the vice-presidency in the Republican national convention, Mr. Roosevelt published the following statement, February 12:

"In view of the continued statements in the press that I may be urged as a candidate for vice-president, and in view of the many letters that reach me advising for and against such a course, it is proper for me to state definitely that under no circumstances could I or would I accept the nomination for the vice-presidency. It is needless to say how deeply I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the mere desire to place me in so high and dignified a position. But it seems to me clear that at the present time my duty is here in the state whose people chose me to be governor. Great problems have been faced and are being partly solved in this state at this time; and if the people so desire, I hope that the work thus begun I may help carry to a successful conclusion."

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Tariff for Puerto Rico. — Governor-General Davis of Puerto Rico, January 8, appeared before the house committee on Insular Affairs to explain the financial and economic situation of the island and to suggest such remedies as he judged meet for Congress to apply.

After giving his views as to the fitness of the islanders for self-government, the necessity of an extension of the time for meeting mortgage obligations, the state of public education, and various other matters, he was asked by the chairman, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), whether "with free trade with the United States, the people of Puerto Rico would be able to work out their salvation." "Quite able to support themselves," he answered, "and, besides, to contribute much to the wealth of the United States whenever the island is put upon a sound basis."

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President McKinley in his message had recommended to Congress the concession to the island of the privilege of free trade with this country; and in both houses of Congress bills were introduced by the majority party to grant this measure of free trade. But before the end of January there was a sudden change of the party's attitude toward the bills. It was explained that the leaders did not fully understand the situation of affairs when they favored the measure; that provision had to be made for revenue in the island additional to that obtainable from strong local taxation; and that this could be best secured by means of a tariff, the revenue fund, which would be applied to local expenditure. Both houses, by their committees, gave hearings to advocates of a 25 per cent tariff for the island, that is, 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates.

February 2, by a party vote, the Ways and Means committee of the house declared that the United States constitution and laws do not extend over Puerto Rico and the other island possessions; this vote was a necessary preliminary to the consideration of a tariff bill for Puerto Rico. The committee adopted the draft of a bill imposing a tariff equal to 25 per cent of the existing United States tariff. Reports were submitted by the majority and the minority of a sub-committee upon the meaning of the term "United States" when there is question of the new island possessions.

In the majority report it is held that in the provision of the constitution, duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. The term "United States" means the states constituting the Federal Union, but "does not cover the territory belonging to the United States." The minority report holds that the term "United States" designates "the whole or any particular portion of the American empire." The majority report further declares that "the power of Congress with respect to legislation for the territories is plenary;" and that under that power Congress may prescribe for Puerto Rico rates of duty different from those prescribed for the United States. In the report of the minority of the main committee, after mention of the recommendation of free trade for Puerto Rico by the President and the secretary of war, surprise is expressed at the "sudden changes" that have occurred; and earnest protest is made against the adoption of "a robber policy which makes this republic take the place of the ruthless monarchy, Spain, in despoiling Puerto Rico, now a portion of the United States."

For an understanding of the change of party policy regarding Puerto Rico, it is necessary to be acquainted with the terms of the bill introduced in the senate, January 3, by Senator Foraker (Rep., O.).

It provided for continuance of the laws and municipal ordinances now in force in the island, till a legislature should supplant them. The

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President of the United States was to appoint a governor, a supreme court, seven heads of departments, and a legislative council; a popular assembly was to be chosen by the people; and all inhabitants were made citizens of the United States; the people were to elect a delegate to Congress, who would have a seat in the house of representatives, but no vote. The constitution and laws of the United States were to be extended to the island as far as really applicable. Export duties were prohibited, and import duties levied the same as in United States ports; the receipts from this source were to go to the island treasury; but internal revenue collections were to go to the United States treasury.

The bill introduced about the same date in the house, by Hon. Sereno E. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), was of like tenor, and follows the lines of legislation adopted in the house when Vermont entered the Union as a state and ever since adhered to in similar circumstances.

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE OF INDIANA, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, the President's special commissioner to Puerto Rico, said at a meeting of the Methodist Social Union in New York, February 12:

"The nation we drove out of Puerto Rico for her barbarity gave it open markets to buy and sell in. She allowed manhood suffrage, sixteen full deputies and four senators to the Cortes at Madrid, and twelve representatives in the local municipal assemblies. Yet we are considering letting them have but one non-voting delegate in Congress, and even that it is now proposed to take away from them. I can't conceive this plan possible. Let them have free commerce, which means life; otherwise, it is death. Grant them a free government."

Status of the Islands. — The status of the Philippine islands being under consideration in the senate, January 9, Senator Albert J. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.) delivered a speech which is esteemed the most eloquent and most forcible exposition and defense of the administration's colonial policy so far made in the present Congress. Senator Beveridge had visited the Philippines and investigated the existing conditions for himself.

He commenced his oration with reciting the resolution offered by him a few days before, to the effect that the Philippines are territory be-

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longing to the United States; and that the United States government intends to retain them under such control as the situation may demand. Beyond the Philippines, he said, are "China's illimitable markets;" we will not retreat from either. We are a "trustee under God of the civilization of the world;" our largest trade henceforth must be with Asia; the Pacific is our ocean; the Philippines give us a door to the East. Most future wars will be conflicts for commerce. The Power that rules the Pacific rules the world. With the Philippines ours, that Power is and forever will be this Republic. That American statesman commits a crime against American products who fails to put America where she may command this vast trade. "When history comes to write the story of that suggested treason to American supremacy, let her in mercy write that those who proposed it were merely blind and nothing more."

The orator then showed the great possibilities of wealth in the development of the Philippines. The climate is the best tropic climate in the world. The native inhabitants are a barbarous race; not a hundred men among them comprehend the meaning of Anglo-Saxon self-government. There are only three commanding intellects and characters in the whole population — Arellano, profound lawyer and brave and incorruptible man; Mabini, highest type of subtlety; Aguinaldo, clever popular leader, resourceful, brave, cunning, unscrupulous; he is a Malay Sulla, not a Filipino Washington. These islands we must never abandon. Our military success has been as great as was possible with the forces at hand. Our war must be made effective; any other kind of war is criminal; a lasting peace can be insured only by "overwhelming forces in ceaseless action till universal and absolutely final defeat is inflicted on the enemy." We must not treat; "to treat is to admit that we are wrong." "Our mistake has been kindness; every device of mercy has been employed by our peace-loving President" in vain; friendly methods of peace have only made peace more difficult, and American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. Were it not for utterances in the senate, on the stump, and in newspapers here, the insurrection would never have taken shape. On the hands of the authors of such treasonable speeches here, is the blood of our dead and wounded soldier boys.

The orator then returned to the question of the possibility of these Malays being ever fitted to exercise self-government, and sees little ground to hope. Of more importance is the question whether the people are good for labor. As a race, says Senator Beveridge, their ability is poor; they are, with regard to all solid and useful education, dull and stupid; but they show ability for ornamental things — embroidery, carving, painting, music,— and they are glib of tongue; withal, "in their stupidity they are like their caribou bulls." They are not even good agriculturists. They are incurably indolent. For roadbuilding, mining, clearing forests, draining swamps, their labor cannot be had. What then? Shall we employ Chinese despite our "lingering prejudice?" Perhaps our own labor will go there.

The senator sketches a plan of government for the islands, to be administered by good men, "the highest examples of our civilization;" and he adds, "I use the word examples, for examples they must be in that word's most absolute sense;" and he specifies many eminent virtues and gifts with which these American administrators must be endowed. But can such men be found? The senator knows of one, now in Cuba, who refused the offer of $30,000 a year and clung to his post of far inferior emolument in Santiago; and "among our 80,000,000 we have thousands like him; necessity will produce them; let no one fear that our party workers will seek to fill these places without regard to fit-

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ness; these very politicians will insist most strenuously of all on the highest possible qualification in the administration of our possessions." The orator dwelt at considerable length upon the vision of a fleckless colonial officialdom, and on the necessary reflex influence of it upon our home political life. In administering our colonial governments in this spirit, we are not denying liberty to those inferior races; neither are we contradicting the principles of the Declaration of Independence. He then analyzes the Declaration, and concludes that self-government is not held in the Declaration to be one of the inalienable rights of man. He cites from our history instances to prove that the consent of the governed is not presumed in our treatment of the American aboriginals, and that the inhabitants of Louisiana were made subject to our laws without their consent. Congress has constitutional power to govern the Philippines as circumstances may demand; this is admitted in the case of Florida, Louisiana, Alaska. Constitutional scruples must not hinder the march of the Republic; "with the air of the ocean in our nostrils and the blood of a sailor ancestry in our veins, with the shores of all the continents calling us, the Great Republic, before I die, will be the acknowledged lord of the world's high seas."

In the peroration the orator declares that the hand of God is visible in the events passing before our eyes; this "vital people" is the strongest of the saving forces of the world. "We will renew our youth at the fountain of new and glorious deeds. We will exalt our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a noble future as well as by remembering its ineffable past. Its immortality will not pass, because everywhere and always we will acknowledge and discharge the solemn responsibilities our sacred flag, in its deepest meaning, puts upon us. And so, senators, with reverent hearts, where dwells the fear of God, the American people move forward to the future of their hope and the doing of His work."

Replying to Mr. Beveridge, Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) commended the orator for the earnestness which he brought to the discharge of his duty; but Mr. Hoar had listened in vain for those words so familiar to the American people — the words Right, and Justice, and Freedom, and Duty.

He was reminded, by the senator's brilliant speech, of that episode in the life of the Redeemer, when Satan took the Christ up into an high mountain and showed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the riches and glory of them, and offered to him all this if he would but fall down and worship him. Coming to the facts cited by the orator, Senator Hoar asserted that they were every one refuted by the statements of General Otis, Admiral Dewey, and others high in official place. Whence Spain's right to sell her rights in the Philippines? Whence the right of the United States to buy a population? The constitution must undergo revision before it will justify the buying and selling of the Filipinos. When Aguinaldo arrived in Luzon from Hong-Kong, the Filipinos had an army of 30,000; throughout Luzon they maintained courts, schools, municipal governments, and churches; peace and order reigned; Spanish prisoners were treated with kindness; "this is the condition of things which it is proposed to crush with our heels; and that you call glory." Senator Hoar countered Mr. Beveridge's allegation that the state of warfare is due to the utterances of anti-imperialist sentiments in Congress and the press, by asserting that President McKinley's proclamation, as written by him, not as modified by General Otis and by Otis published at Manila, provoked hostilities. As published to the Filipinos

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by the governor-general, the proclamation contained this passage: "I am convinced that it is the intention of the government of the United States to seek the establishment of the most liberal government in the Philippines." But the proclamation forwarded to General Otis from the President had no such declaration (Vol. 9, p. 42); and the Filipino government having obtained a copy of the original document, spread that abroad as an expression of the true intent of the United States. Mr. Hoar declared that there never was a time when, had General Otis been able to give assurances of independence to the Filipinos, the war would not have terminated.

HON. RICHARD F. PETTIGREW OF SOUTH DAKOTA, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. Hoar then introduced a resolution requesting the President to send to the senate all communications received by him or any of the departments from Aguinaldo, or any one else representing the people in arms against the United States in the Philippines; also a copy of his proclamation as directed by him to be issued; and a copy of the same as it was published by General Otis. Further, the President is asked to inform the senate whether any change made by General Otis had received approval or disapproval from the government.

On January 11, when Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.) suggested that a resolution of his own, amending one offered by Senator Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.), be laid on the table, and that Senator Hoar's resolution be adopted, Senator Pettigrew objected, and in the course of his remarks charged the administration with a purpose to withhold detailed information from the people.

He charged that "the Imperialists" confounded the interests of the people of the United States with the ambitions of "their puny President," whose success in the next elections was for them more important than just treatment of the Filipinos. He charged the administration with mangling dispatches, *e. g.*, the Sulu treaty was garbled and partly suppressed till after the Ohio election; and the President's proclamation, before it was modified by General Otis, was "a flat declaration of war." In conclusion, Senator Pettigrew said: "If I were a Filipino, I would fight till I was gray against the unholy aggression of the United States."

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The senator was instant in season and out of season in pressing for information regarding the action of the government in the Philippines; and January 15 Senator Wolcott (Rep., Col.) sharply rebuked Mr. Pettigrew for the violence of some of his strictures upon the President.

Mr. Wolcott then expressed his dissent from the sentiments expressed by Senator Beveridge in his speech of the 9th. The Indiana senator had told of nuggets of gold, a mountain of gold, of the coffee, hemp, and corn product of the islands, of the vast commerce to be developed. But the argument was "base and sordid." "This war, if we consider first our duty to the people of the islands, is the noblest ever fought; but if our purpose is to retain them because they are rich, the war will go down as miserable and degraded a one as ever disgraced the history of the Middle Ages." Senator Wolcott noticed a disposition to treat the question with "a sentimentality somewhat maudlin: there are too many references to Almighty God." We are, perhaps, "God's chosen people," but if so we must vastly increase the navy and join England and Germany in the partition of China, and seize Madagascar and Port Arthur.

Senator Pettigrew, never wearying in his quest for official information, almost daily incurred censure from the majority party in the senate. January 31, he moved a resolution ordering the printing of certain documents, among them a proclamation by Aguinaldo, in the *Congressional Record.* Senator Lodge objected indignantly; and in the course of an exciting debate Senator Sewell (Rep., N. J.) declared Mr. Pettigrew to be "a traitor to his country," and his conduct to be "monstrous."

Several other senators denounced the action of Mr. Pettigrew, who at the close of the debate declined to make reply to the accusations of treason, but said: "I yield to no man in my devotion to the country or the flag; no one is more jealous of the country's honor; but I have my own opinion as to how best its honor may be sustained."

February 7, Senator Depew (Rep., N. Y.) made a defense of Commissioner Schurman, against the charge made in the senate by Mr. Pettigrew, that President Schurman had tried "to bribe Aguinaldo into disarming and accepting peace."

Mr. Depew read a note from President Schurman, who declared the charge "preposterous;" and also quoted Admiral Dewey, repudiating as foundationless several statements contained in Aguinaldo's proclamation, which Mr. Pettigrew had sought to have printed in the *Congressional Record.* "This whole transaction," said Senator Depew, "is nothing better than Aguinaldo's government, the seat of which is in Aguinaldo's hat."

Senator Pettigrew, in reply, reasserted the offer by the Schurman Commission, to Aguinaldo, of the equivalent of $5,000 a year if he would lay down his arms, and added:

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"I charge that the facts of this question are being withheld; and what information is sent to us is garbled; and I charge that we attacked an ally and made a compact with slavery."

Senators Outside of Congress. — At a banquet given by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, January 31, a speech was made by Senator Thurston (Rep., Neb.) on the policy of the government in the Philippines, in which he viewed the problem from the same standpoint as Senator Beveridge — that of our commercial interests.

At a similar banquet in Jersey City, February 12, Senator Cushman K. Davis (Rep., Minn.) said:

"I decline to have any discussion with those who rate Aguinaldo above the best, the bravest, and the purest of their own countrymen; who sustain a foreign force in arms against their own country; and who maintain that a lurking rebel is doing God's service in attacking the flag of the United States and in shooting Lawton, Egbert, and the American soldiers. I do not think that Abraham Lincoln would do this were he with us to-day. This nation acquired the Philippines upon grounds and by methods unimpeachable in international law and international morality. It will hold and govern them, and, in the words of Napoleon when he placed the iron crown of Lombardy upon his head, *Gare a qui la touche!*"

Political Status of Acquired Territories. — The Republican members of the house committee on Insular Affairs, February 7, discussed the conclusions reached by the sub-committee of their number, which had been appointed to report on the power of Congress over territory belonging to the United States. The sub-committee — Messrs. Tawney (Minn.), Moody (Mass.), and Crumpacker (Ind.) — submitted a report of their findings in substance as follows:

1. The Constitution and laws of the United States do not *proprio vigore* extend to territory outside of the area comprising the states that are united: in such territory the power of Congress is unlimited, except as regards personal and property rights expressed in the constitution, but which exist by inference from the nature of the government and the principles of liberty on which it is founded.

2. In the absence of treaty stipulations the political and civil status and rights of the inhabitants are within the power of Congress, with the exceptions above named.

3. Both the executive and the judicial branches of the government have from the beginning maintained that, save treaty stipulations to the contrary, such territory is common property of the states; such territory is not a part of, but a possession of, the United States; and the inhabitants possess only such political and civil rights and status as Congress grants them.

Secretary Gage Attacked. — On January 3, Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) introduced in the house a resolution calling for information from Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury, concerning certain deposits of United States funds in the

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National City Bank of New York City. The resolution, with a few trifling alterations, was adopted by the house.

Part of the moneys deposited with the National City Bank was in the form of a check for $3,265,000, drawn by that bank's president to the order of Secretary Gage; the check was given in payment of the sum for which the old custom house property in New York was sold to the bank. Thus, it was charged, the bank had the use of that large sum of money gratis, while, at the same time, the United States was paying a high rent ($130,000 a year) for temporary use of the buildings. Further, it was charged that title to the property was not passed to the bank, to the end that the bank might not appear on record as owner, and so be liable to the city of New York for taxes on the property.

The charge was first made in the New York *World*, which cited United States statutes prescribing what disposition is to be made of moneys coming to the treasury as this money from the bank came:

"Section 3618, of Revised Statutes, provides that 'all proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other property of any kind, shall be deposited and covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts . . . and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law.'

"Chapter 337 of the statutes enacted by the 55th Congress — the law providing for the sale of the New York custom house — says that:

"'The secretary of the treasury is hereby . . . directed . . . to deposit the proceeds of the sale . . . in the United States treasury as miscellaneous receipts.'

"Section 3,617 of the Revised Statutes says that the proceeds of such sales shall be 'paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the treasury, at as early a date as possible.'"

Secretary Gage, January 10, sent to the house his reply to the inquiry.

It is a voluminous document and is accompanied by a mass of reports from officials of the treasury and copies of more than a thousand letters. Even the secretary's own summary of his answer to the house would occupy more space here than can be afforded it. There he declares:

1. That the reason for utilizing national banks as depositories of public moneys was that thus would be avoided "the disturbance to business which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the treasury vaults must inevitably cause."

2. The reason for depositing the internal revenue receipts in the banks at this time is "that the revenues are now largely exceeding the disbursements." If those receipts went into the treasury there would ensue a great money stringency; but, being placed in the depository banks, the money is secure and at the same time "remains available for business uses."

3. The reason why all of the internal revenues were deposited in one bank was that that was the most convenient thing to do.

4. The reason for selecting the National City Bank was that it was "one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit."

5. The custom house property was sold to the National City Bank, July 3, 1899. The bank had the option of paying in cash all the pur-

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chase money at any time, or any part of it above $750,000; it chose to pay $3,215,100, leaving $50,000 still due; no deed will be executed till full payment is made. The payment received "was turned into the treasury by deposit in the National City Bank," in accordance with the usage of the treasury, the counsel of lawyers, and decisions of the supreme court.

"Finally," says Secretary Gage, "under my administration of the Treasury Department, no discrimination of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such moneys, and have been equally and equitably considered in their respective relations to the treasury."

HON. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN.

In the house, January 17, Mr. Sulzer called attention to his resolution calling for investigation of the charges against Secretary Gage, of violation of the law. He quoted from a speech made by Mr. McKinley when he was a member of Congress, in which he condemned the course of Secretary Fairchild in keeping government funds in the national banks. Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) replied, declaring that in the hour of peril (danger of panic in the money and stock market) Mr. Gage had acted with promptness and prudence. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) declared the secretary and the administration had been vindicated. Mr. Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.), after ironical remarks on Mr. Sibley, read the Hepburn letter of June 5, 1897, to Secretary Gage (in which Hepburn, vice-president of the National Bank, had solicited favors for the National City Bank on the ground that its directors had contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund in 1896), and characterized it as "a disgrace."

The same day a reply from Secretary Gage to a senate resolution calling for further information touching his dealings with the National City Bank, was read in the senate.

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By the resolution, the secretary was directed to transmit "copies of all letters and the substance of any conversation or agreement" he may have had with Hepburn in relation to Hepburn's letter.

A careful search of the files of the department, the secretary writes, does not show any answer to that letter; he does not believe any answer was made to it; nor was there then, nor is there now, "any agreement made, or expectation of an agreement to be made," by the secretary or any officer of the treasury, regarding the subject-matter of Hepburn's letter.

To the request of the senate for "copies of any letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents" passing between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank between June 5, 1897, and October 27, 1897, the secretary's reply is that there are no such letters, etc., in the possession of the Treasury Department, nor is there record in the department of them, nor has the secretary himself any recollection of such letters or communications. The secretary then explained why the treasury made such large deposits in the National City Bank; but, "as fast as certain other banks qualified," the National City Bank transferred to their keeping sums of government funds; these transfers are specified. The sole purpose of the secretary had ever been "so to use the banks as to secure, preserve, and keep the public moneys without risk," and to protect the general interests of the people.

Report of the Philippine Commission. — On February 2, the President transmitted to Congress Volume 1 of this report (Vol. 9, p. 820), comprising 264 pages.

The report is in favor of a government of the Philippines "analogous" to that of a territory in the United States; a governor appointed by the President; a large measure of home rule in local affairs conceded to the natives; towns to enjoy substantially the rights of towns in the home territories. The provinces should be treated as counties of a territory "substantially;" but the Sulu archipelago should be treated as exceptional. The Filipinos might be permitted to manage town and county affairs through their own elected officers; suffrage should be restricted by qualifications of property or of education, or both. The system would call for "a small body of American officials," possessed of "great ability and integrity" together with "patience and tact in dealing with other races;" one such official for every 250,000 natives would suffice. The commissioners insist on the absolute necessity of "the merit system" being enforced with regard to the Filipinos entrusted with administrative functions; of course there is not less necessity for it in selecting American officials. The commission believes that a very small number of American officials will be required.

As for the question whether the United States is to be sovereign or only protector, that may be dismissed from consideration; the United States *is* sovereign: the United States "cannot withdraw from the islands; we are there and duty binds us to remain." The commission weighs in its balance the respective merits of the two systems of "crown colonies," and of "colonies having representative institutions, but no responsible government," types of which are British Guiana and Hong-Kong. But neither of these styles pleases the comissioners, for reasons which they state with great fullness. They suggest as the most desirable scheme a territorial organization, modeled on that of Louisiana.

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Of the character of the people of the Philippine islands, the report pronounces a more favorable judgment than does Senator Beveridge in his great oration: "The Filipinos are of unusually promising material, possessing admirable personal and domestic virtues, and being naturally peaceful, docile, and deferential to constituted authority. The educated among them, though constituting a minority, are far more numerous than is generally supposed."

The commissioners very urgently recommend the setting up, as speedily as possible, some form of territorial government under which the people shall enjoy as large a measure of home rule as is consistent with their welfare.

The same day on which the first volume of the report was sent to Congress, it was announced from Washington that President McKinley had decided to substitute civil for military government, as far as possible, in the islands, without waiting for action by Congress.

A New Philippine Commission. — On February 6, the President announced to his cabinet that he had selected United States Circuit Court Judge William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as chairman of the new commission which was to be sent to the Philippines. If Prof. Dean C. Worcester and Col. Charles Denby, of the former commission, could be induced to serve on this commission, they would be appointed members. The commission was to consist of five members: the President's choice of the remaining two was not made public. John R. McArthur was to be secretary of the commission, and Rutherford B. Corbin, assistant secretary.

The commission is to set up civil governments throughout Luzon and the rest of the islands, but it will not supersede the military authorities; it will only "supplement the latter's work in connection with the suppression of the rebellion." Judge Taft is about 45 years of age, son of the late Alphonso Taft, who was attorney-general in the cabinet of President Grant, and afterwards minister to Austria.

Senate Seats Contested. — The senate committee on Privileges and Elections, by a vote of 4 to 3, decided, January 5, the claim of M. S. Quay to a seat as senator from Pennsylvania to be invalid (Vol. 9, pp. 121, 413, 668).

After citing precedents of the senate, it says: "We submit that the senate, for its own honor and dignity, should stand by its previous solemn and deliberate decisions," and reject Mr. Quay as appointed in violation of the constitution. The minority report is signed by Senators Hoar (Rep., Mass.), Chandler (Rep., N. H.), Pritchard (Rep., N. C.), and McComas (Rep., Md.). The minority hold that the failure of a governor to call a legislature together for election of a senator, does not act to deprive him of his power of appointment. The majority of the committee followed the plain letter of the constitution that confers the right of appointment upon the governor only when vacancies occur during a recess of the legislature; and the minority disregarded the

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strict letter of the supreme law, and claimed that, in accord with its spirit and as a principle of sound public policy, every state should have full representation in the senate.

Mr. Roberts of Utah. — The special committee of the house appointed to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts (Dem.) of Utah (Vol. 9, p. 872), reached a final decision January 17.

The committee was unaimous in finding the charge proved that Mr. Roberts is a polygamist; but there was a difference of opinion as to the procedure to be adopted in disposing of the case. The majority of the members favored exclusion; the minority, Messrs. Littlefield (Rep., Me.) and De Armond (Dem., Mo.), were in favor of seating Mr. Roberts on his *prima facie* title, and then expelling him.

The statement of facts, to which the whole committee agrees, declares that B. H. Roberts was elected duly, and that he possesses the qualifications of age, length of United States citizenship, and residence in Utah. That about 1878 he married his first and lawful wife, who has borne him six children, and with whom he still cohabits. That about 1885 he married as his plural wife another woman, with whom he has ever since lived, and who has borne him six children. That some years after this second marriage, he contracted marriage with a third woman, and with her has lived, in habit and repute as a husband: the date of this union is about 1897.

At a meeting of the committee, Mr. De Armond offered as a substitute for the resolution to exclude Mr. Roberts, one recognizing Roberts' constitutional right to take his seat on his credentials, and providing for his expulsion. For the substitute were cast two votes, as already stated; for the original resolution the votes were those of Messrs. Tayler (Rep., O.), Freer (Rep., W. Va.), Morris (Rep., Minn.), McPherson (Rep., Iowa), Lanham (Dem., Tex.), and Miers (Dem., Ind.).

January 20, a majority and a minority report were submitted to the house. The majority maintained the right of Congress to exclude Roberts, and declared that exclusion is "entirely in accord with principle, authority, and legislative precedent." Three grounds of disqualification are alleged against Roberts by the majority: his violation of the Edmunds law; his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, decisions of the supreme court, and proclamations of the Presidents; the violation, by his election, of the understanding by which Utah was made a state.

The minority report declares that Roberts ought not to be a member of the house; but the argument against the power of expulsion is elaborated at great length, to show the danger of setting a precedent in refusing to admit as member a man possessing all the qualifications prescribed in the constitution. A small partisan majority, they plead, might arbitrarily exclude an elected member to gain party advantage; to prevent this, the power of a majority in this respect is controlled by legal rules. In case of expulsion, when the necessary two-thirds vote can be had, the motive for the exercise of arbitrary power no longer exists, as a two-thirds partisan majority suffices for every purpose; hence expulsion has been safely left in the discretion of the house, and the safety of the members does not need the protection of legal rules.

The two reports were taken up for discussion in the house, January 23. Mr. Roberts himself, in a speech, defended the action of his coreligionists in opposing the author-

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ity of the United States for years, on the ground that they believed the public sentiment would change. As for himself, he had never been conscious of a shameful act; and if denied admission to the house, he would go forth with head erect and undaunted brow.

The matter came to a vote in the house January 25, and the resolution to exclude Roberts was adopted by a vote of 268 to 50. The substitute minority resolution had been rejected by 244 noes to 81 ayes. Of the majority on the final vote, 168 were Republicans, 96 Democrats, and 4 Populists. The 50 votes of the minority were: Democratic 47, Republican 1 (Littlefield), Silver Republican 1, and Populist 1.

The house committee on mileage voted, February 1, that Mr. Roberts was not entitled to the usual travel-allowance of members or *bona fide* claimants of membership. Mr. Roberts employed no counsel, but argued his case himself.

CURRENCY REFORM.

THE Republican members of the senate finance committee presented January 2, to the senate, through Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), amendments to the Currency bill (the "Gold Standard Bill;" Vol. 9, p. 855), providing, among other things:

That the "gold coin received from the sale of bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange; and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, when covered into the treasury, be reissued as now provided by law; and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes, held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000."

Another amendment offered by the committee affects the second section of the bill, where it provides for maintaining the gold reserve. The bill makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain the gold reserve at $100,000,000 by the sale of bonds; the amendment provides that when the reserve falls below $100,000,000 it shall be his duty to restore it to the maximum of $150,000,000.

Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) the same day offered an amendment in the shape of two new sections:

Section 9. To affirm and declare that the policy of the United States is "to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of 'equal, intrinsic, and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement,' or otherwise, so that there shall be parity in value of the

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coins of both metals; " . . . . and that "the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times " such parity.

Section 10. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1897, authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to any international bimetallic conference that may be called, "be, and the same are, hereby reënacted and continued in force " (Vol. 7, pp. 74, 117).

On February 9, Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.) introduced as a substitute a free-coinage bill.

The gold standard bill came up in the senate February 16, and was passed by a vote of 46 to 29. Senator Chandler was the only Republican who voted with the minority. Two Democrats voted for the bill: Lindsay (Ky.), Caffery (La.)

The bill as passed has ten sections, and its chief provisions are:

That the dollar of $25\frac{8}{10}$ grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value, and that all forms of United States money shall be maintained at parity with it; and that treasury notes and greenbacks shall be redeemable in gold. The treasury is to set apart a fund of $150,000,000 gold for redemption of these notes; and, to maintain this fund at not lower than $100,000,000, is empowered to issue United States bonds bearing interest not over 3 per cent. The treasury also shall, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined, retire and cancel an equal amount of treasury notes, and issue silver certificates against the silver so coined. Under certain provisions, gold certificates shall be issued against the gold held in the treasury. The lowest denomination of United States notes or treasury notes shall be $10, and the highest denomination of silver certificates shall be $10. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to refund the United States bonded debt in 33-year bonds bearing interest at 2 per cent, principal and interest payable in gold. Any national bank, by depositing in the treasury United States bonds, shall be permitted to issue circulating notes of the face value of those bonds.

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Bank Exchanges. — January, 1900, showed a loss in bank exchanges at the leading cities in the United States of 15.1 per cent as compared with January, 1899; of this, 15 per cent is credited to New York City exchanges alone, and was due to heavy speculative movements during the month. Cities outside of New York showed average daily exchanges amounting to $91,151,000, as against $91,188,000 last year, or a loss of but one-tenth of one per cent, credited chiefly to Boston. Average daily exchanges for January at the leading cities, New York included, were $270,558,000, as against $318,818,000 in January, 1899, and $222,296,000 in 1898. For the week ending February 10, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore reported smaller exchanges than last

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year; other cities larger; and for the ten days of February, exchanges were 14.3 per cent less than last year, but showing a slight gain over January figures.

Stocks. — The stock market was active but irregular the first week in January, and generally dull during the remainder of the month, with but little business for the outside public until toward the close of the month, when there was an increase of activity and more business by professionals and the public generally than in any week since the panic of December (Vol. 9, p. 882). The war in South Africa has nearly ceased to be an active factor in influencing speculation. Hurried covering of shorts in the industrials followed a declaration, at the close of January, of the first dividend upon the common stock of the American Steel & Wire Company, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for the first quarter of the current year. The average of sixty railway stocks was $72.53 January 2, $70.05 January 11, $71.37 January 31, and $72.74 February 6. Industrial stocks made a net advance of $1.09 per share the first week in January, lost $1.93 per share the second week, rose 53 cents per share the third week, and again declined $1.36 per share the fourth week.

Railroad Earnings. — Railroad earnings for January show a gain of 14.1 per cent over last year, and 23 per cent over 1898; and this gain extends to all classes of roads. Southern roads show the highest percentage of increase, 16.6 per cent; and southwestern the lowest, 7.8 per cent. Gross earnings for all United States roads reporting were $45,307,688 for the month. A dividend of 1 1-2 per cent on the common stock of the Union Pacific, the first paid since 1884, has been declared.

East-bound tonnage from Chicago, up to February 5, was 76,970 tons in excess of last year, and 215,186 greater than for the same five weeks of 1898. Earnings are relatively larger because of the advance in rates January 1. Loaded-car movement at Indianapolis was slightly less than last year, while at St. Louis the increase was 33,169 cars. Shipments of coal and coke to the West and Northwest are in excess of all previous records.

Iron and Steel. — The weekly output of pig iron, February 1, was 298,000 tons, an increase of 3,800 tons over that for January 1; and an increase of 20,390 tons of unsold stock reported, indicated an excess of production over consumption not yet shown in the prices of Bessemer pig, which

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held steady at $24.90 during the month, though grey forge fell from $21.25 to $21.00 the last week of January. There has been no noteworthy change in prices of finished products since January 1, though regular quotations have been occasionally shaded to secure business.

Hides and Leather. — General weakness was a feature of the hide market up to February 10, and large shipments from famine regions of India seem to assure a supply of cheap hides. The first week in February found the leather market inactive, and with indications of declining prices shown in concessions of from one-half a cent to one cent in oil and glove grain and buff leather. One export shipment of 41,000 sides of hemlock sole, 375 tons, was made the last week in January, and stocks in tanners' hands are everywhere reported small; but shoe manufacturers are buying sparingly. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East for six weeks of 1900 were 563,916 cases, against 472,682 last year, and 539,290 in 1898, exceeding any previous year. Many manufacturers have orders ahead until April, while others are looking for new business, which at advanced prices is not abundant. Salesmen report small sales, jobbers' stocks large in heavy goods, and a tendency on the part of buyers to wait for lower prices.

Cotton. — Statistics of American cotton, February 7, show 1,490,249 bales in the United States, and 3,123,000 abroad and afloat; a total of 4,613,249 bales. On February 2, 6,823,130 bales had come into sight, against 8,904,371 in 1899, and 8,710,681 in 1898; and takings by Northern spinners were 1,665,471 bales, against 1,557,474 in 1899, and 1,541,658 in 1898. Quotations on middling uplands rose from 7.75 cents, January 2, to 8 cents January 27, which was 1 5-8 cents higher than last year, and to 8.62 cents on February 9; and this advance came with exports for the crop year 1,870,000 bales less than last year, and imports of Egyptian cotton, which amounted to over 62,000,000 lbs. in the calendar year 1899, on the increase, encouraged by higher prices of the American staple. Port receipts are heavy, planters shipping freely at the advanced prices. Regular print cloths remained unchanged at 3 1-4 cents during January and up to February 10, with no noteworthy change in prices of other staples except an advance of 3-4 cents in blue denims.

Wool and Woolens. — On January 22, the American Woolen Company opened its full lines of woolens, worsteds,

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etc., at prices ranging from 20 per cent to 33 per cent higher than a year ago. Their opening was followed by a three days' business record in these lines larger than ever before; the week following showed advances in some lines of worsteds of 5 per cent over opening quotations, with other prices firm and business good; and it is estimated that purchases for the fall season are at least 40 per cent larger than usual at this date.

Wheat and Corn. — The total Western receipts of wheat for five weeks of 1900 were 13,289,642 bushels, against 21,320,669 bushels last year. Atlantic exports for the same weeks were 4,926,610 bushels, against 13,789,983 bushels last year. Exports of wheat and flour from all points since July 1, 1899, have been 113,681,769 bushels, against 154,458,700 for the same months of the previous crop year. Cash wheat was quoted at 73.75 cents, January 2; touched 73 cents, January 8, and 76.50 cents, February 8, the highest quotation thus far this year. The world's crop news is satisfactory, India excepted. The Argentine shipments are heavy, as are those of Australia; and Russian exports largely exceed those for the same period last year.

Foreign Commerce. — Exports of manufactured goods for the calendar year 1899 amounted to $380,787,891, an increase of 25.9 per cent over 1898. These exports constituted 30.4 per cent of the total for the year, as against 24.9 per cent in 1898 and 25.9 per cent in 1897. Of the $798,845,571 of imports, articles in a crude condition for use in domestic industries amounted to $267,493,959, a very gratifying increase over 1898, when the figures stood $634,964,448 total, to $199,255,637 for raw materials imported. The total exports for the year amounted to $1,275,499,671, of which $22,595,684 was foreign merchandise re-exported. At the close of January, 1900, the trade balance in favor of the United States amounted to $5,300,000 on the commerce at New York alone.

Failures. — There were 989 commercial failures in January, 1900, as against 1,019 in January, 1899; but liabilities were $10,304,464, against $7,721,897 last year, or 34.2 per cent greater. Of these 989 failures, only 13 were large failures, four of them at Boston.

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THE ARMY.

The Canteen. — In the Woman's Christian Temperance Union conference held in New York, February 13, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the national president of the Union, thus reported a conference she had had with President McKinley regarding the recent official interpretation of the law regulating the sale of liquor at army posts (Vol. 9, pp. 137, 387):

"I told the President that, as commander-in-chief of the army, the people looked to him to aid them in making this righteous law of force; but he said he must abide by the decision of the attorney-general. We asked if that decision were final, and he said 'Yes.' We told the President that public sentiment had never been so roused for anything except in the Roberts case, and he said if Congress enacted a plain anti-canteen law, his branch of the government would do its best to carry it out."

Army Personnel. — The President named to the senate the following officers, January 3, for promotion:

Brig.-Gen. John C. Bates, to be major-general of volunteers; Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, to be major-general of volunteers by brevet; Col. S. B. M. Young, Lieut.-Col. Arthur MacArthur, and Lieut.-Col. William Ludlow, to be brigadier-generals in the regular army.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, was relieved from active duty in the army January 20, having attained the age-limit, 64 years.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler wrote from Paniqui, Luzon, December 2, that he had resigned his position in the army, and was about to return home and take his seat in Congress.

THE NAVY.

Warships Building. — The house committee on Claims reported favorably, February 10, a bill for relief of the Cramps' Shipbuilding Company from the penalties imposed for delay in completion of warships for which they were contractors with the government. The delays occurred in the construction of the *New York*, *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Columbia*. Under the law, Congress alone has power to remit the penalties. The bill empowers the Cramps to go before the court of appeals with their claim for $1,376,243, and to have that court pass upon its merits.

Holland Submarine Boat. — By a vote of 4 to 1 the Naval Board of Construction, January 19, recommended to the secretary of the navy that the proposition of the Holland

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Submarine Boat Company for the sale of their boat to the United States (Vol. 9, p. 891), be rejected. The price asked was $165,000; and the company offered to construct two similar but faster boats for $170,000 each. Rear-Admiral Hichborn was the one member of the board who voted for the proposition.

Navy Personnel. — Rear-Admiral F. V. McNair's leave of absence on account of ill-health was at his request extended February 9, and he has been detached from his post of superintendent of the Academy at Annapolis, Md. Commander Richard Wainwright was appointed to succeed him as superintendent of the Naval Academy. During the war with Spain, Wainwright commanded the auxiliary cruiser *Gloucester* (Vol. 8, pp. 531, 535).

The President sent to the senate, February 10, the names of four naval officers to be made Rear-Admirals, namely, Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz, George C. Remey, Norman H. Farquhar.

"Miantonomoh" Condemned. — The order has gone forth, in compliance with the judgment of the Naval Survey Board, that the celebrated double-turreted monitor *Miantonomoh* shall go to the scrap yard. The board estimated that it would cost $450,000 to put the ship in efficient condition.

SPORT.

Cycling. — The annual cycle show was held at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 20 — 27. This year automobiles took their place alongside of bicycles as part of the exhibition. There were all kinds of four-wheel vehicles represented, and the varieties of motor power were hardly less numerous. Among the latter were electricity, steam, gasoline, and hydro-carbon.

In the construction of bicycles the 1900 model shows some changes. Most of them are in the direction of less weight, some of the chainless wheels showing a reduction of from two to five pounds. The tubing is reduced in diameter by one-sixteenth of an inch in most cases.

Hockey. — The Crescent Athletic Club of New York beat the St. Nicholas Skating Club at hockey, February 1, by a score of 5–2. In an exciting hockey match played in New York, January 27, Columbia beat Brown by 7–2. The Hockey Club of New York defeated the seven of the Naval Reserves by a score of 5–10, January 10.

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Skating. — At Montreal, Que., February 3, John Nielssen, of Minneapolis, lowered the two-mile professional skating record from 5 min. 51 sec. to 5 min. 35 4-5 sec. E. A. Thomas, of Newburg, N. Y., won the three-mile amateur race in 9 min. 22 sec.; and F. D. Gibb, of Newburg, the five-mile amateur race in 16 min. 17 sec.

Pugilism. — At Coney Island, January 1, Kid McCoy defeated Peter Maher in five rounds. Again on January 11 McCoy won, this time from Choynski, before the Broadway Athletic Club. The fight lasted three rounds. Three days earlier, at the same place, McGovern defeated Dixon, the light-weight champion, in eight rounds.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

Lynchings. — At Newport News, Va., W. W. Watt was forcibly taken by a mob out of the police station and shot to death, January 5, for the violation of a woman. George Silbee and Ed. Weeks, half-brothers, in prison on conviction of murder, were lynched at Fort Scott, Kan., January 20. They had been tried legally and found guilty of murdering, last October, a young German farmer.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which strives to make full and accurate record of the country's lynchings, enumerates lynchings during the last fifteen years as follows:

In 1885, 184; 1886, 138; 1887, 122; 1888, 142; 1889, 176; 1890, 127; 1891, 192; 1892, 235; 1893, 200; 1894, 190; 1895, 171; 1896, 131; 1897, 166; 1898, 127; 1899, 107.

More than ninety per cent of last year's lynchings were done in the Southern states. Georgia had the largest number; then followed Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas in order. The crimes or alleged crimes of the victims of this *vemgericht*, or the provocations to lynching, were: murder, 45; complicity in murder, 11; violation of women, 11; "charges of assault" (violation), 6; bad reputation, 5; arson, 6; race prejudice, 5; robbery, 5; offenses unascertained, 4; aiding criminals to escape, 3; suspected arson, 1; inflammatory language, 1; highway robbery, 1; arson and murder, 1. In the remaining one case there was a mistake as to the identity of the victim.

The Molineux Case. — Roland Burnham Molineux, after detention in prison for more than a year, on charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams by poison, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, February 10 (Vol. 9, pp. 146, 402, 655).

The trial commenced November 14, 1899, before Recorder Goff. The taking of testimony continued from December 6, 1899, till January 24, 1900. There was then an intermission till February 5, caused by

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illness of one of the jurors. Counsel for the accused made his plea for the defense February 6 and 7, but called no witnesses. February 8 and 9 were occupied by the prosecuting attorney's summing up. The verdict was rendered February 10, after the jury had deliberated nine hours. The estimated cost to the state and county was at least $175,000. On February 16, sentence of death was pronounced. Molineux's counsel announced their purpose to carry the case up to the court of appeals. Till the appeal is decided by that court, the execution of the lower court's judgment is stayed.

Miscellaneous. — Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, was murderously assaulted at his home in Washington, January 7, by Joseph C. Furnace, a messenger of an express company. He was not, however, fatally injured.

W. F. Miller, who, as the "Franklin Syndicate," took for investment from 17,000 persons about $1,000,000, on the assurance that they would receive fabulous profits, and who, after three or four months of most prosperous rascality, was forced to flee from Brooklyn and seek safety in Canada (Vol. 9, p. 899), was brought back from his Canadian retreat by detectives, about the middle of February, and held for trial.

VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama. — The Slater-Armstrong Memorial Hall of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was dedicated, January 10, commemorating the kindly deeds of John J. Slater, donor of a million dollars to the Slater Fund, and of General Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute, of which President Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, is a graduate. The new building, apart from its equipment and furnishing, cost $65,000. The material of construction is a product of the students' labor.

Alaska. — *Gold at Cape Nome.* — The American consul at Victoria, B. C., foresees a great invasion of the Cape Nome district by gold miners this spring, comparable to the migration to the Klondike in 1897–8 (Vol. 9, pp. 603, 855).

The distance to Cape Nome from Victoria, by water, is 2,500 miles; the steamship companies estimate the number of men who will desire to go to the fields at 65,000.

Kentucky. — The legislature organized January 1, by electing Smith Trimble (Dem.) speaker, who received 58 Democratic votes; J. P. Haswell received 42 Republican votes. Senator Goebel (Dem.) was chosen president *pro tem* of the senate. A message from Governor Taylor was received, calling for repeal of the Goebel Election law, "the

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infamy of 1898 which had demoralized, disturbed, and disgraced the state" (Vol. 9, pp. 656, 848). Senator Goebel, having full control of the legislature, expected to be able to oust Taylor from the governorship and himself take the seat. At the dictation of Mr. Goebel, the Democratic caucus of the two houses named ex-Senator Blackburn as the party's candidate for United States senator. Notice of contest of his title to the governorship was served on the *de facto* governor and lieutenant-governor. The contest was based on nine several grounds:

Use of tissue ballots; military interference in elections; illegal injunctions against election officers; intimidation of voters by the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.; conspiracy of Republican leaders with the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. and the American Book Trust to corrupt electors; interference of United States marshals with elections; importation of desperadoes to overawe voters; intimidation of election commissioners.

The government *de facto* declared its fixed determination not to be put out of office, come what might. On January 9, troops of the state guard began to assemble at Frankfort, at the call of Governor Taylor; the militia throughout the state were volunteering to support him.

January 16, in a fracas in a hotel at the capital, three men were killed and several wounded. More than 1,000 armed men arrived in Frankfort, January 25, marched to the State House, stacked their guns, and took up positions in the grounds. The adjutant-general professed ignorance of the purpose of their coming. These men held a meeting and addressed a memorial to the legislature, in which they "implore them that they shall not, on slight or technical pretexts nor flimsy or trivial causes, permit the subversion of that supreme law of the land, the will of the people."

Assassination of William E. Goebel. — On January 30, Senator Goebel, while walking in the capitol grounds on his way to the State House, was shot, receiving injuries which proved fatal: a rifle bullet fired from a window of the State House penetrated his side. Arrests were made of persons suspected as guilty of the crime; but at this writing the author or authors (for several shots were fired) of the assassination appear to have eluded discovery.

At this time the gubernatorial contest committee was still in charge of the investigation of the alleged irregularities of the election; but when Senator Goebel fell, the committee resolved not to take any further evidence, but to render a decision at once, which they did, every Democratic member voting to seat Goebel; and the two Republican members, to retain Taylor. Governor Taylor issued an address to the people of

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Kentucky, in which he strongly denounced the shooting; at the same time he directed the adjutant-general to take steps for the preservation of order; the entire state guard was ordered to stand ready for an instant call to the state capital.

On January 31, though the legislature had been prevented from meeting in the State House, and though they do not appear to have assembled elsewhere, William E. Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham took the oath of office as governor and lieutenant-governor respectively. A statement was given out to the public that the contest commission had found in favor of Goebel and Beckham, and that the finding had been approved by a majority of the members of the legislature, as attested by their signatures. After taking the oath, Mr. Goebel signed orders dismissing Adjutant-General Collier, and appointing as his successor Gen. John B. Castleman; also commanding the military gathered in Frankfort to return to their homes.

THE LATE HON. WILLIAM GOEBEL, DEMOCRATIC CONTESTANT FOR THE KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP.

Governor Taylor issued a proclamation adjourning the legislature till February 6, and summoning the two houses to assemble on that date in the remote town of London. On February 1, Governor Taylor, in a telegram to President McKinley, asks to be recognized by him as governor; but the President refused to interfere. A conference was held the same day between lawyers representing Republican and Democratic interests respectively, with a view to submitting the claims of Taylor and Goebel to the state court of appeals. This offer came from T. L. Edelen in behalf of Taylor; and as the decision of that court would be adverse to Taylor, Mr. Edelen wanted it then to be brought before the United States supreme court for final settlement. No agreement was reached.

Meanwhile, the Farmers' Bank, a state depository, refused to honor drafts signed by Governor Taylor. Also, a pardon granted by Taylor to a convict in the Frankfort penitentiary was ignored by the warden. The troops held possession of the State House, and denied entrance to the members of the legislature. In a conference of the legal advisers of Mr. Goebel, namely, ex-Governor McCreary, Judge W. S. Pryor, Louis McQuown, and others, it was unanimously agreed that under existing circumstances the governor has no constitutional right to adjourn the general assembly; that the general assembly is now in session and can remain in session sixty days; that while in case of disagreement between the two houses with regard to adjournment, the governor may adjourn them for not exceeding four months, and while he may also adjourn

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them when the state capital is threatened by a public enemy or by a contagious disease, still the power to convoke the general assembly is not the power to adjourn it when in session.

The President's cabinet met, February 2, to discuss the Kentucky situation, and decided that there was in the situation nothing that would warrant intervention by the federal authorities. In answer to Governor Taylor's appeal, the President quoted the provision of the constitution which relates to intervention in the affairs of states, which is sanctioned only "on application of the legislature or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." The same day the circuit court of Kentucky issued a writ enjoining Governor Taylor from continuing the use of armed force against the legally constituted legislature of the state. Learning of this, Taylor suspended all passes to the State House grounds and the state buildings, and doubled his personal guard so as to prevent service of the writ. A deputy of the court's clerk, having contrived to pass the outer guard and enter the executive quarters, tacked the writ upon the door of the governor's office; but it was instantly torn off by a sentry, and the deputy arrested and thrown into the guard room; there he was held under charge, made under Taylor's hand, of "encouraging, advising, and inciting mutiny and desertion among members of the state militia."

William E. Goebel died February 3. at 6:45 P.M. Mr. Beckham was then sworn in as governor. A writ of *habeas corpus* from the county court, ordering the release of Walker, the deputy who tacked the former writ on the door of the governor's office, was ignored by Governor Taylor. The first official act of Mr. Beckham as governor was to issue an executive order, removing from office Daniel E. Collier, adjutant-general, and J. K. Dixon, assistant adjutant-general, and ordering the members of the state guard forthwith to return to their posts. The judge of the county court, whose writ of *habeas corpus* was ignored by Mr. Taylor, purposed to call out a posse on Monday, the 5th, for its enforcement; but on Sunday Walker was released from arrest.

In an interview, February 5, Governor Taylor announced his willingness to refer the question of his right and title to the judgment of "any three fair-minded men on earth." He expressed absolute confidence in the justice of his claim, and said: "I was elected governor, not by a majority of 2,200, but by a majority of 40,000." The same day, leaders in both parties were in conference at Louisville, to decide upon some mode of settling the dispute. The Democrats who came to the conference were United States Senator-elect Blackburn, Urey Woodson of the Democratic National Committee, Samuel J. Shackelford, Eph. Lillard, ex-Governor McCreary; and the Republicans were: Lieut.-Governor Marshall, D. W. Farleigh, T. H. Edelen, Gen. D. W. Lindsay, Postmaster Baker. An agreement was reached, and the paper was signed by seven prominent representatives of each party. It provides:

1. That if the general assembly, in joint session, shall adopt a resolution ratifying its recent action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further contest.
2. All parties agree to work for a modification of the election law.
3. Conditions shall remain as they are till Monday, February 12, the general assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day.
4. Nothing shall be done to hinder a joint session of the general assembly for taking action on the resolution to ratify.
5. The contest board to meet and adjourn from day to day till February 12.
6. The state troops to be removed at once from the state capitol, under direction of Gen. Daniel Lindsay.

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7. The Republican officials and officers of the state guard to have immunity from prosecution for treason, usurpation, and the like.

Among the signers of the agreement were, on the part of the Republicans, John Marshall, Taylor's lieutenant-governor, and J. C. W. Beckham, chosen governor by the Democratic majority of the legislature. The Republican conferees gave assurance that the agreement would have the approval of Mr. Taylor, who had promised to agree to anything that all of them should approve. Said the N. Y. *Tribune* of this settlement:

"It would seem virtually impossible for him not to abide by an agreement which seven of the most influential Republicans in the state, including the lieutenant-governor, recommend as an honorable solution of the difficulty. . . . Public opinion has unmistakably declared itself against his course in adjourning the legislature and ignoring the courts."

While the conference was deliberating at Louisville, the Republican members of the legislature were assembled at London. After organization, the senate voted a resolution expressing regret for the death of "Senator" Goebel, and adjourned to the morrow. The house also passed a resolution deploring the death of William Goebel, and adjourned.

Judge William H. Taft, of the United States circuit court, gave notice, February 8, that on the 12th, he would, at Cincinnati, O., hear arguments on the petition of the Kentucky state officers other than the governor and lieutenant-governor, for a restraining order against the Kentucky election commissioners and the Democratic contestants for offices inferior to the lieutenant-governorship. The two houses (Democratic) of the legislature met in Louisville, February 9; both had quorums. The same day, Mr. Taylor announced his determination not to accept the terms of the Louisville agreement. He would let the controversy take its own course, while he "contests every inch of ground, upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost." He then issued a proclamation calling the legislature to come together again at the state capital Monday, February 12. Simultaneously, orders were given to General Collier to expedite the departure of the troops; and the evacuation of Frankfort was commenced that evening.

On February 12, Judge Taft listened for three hours to the arguments of counsel favoring or opposing injunctions against the Kentucky state board of election commissioners and the claimants of inferior state offices. On February 14, he denied the injunction to the petitioners. Suit was then entered in the circuit court of the state at Louisville by counsel for Governor Taylor, to restrain J. C. W. Beckham and John B. Castleman from attempting to discharge the duties of governor and adjutant-general.

The Democratic majority of both houses of the general assembly continued to hold sessions in the county courthouse in Louisville. A concurrent resolution was adopted, February 12, that W. S. Taylor be ordered "at once to withdraw the militia and force of armed men which he has gathered about him in the State House, and to surrender the executive office to J. C. W. Beckham, the lawful governor." The same day, most of the Republican members of the legislature came to Frankfort from London and held sessions in the State House.

Maryland. — There was in Baltimore on Sunday, January 27, an attempted revival of the "blue laws." All shops and stores were closed, except drug stores; and drug stores displayed placards notifying the public that the soda water

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fountains were out of service for the day. The police were busy all day taking notes of offenders against the law — bootblacks, cabmen, keepers of fruitstands — for presentation of their names to the grand jury. At the newspaper offices, work was not stopped by the police; but the guardians of the peace took the names of the pressmen and other employees. It was on the demand of the grand jury itself that the police were commanded to enforce these Sunday laws. When the session of that body opened the following day, thousands of names of witnesses, as well as of violators of the law, were submitted by the police authorities. Two-thirds of the names were believed to be fictitious. The Baltimore members of the state legislature were preparing a bill to amend and modify the Sunday law, which has stood in the statute book since 1723, and is as follows:

"No person shall work or do any bodily labor on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday; and no person having children or servants shall command or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's Day (works of necessity or charity always excepted), nor shall any one suffer or permit any children or servants to profane the Lord's Day by gaming, fishing, fowling, hunting, or unlawful pastime or recreation."

The bill amending this law was introduced in the general assembly January 30.

It permits the sale on Sundays of newspapers, cigars and tobacco, milk, ice, fruits, flowers, confectionery, drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances.

New York. — *Taxation of Mortgages.* — A bill was submitted to the general assembly, January 15, to change the taxation laws of the state so as to have direct taxes abolished, and the burdens of the government borne by indirect taxation — chiefly by taxes on mortgages.

Prize Fighting. — The act known as the Horton law, which legalized prize fighting under certain conditions, was early in the session referred to a committee for revision, with a view to amendment or repeal. On February 7, a bill for repeal of the Horton law, drawn up by Mr. Lewis (Rep.) of Monroe county, was reported to the assembly. It was passed, February 15, by a vote of 92 to 35.

Canals. — Governor Roosevelt, in communicating to the state legislature a report of the New York Commerce Commission, directs special attention to the state canals.

He charges the railroad companies, and in particular those of his own state, with discriminating in transportation rates in favor of other seaboard cities and to the prejudice of New York City. The canals

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offer to the state the means of counteracting this policy of the railroads. The canals therefore must not be abandoned; and though the state may not with advantage build a ship canal, it must enlarge the present main canal. The governor believes that a barge canal costing $62,000,000 would be a profitable enterprise.

Mazet Committee Report. — The Mazet Committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the several departments of the government of the city of New York, rendered to the legislature a majority and minority report, January 15 (Vol. 9, pp. 150, 412, 661, 904).

The majority report declares that the city has "the most perfect instance of centralized party government yet known." And the power at the centre is not the mayor, but the man who stands behind the mayor, "dictating appointments, directing officials, controlling boards, lecturing members of the legislature and of the Municipal Assembly."

The majority present to the legislature eight bills for reform of the government of the city. They provide for the appointment, by the governor, of a commission to revise the charter; borough presidents shall have the right to vote on all subjects before the Board of Public Improvements; all water contracts must be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Board of Public Improvements, and three-fourths of the members of the Municipal Assembly.

The minority report has no recommendations for legislative action but this only, "that the people of New York be permitted to govern themselves."

New York Rapid Transit Tunnel. — After many years of delay, this great work will be commenced very soon (Vol. 9, p. 411). The contract for the construction of it was awarded, January 6, to John B. McDonald, whose bid was $35,000,000.

The Insurance Department. — Louis F. Payn, superintendent of insurance, was appointed by Governor Black to that highly responsible position, though a respectable minority of the Republican party of the state, and some of the most influential Republican newspapers, declared the appointment eminently unfit to be made (Vol. 7, p. 158). Mr. Payn's term having expired, Governor Roosevelt, on January 29, named as Payn's successor in office, Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, formerly a state senator. The nomination was confirmed in the senate by a unanimous vote without distinction of parties.

North Carolina. — A movement is on foot in North Carolina to amend the election law of 1867, so as to disfranchise illiterates whose families were not enfranchised before that year (Vol. 9, p. 900). It is favored by the Democrats, opposed by the Republicans. The Populists fear that not only negroes, but whites, will be disfranchised,

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if the proposed bill passes. It is asserted that nearly one-third of the white voters of the state are illiterate.

South Carolina. — *The Dispensary System.* — Since the establishment of the Dispensary system, in 1893, the net profits to the state amount to the sum of $1,706,000. The profits of 1899 were $220,492.25, going to the counties, towns, and cities, and $193,689.49 to the state, for the school fund; total net profit, $414,181.74.

Cotton Mills. — The year 1899 was one of great industrial profit; it is asserted that no town in the state capable of supporting a weekly newspaper is without a cotton mill, either built and in operation, or very soon to be built.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Presidential Appointments. — On February 6 the following nominations were sent by the President to the senate:

Henry F. Severance, of Michigan, to be U. S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Charles E. McChesney, of Sioux Falls, S. D., to be agent for the Indians of Rosebud Agency in South Dakota.

On February 12 the President sent to the senate this list of names of persons chosen to serve as commissioners of the United States to the Paris International Exposition:

Bertha Honoré Palmer, of Illinois; Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky; Charles A. Collier, of Georgia; Michael H. DeYoung, of California; William L. Elkins, of Pennsylvania; O. H. Fethers, of Wisconsin; Peter Jansen, of Nebraska; Calvin Manning, of Iowa; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; Henry A. Parr, of Maryland; Henry M. Putney, of New Hampshire; Alvin H. Sanders, of Illinois; Louis Stern, of New York; William G. Thompson, of Michigan; William M. Thornton, of Virginia; Arthur E. Valois, of New York; Thomas F. Walsh, of Colorado.

Woman Suffrage Association. — Miss Susan B. Anthony's successor as president of the National W. S. A., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was elected February 13. Miss Anthony presided for the last time over the meeting of the association in Washington, February 14. She regretted that the funds of the association were at so low an ebb, and the members present pledged themselves to contribute $10,000.

An Experiment in Journalism. — The clergy having, to a large extent, from the birth of journalism, denounced newspapers for their disregard of the higher things of religion, it occurred to the proprietors of the *Capital* of Topeka, Kan., to offer to a distinguished minister of that city, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," an opportunity of showing its readers an example of what a

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Christian daily newspaper ought to be. To Mr. Sheldon, the Capital Publishing Company give up, for the term of one week, "the editorship, management, and absolute control" of their journal.

Statue of Daniel Webster. — A colossal bronze statue of Daniel Webster, the gift of Stilson Hutchins of Washington, and executed by an Italian artist, Trentanove, was recently set up in Scott Circle, Washington, and unveiled with befitting ceremony, January 18. Jerome Bonaparte, great grandson of Webster, withdrew the veil. Secretary Long pronounced an eloquent eulogy of Webster, "the great expounder of the constitution and defender of the Union; the foremost lawyer, orator, and statesman, whose words, imbedded in the common political literature of his countrymen, come to the tongue like passages from the poets or the Psalms." Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, also delivered an oration.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
NOTED ADVOCATE OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Miscellaneous. — There was presented to Admiral Dewey, at Washington, January 9, a "loving cup" formed from melted silver dimes contributed by more than 70,000 persons, at the suggestion of the New York *Journal*. The "cup" is nearly six feet in height, and is artistically modeled. Accompanying it is a large silver-bound volume containing the names of the donors.

At Pittsburg, Pa., February 13, was filed by Henry Clay Frick, in the common pleas court, against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company, a bill in equity praying, first, for a decree that the pretended transfer of Frick's interest in the company was null and void, and that he is still owner of all such interest and is entitled in every lawful

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way to represent and act for the same (Vol. 9, pp. 420, 489, 914).

Mr. Frick sues to recover $21,000,000, claimed to be due him for his one-sixth interest in the Steel Company, and also to compel an accounting for coke supplied by the Coke Company to the Steel Company.

CANADA.

Loyalty to the Empire. — The splendid and spontaneous rally of all the British colonies to the support of the mother country in the South African crisis, has been a revelation to the world at large, and in particular to those not a few in other lands who have doubted the cohesiveness of the empire and the loyalty of its component elements. This is the greatest fact of the South African war, and, indeed, one of the greatest facts of all history; for it marks, not the turning point toward, but the practical consummation of, that imperial solidarity which in some form or other has long been the ideal of British statesmen, and which needed only a crisis threatening disruption and appealing to the common patriotism and conscience of British subjects, in order to crystallize into a seemingly indissoluble bond.

Anyone who knows anything about Canada knows that Canadians, as a whole, are not only intensely loyal to the Crown, but, in view of the working of democratic institutions elsewhere, supremely contented to remain under the imperial system. And this attachment to the mother land has in recent years grown in strength. This is evidenced by the almost universal sympathy with Britain in the present struggle, the enthusiastic volunteering of many times more men than were needed to make up the various Transvaal contingents, and the promptness of the government in taking measures to give emphatic and practical expression to the loyal sentiments of the people.

That the government acted without first waiting for the sanction of parliament, has given offense to some, such as M. Bourassa, who insists upon the letter of the constitution, and M. Monet, whose public utterances have shown him to be treading perilously close to the verge of treason (Vol. 9, p. 916); but the government justifies its course on the ground of the expense and delay which the assembling of parliament would have involved, the pressing necessity of prompt action, the overwhelming sentiment of the country without distinction of party, and its own express declaration

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that its action in this instance should not constitute a precedent, but leave entirely open the question of the course to be pursued by Canada in future wars of the empire.

The foundation of the present imperial uprising is partly the profound veneration and passionate loyalty of Britons everywhere toward the person of England's Queen, and partly the reasoned conviction that, had the Transvaal government given to British settlers the liberties which all enjoy under the world-wide British flag, there would have been no war; and that Great Britain is now, therefore, merely fighting another of her many battles for the true principles of freedom.

HON. DR. F. W. BORDEN,
CANADIAN MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENSE.

Attitude of the French Canadians.—In spite of current press rumors to the contrary, occasioned by the utterances of a few Frenchmen like M. Monet, M. P. for Laprairie and Napierville, and the generally misinterpreted stand taken by M. Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle (Vol. 9, p. 916), the great mass of French Canadians, in this as in other crises, have not fallen behind their Anglo-Saxon compatriots in outspoken and fervent loyalty to the British flag. Upon their true attitude much light has been thrown by the publication, January 5, in the *Semaine Réligieuse* of Quebec, edited by Abbé Gosselin, of a seditious article entitled "Anglomania in Canada," written, it appears, by a foreigner, and reprinted from another journal. Although the *Semaine Réligieuse* is published under authority of the Roman Catholic Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, and is generally characterized by bitter opposition to the government of Sir W. Laurier, the article in question had no official character and appeared entirely without the knowledge of

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Archbishop Begin, who has since disavowed his responsibility for any articles not over his own signature.

The article in question, after referring to England's troubles in South Africa, and to what it terms the evidences of the decadence of Great Britain as a world-power, goes on to say:

"Lift up your eyes, French Canadians, for the day of your redemption is at hand. You, beaten and conquered by England, ever hated and oppressed by the race unfriendly to you, whose children are forced to speak the tongue of their oppressors in the schools of Manitoba, you shall at length see the star of liberty rise for you, and your rights respected by those who have so long violated them. This revenge will be the more complete if the United States are involved in the same punishment with England, as they have participated in the same crimes and the same oppression. We have noted the opposition to the French race, which is a part of Americanism, and is indeed one of its principal characteristics, if not its very essence. If this insolent republic be humiliated with England, and if the English race be stricken both in Europe and America by the justice of God and man, its people will be less overbearing and less insolent toward the rest of the world, and will leave at last to the French race the right to develop freely their country of Canada."

MAJOR S. MAYNARD ROGERS, 43D BATTALION, CAPTAIN COMMANDING D COMPANY, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Against such utterances as these, eminent representatives of the French race in Canada, both clerical and lay, have most indignantly protested. M. Louis Fréchette, the well-known poet and *littérateur*, said:

"The man who prints such utterances in a British colony is a traitor to the empire and a traitor to his own race."

Mayors Parent, of Quebec, and Préfontaine, of Montreal, have disavowed all sympathy with the article. Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, has repudiated it in a formal statement.

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And Archbishop Begin himself, in a letter dated January 15, says:

"The loyalty of the French Canadian bishops and priests is written in letters of gold, traced in lines of fire, in the annals of history. . . .

"As a matter of fact, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible to find, even among the highest of England's aristocracy, a succession of men who have been more loyal than the bishops, than the clergy of Quebec, to the British Crown. This should suffice, it seems to me, to protect us from imputations devoid of solid foundation, supremely unjust and improper.

"If ever — which God forbid — the question of annexation to the United States should seriously arise, it would be a curious thing to observe the respective attitudes of our two nationalities — English-Canadian and French-Canadian — in presence of such an eventuality. I am sure that we should not have to blush for our people under the circumstances, because they would once more do their duty as loyal subjects of Her Britannic Majesty."

Speaking at Sherbrooke, Que., January 11, Sir Wilfred Laurier, referring to the action of his government in taking part in the South African war, declared:

"We did it because we believed it our duty to do it in response to the unanimous sentiments of the people of this country. . . . In the plenitude of our legislative independence, we had the right to reply to the popular will manifested to us. We did not do it for the purpose of lending England a material aid which she did not need; but we rejoiced at the opportunity of giving to the world a spectacle never seen before — the spectacle of the colonies behind the mother country — and that we could not remain indifferent when England had a war with one of her enemies. We showed the world that the British empire was, above all, a land of liberty, and that there was enough liberty in that empire to make it the duty of every citizen to affirm its unity when occasion presented."

The Second and Third Contingents. — In the preceding issue of CURRENT HISTORY (Vol. 9, p. 917), we recorded the decision of the government to send a second contingent to South Africa.

This force comprises three batteries of field artillery, 350 men, with 18 modern field guns; two squadrons of mounted rifles, 350 men; and two squadrons of rough riders for scouting purposes, 350 men. The mounted force consists of two sections. Squadrons A and B, ordinary mounted infantry, will be under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lessard, now attached to General Buller's staff, with Lieut.-Col. T. D. B. Evans, lately head of the Canadian permanent force in the Klondike region, as second in command. Squadrons C and D, "Rough Riders," are recruited from the Northwest Mounted Police and cowboys, plainsmen, and Western scouts, under command of Lieut.-Col. L. W. Herchmer, for fourteen years in charge of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The Rifles will carry with them a battery of light guns of the machine type. These will be in charge of an American popularly known as "Gatling Gun" Howard, who took part in the Northwest rebellion in 1885 as an artillery officer, and has since run a powder factory near Montreal. The artillery section sailed from Halifax, N. S., January 20,

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on the *Laurentian*, under command of Major W. G. Hurdman. The "Rough Riders" sailed on the *Pomeranian* January 28.

In mid-January the government accepted an offer from Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, to pay all expenses in connection with the raising, equipping, and transportation of 400 (subsequently increased to over 500) mounted men, to be recruited in the Northwest, for service in South Africa. The "Strathcona Horse" are to be in command of Lieut.-Col. S. B. Steele of the Northwest Mounted Police.

On February 9, Dr. Borden, minister of militia, announced in the commons that the government would offer for the present to garrison Halifax so that the Leinster regiment might go to South Africa.

National Patriotic Fund. — On the initiative of the Earl of Minto a "national patriotic fund" has been organized for the benefit of the Canadian troops and their dependents. Subscriptions up to February 8 aggregated about $100,000.

On February 10 was announced the withdrawal of Major-General Hutton from command of the Canadian militia, in response to a call to special service in South Africa. The command devolves temporarily upon Colonel Aylmer, adjutant-general.

The Dominion Parliament. — The fifth session of the eighth Dominion parliament began February 1. The speech from the throne indicated the following as the chief legislative items of the session:

1. A bill making provision for the cost of equipping and paying the Canadian contingents.
2. A bill providing for more careful inspection of foodstuffs for export.
3. A bill for the creation of a federal Board of Conciliation to facilitate settlement of labor disputes.
4. A bill to renew and amend the existing banking laws.
5. A bill to regulate the rate of interest payable upon judgments received in the courts of law.
6. A bill to provide for the taking of the next decennial census.
7. A bill for the better arrangement of the electoral districts.
8. A bill to amend the criminal code and the laws relating to other important subjects.

In the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Opposition, February 5, criticized the government for delay in responding to the call of the empire and for declining to meet the public demand in the nature of the force that was made up. In replying, the premier pointed out that the first contingent was on the ocean three weeks after Krüger's ultimatum was issued. He admitted that the action of the government in not first getting parlia-

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mentary sanction for its course, might be constitutionally indefensible, but justified it as a carrying out of the manifest will of the majority. As to the pay of the contingents, the reason why the government did not ask parliament to pay the volunteers while in South Africa, was because the imperial authorities had expressly asked that no distinction be made. What the government proposed to do, therefore, was to ask parliament to provide a fund sufficient to pay the Canadian troops the difference in the pay they were now receiving and what they would be entitled to if on service in Canada, to keep it in reserve for their return, or in the meantime to allow their families to draw from it.

The address was passed unanimously on February 6.

Pay of the Contingents. — On February 14 Finance Minister Fielding moved an appropriation of $2,000,000 to cover the cost of the contingents.

In the debate which followed, MM. Bourassa and Monet (see above) explained the stand they had taken, dwelling upon the constitutional aspects of the situation, and the dangerous precedent created as to Canada's relation to future wars of the empire. On this point they ignored the assurance which the government has given, and which forms part of the order-in-council, that the step is not to make a precedent for future action. M. Bourassa, however, intimated that he would vote for the appropriation; while M. Monet reiterated his opposition to spending a cent in tightening the bonds that bind the Dominion to the empire, declaring his ideal to be that of an independent Canada.

The Redistribution Bill. — On February 9 Postmaster-General Mulock reintroduced the Redistribution bill which aimed to remedy some inequalities due to the Conservative gerrymander of 1882 by restoring the old county boundaries of constituencies, and to prevent their recurrence by the creation of a board of three high court justices to divide the constituencies. This bill, it will be remembered, passed the commons by a large majority last year, but was defeated on motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, leader of the Opposition in the senate (Vol. 9, pp. 429, 677).

New Senators. — At the end of January the appointment of the following new members of the senate was announced:

Hon. Robert Watson, of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, minister of public works in the late Greenway cabinet.

George Taylor Fulford, a business man of Brockville, Ont.

P. B. Casgrain, a young Dominion land surveyor, of Montreal.

Hon. Finlay McNaughton Young, late speaker of the Manitoba legislature.

Charles Burpee, ex-M. P. for Sunbury, N. B.

New Manitoba Government. — As a result of the Liberal defeat at the provincial elections held in December (Vol. 9, p. 921), the Hon. T. H. Greenway and his cabinet resigned on January 6. The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, leader of the Conservative Opposition, formed a new ministry, which was sworn in, January 10, as follows:

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Premier and Attorney-General — Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Winnipeg.

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture — Hon. John A. Davidson, Neepawa.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works — Hon. D. H. McFadden, Emerson.

Without portfolio — Hon. James Johnston; Boissevain; and Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg.

In the Greenway cabinet there were five ministers with portfolios. The premier and the provincial secretary were reëlected without opposition, January 30, in South Winnipeg and Emerson respectively.

HON. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, NEW MANITOBA PREMIER.

One of the first steps of the new government is the appointment of a royal commission to investigate financial affairs and the organization of the civil service.

Quebec. — Under the administration of Premier Marchand, Quebec finances have undergone a wonderful change.

In 1896–97, the last year of the old *régime*, there was a deficit of $810,484. In one year this was reduced to $187,000, and in the second year was converted into a surplus of $33,615. The result was effected by strict economy and by making the best of all available sources of revenue without increase of taxation.

British Columbia. — Early in February the provincial government decided to restore the mining law to the old status by removing the disabilities against aliens (Vol. 9, p. 99).

Miscellaneous. — On the night of January 10, Dawson City was again visited by fire, causing a loss of over $500,000.

On February 1, in Hamilton, Ont., Premier Ross formally opened a school of domestic science, the "Young Women's Christian Association Technical Institute and Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science and Art." It is the first school of the kind in Canada.

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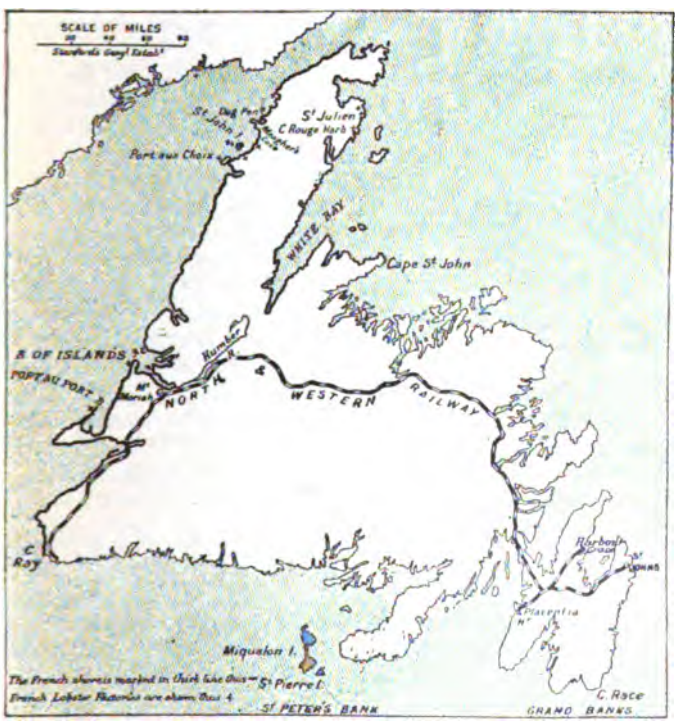
NEWFOUNDLAND.

The French Treaty Shore. — The diplomatic friction between France and Great Britain, arising out of the long-standing differences regarding the matter of the French treaty claims on the west shore, which hamper the development of the colony (Vol. 8, p. 695; Vol. 9, pp. 176, 439), is aggravated each year by conflicts of local interests



MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND, SHOWING FRENCH TREATY SHORE.

that have to be settled by judicial procedure or by compromise. In recent months these conflicts have been keener than usual, owing to such incidents as several acts of illegal fishing, even in view of the French shore, and the burning of a French lobster-canning establishment by a more or less demented Newfoundlander, since convicted for the crime. The press has indulged in rumors to the effect that, in view

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of the British preoccupation in South Africa, France contemplated firmer pressure of her demands; and the pronounced opposition of the colony to a renewal of the *modus vivendi* threatened for a time to create an impossible situation. The atmosphere, however, was cleared early in February by the loyal act of the colony in refusing to add to the burdens of the empire in the present crisis by insisting on a new adjustment of the issues with France. The two powers had agreed upon a renewal of the temporary arrangement; and the assent of the colony to this maintenance, for another season, of the *status quo*, has left the hands of the mother land unfettered in that quarter of the empire.

HON. A. B. MORINE, NEWFOUNDLAND EX-MINISTER OF FISHERIES.

Increasing Prosperity.—The financial outlook is brighter than for years past. The revenue during the six months ended December 31, 1899, was $1,034,000, or $230,000 greater than for the same period of 1898, and, in fact, greater than for any six months in the history of the colony. If this average be maintained during the first six months of 1900, the fiscal year will close with a small surplus to the credit of the government.

MEXICO.

The Yaquis Defeated.—On January 18, the Mexican troops under General Torres gained an important victory over the rebellious Yaquis at Macoyate. This is expected to result in ending the war (Vol. 9, p. 690). Two hundred of the Indians were killed, including the chief, Tetabiate; and 500 were taken prisoners. The Mexican loss reported is 80 killed and wounded.

Diaz Re-elected.—On January 1, President Porfirio Diaz was reëlected by a large majority, for the term beginning next December. General Bernardo Reyes was gazetted to be minister of war; and this is believed to be part of a plan, on the part of Diaz, to secure his own withdrawal from public life, as he endeavored to do four years ago. It is expected that General Reyes will act as president for Diaz during this term, and then be elected president himself the next term.

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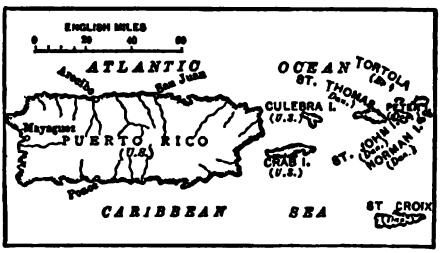
THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica. — Jamaica has rejected Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for subsidizing a direct line of fruit steamers from Jamaica to England (Vol. 9, pp. 694, 927). Public opinion in the colony seems to preponderate towards a dependence on trade with the United States.

San Domingo. — The new government of San Domingo has been called on to meet a foreign difficulty already (Vol. 9, p. 926).



MAP SHOWING POSITION OF DANISH WEST INDIES.

On January 3, the French consul pressed the government for immediate payment of the so-called Boismare-Caccavelli claim for $56,000, which is really a combination of two unrelated claims for indemnity, one for the illegal imprisonment of Captain Boismare, the other for the failure properly to punish the negro murderer of one Caccavelli. The French consul refused to accept an offer of the government to pay the claim in three fortnightly installments; and two French warships were sent to the island. This action aroused a great wave of patriotic feeling, and popular subscriptions amounting to $75,000 were rapidly raised. The French government took offense at the tone of the manifesto calling for subscriptions, and demanded an apology in addition to the payment of the claim. This also was complied with.

The Danish West Indies. — In view of the current talk of the possible acquirement by the United States of the Danish West Indies, the following facts concerning the islands will be of interest:

The group of islands called the Virgin islands, of which the three Danish islands are a part, are only twenty miles from the little island of Culebra, which came to the United States with Puerto Rico, and about six hundred and fifty miles east by south of the easterly end of Cuba. They are directly in the course from England to Central America; from Spain to Cuba or Mexico; from the Greater to the Lesser Antilles; and from the United States to Brazil. The following figures are for the year 1890, and are the most recent obtainable: —

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Islands.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
St. Thomas	23	14,389
St. John	21	944
St. Croix	74	18,430
	118	33,763
Average sugar exports		14,000,000 lbs.
Annual export of rum		1,000,000 gals.
Annual revenue		$135,000
Annual expenditure		$190,000

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FRENCH AMERICA.

Martinique. — February 12 it was reported that serious labor riots had occurred the week before among the negroes in Francois and Ste. Marie, as a result of which 13 persons were killed in the former place, and 29 in the latter. The whites are much alarmed, as they are far outnumbered by the blacks, who go about shouting "Down with the whites!" Later advices showed that the riots were still continuing, the laborers refusing to accept an advance of 25 per cent offered by the Board of Arbitrators. On February 13, in the chamber of deputies, Paris, the recall of the governor of Martinique was demanded by one of the members. The government replied that a force of marines and a cruiser had been ordered to the island.

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

A New Canal Treaty. — On February 5, Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote signed a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning trans-isthmian canal matters, which abrogates the objectionable features of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This removes the greatest diplomatic obstacle in the way of American ownership and control of a canal across the isthmus (Vol. 8, p. 925).

The two main points of the treaty are (1) the abrogation of those parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which prevent full American control and ownership of the canal; and (2) the agreement to maintain the neutrality of the canal in peace and in war equally among all nations.

The treaty was sent to the senate by the President the same day it was signed by the representatives of the two governments, and its full text was published the next day.

The preamble states that the purpose of the treaty is to "facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article 8 of that convention."

Article 1 authorizes the construction, regulation, and management of the canal by the United States, acting alone, either directly at its own cost, or through the agency of a corporation, in place of the dual control by the United States and Great Britain insisted upon in Article 1 of the old treaty.

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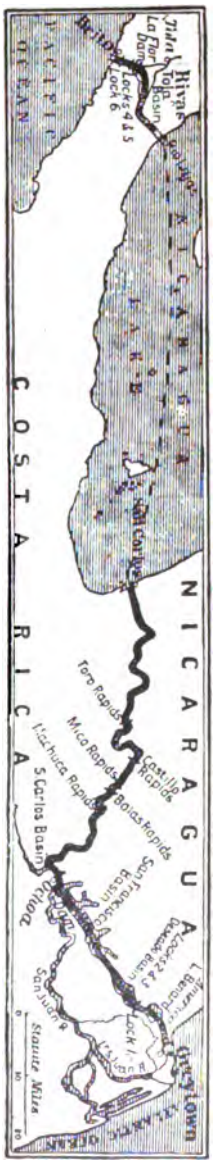
Article 2 provides for the "general principle" of neutralization embodied in Article 8 of the old treaty, by adopting under seven heads substantially the rules of the convention of Constantinople, October 29, 1888, regarding the free navigation of the Suez canal. The main points are that the canal is to be "free and open, in time of war as in peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality;" it is not to be blockaded or damaged in any way in any of its equipments by belligerents; war vessels are not to use the canal as an asylum in time of war; the provisions for neutrality are to extend to "waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end;" and no fortifications are to be erected "commanding the canal or the waters adjacent."

Article 3 provides for securing the acquiescence of the other powers to this convention; and Article 4, for the ratification of the treaty within six months from the date of it, or earlier if possible.



ROUTE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

There was in the United States considerable objection to the treaty expressed immediately after its publication, on the score of its neutrality, and particularly on the clause preventing fortification of the canal by the United States. It has been pretty generally agreed, however, except by the most rabid advocates of American exclusiveness, that the only possible condition politically under which the powers would allow to exist such a great waterway for the world's commerce as the Isthmian canal will be, is one of strict neutrality, under the protection of a great power such as Great Britain or the United States. It has been pointed out that the most effective military protection of the canal is to be obtained, not by fortifications at its approaches, but by naval control of its maritime approaches. In Cuba, which commands the Florida straits, the Yucatan channel, and the Windward passage, and in Puerto Rico, the United States already possesses

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the necessary bases for naval control of the Caribbean sea, and so of approaches from the East; and, on the West, the United States has Pearl Harbor in Hawaii for a naval base for the protection of the Western access; while, furthermore, our own coast harbors are close enough at hand to be of considerable importance as bases of supplies in case of either an Asian or a European attack on the canal.

Germany, France, and the Central American states have informally expressed their satisfaction with the treaty. The treaty is also approved by most of those interested in both

RIVAL TRANS-ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

the Panama and Nicaragua schemes, as it does not discriminate as to where the canal is to be built, and the withdrawal of British interference was essential to either scheme. The main portion of the opposition in Congress is represented by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), who is eager to secure the subsidizing of American shipping by discrimination in charges.

Another Nicaraguan Bill. — As was predicted in our last quarterly number (Vol. 9, p. 929), a bill for the immediate construction of a canal through Nicaragua has been presented to Congress, by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) in the senate, and Mr. Hepburn in the house, in spite of the fact that the expert commission appointed by President McKinley has not yet brought in its report, and is not likely to do so for some time yet (Vol. 9, pp. 445, 929).

The bills are practically identical, and authorize the President to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica the control

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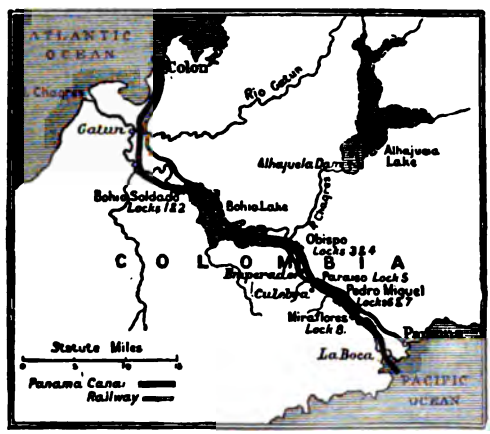
of such territory as may be necessary to construct and defend the canal, with an indefinite appropriation for this purpose. An appropriation of $10,000,000 is made for the beginning of the work; and the secretary of war is authorized to enter into contracts to the amount of $140,000,000 for the completion of the work.

The passage of such legislation now is considered by many to be singularly indiscreet, in view of the fact that an international commission of engineers, of the highest authority, has recently pronounced that the Panama route is thoroughly feasible, and that the canal can be completed for $102,000,000 (Vol. 9, p. 183); and that a commission, for whose expenses $1,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress (Vol. 9, p. 445), is still engaged in examining the merits of all possible routes.



ROUTE OF PANAMA CANAL.

If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Nicaraguan bill are both passed by Congress, there will still remain the matter of obtaining concessions from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, through whose territories the canal would run, before the work of construction could be undertaken. The Presidents of both countries have given hearty assurances of their willingness to have the United States undertake the construction of the canal; and, with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty out of the way, Secretary Hay would doubtless experience little difficulty in arranging the matter as far as the good-will of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is concerned. There are, however, two complications in the way of such concessions: (1st), the contested claims of previous *concessionaires*, who are unwilling to give up their claims; and, (2d), various treaties existing between Nicaragua and several of the powers relative to canal privileges. These latter, however, can be abrogated at twelve months' notice, and the government is apparently trying to release itself from the former claims. The government of Nicaragua has appointed two arbitrators to adjust its differences with the Maritime Canal Company (Vol. 9, p. 928), but objects to the two American representatives appointed by the company, demanding that citizens of Nicaragua be appointed, in accordance with its interpretation of the original agreement. It also declares that if the Cragin-Eyre syndicate does not begin the actual work of construction by April 10, 1900, its grant also will expire.

Still Another Bill. — On February 13, still another

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Isthmian Canal bill was introduced in the house by Representative Levy (Dem., N. Y.).

This bill differs from other similar ones in providing for negotiations between the United States and other maritime nations, with a view to securing international coöperation and contribution according to the tonnage of the several nations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

GENERAL JOSÉ MANUEL HERNANDEZ, THE PRESENT REVOLUTIONARY LEADER IN VENEZUELA.

Bolivia.—The new government of Bolivia (Vol. 9, p. 930) has issued a generous decree inviting all who left the country on account of the civil war, to return to their homes with full assurances of safety.

Colombia.—The insurgents in Colombia (Vol. 9, p. 930) have renewed their activity; and fought a severe battle, January 16 and 17, in which the revolutionary chief, General Herrera, reports that 6,000 rebels defeated 10,000 government troops, with a loss of 750 killed and wounded, against 1,700. It was reported, early in February, though without confirmation, that the insurgents had captured Bogota, the capital.

Venezuela.—General Hernandez has not given up his struggle for the presidency of Venezuela after all (Vol. 9, p. 933). He won a battle at San Fernando, capital of Ipure, the last of January; and in mid-February his forces overcame the government troops near Coro, capital of Falcon, and at Port Chichinrichi, near Puerto Cabello. There are rumors that the government of Castro is to be threatened by a Liberal insurrection (that of Hernandez is a Conservative movement) headed by General Pulido, minister of war.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

PARLIAMENTARY proceedings in connection with the war in South Africa — a topic which monopolizes attention in the present session — are recorded elsewhere (pp. 11, 15).

Municipal Progress. — About thirty cities in Great Britain are making efforts to ameliorate the condition of workingmen's homes. In London, 6,892 tenants are accommodated in the council's cottages, tenements, or lodgings. Glasgow is trying an experiment with a municipal family home, where the children of wage-earning widows or widowers are cared for during the parents' absence.

COUNT ERNST,
REGENT OF LIPPE-DETMOLD.

GERMANY.

Launch of the "Deutschland." — The launch of the new Hamburg-American Line steamer *Deutschland*, at Stettin, January 10, was attended by Emperor William, Count von Bülow, and other high dignitaries.

She is a twin screw 17,000-ton vessel, with 35,000 horse-power, and is guaranteed to have a speed of 23 knots. She is exceeded in magnitude by the *Oceanic* alone, her dimensions being as follows: Length, 686½ feet; width, 67½ feet; depth, 44 feet.

Increase in Shipbuilding. — The State Department, at Washington, issues the following statistics regarding the rapid growth of shipbuilding in Germany during the last few years:

A few years ago most of Germany's steamships for commercial use were built in Great Britain. Now Germany builds her own ships, and has risen in ten years to be second to Great Britain only in ocean steam transportation, and, according to the latest reviews, has even recently outstripped England. Her ocean steam fleet gained 248,000 gross tons and 149,000

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net in 1899, while England gained only 100,000 gross tons and 20,000 net. This rapid development is traced to liberal subventions by the government, the mail subsidies, alone, in 1899, amounting to $1,544,620. In the fall of 1899, the merchant marine of the four leading countries was as follows: —

MERCHANT MARINE OF LEADING COUNTRIES.

	Steam, net tons.	Sail, tons.	Total.
Great Britain and Colonies	$6,758,000	$2,602,000	$9,460,000
Germany	1 166,000	548,000	1,714,000
United States	672,000	1,291,000	1,963,000
France	516,000	309,000	825,000

The Lippe-Detmold Succession. — The recent action of the Kaiser in sending a telegram of thanks to Count Ernst, the present regent of Lippe-Detmold for the creation of a branch of the Navy League in Lippe, is considered of importance in the settlement of the vexed question of the Lippe-Detmold succession (Vol. 8, p. 937).

It will be remembered that one of the difficult factors in the case was the personal interference of the Emperor, who ordered the refusal of the military honors due his rank to Count Ernst, who was then disputing with Prince Adolf, the Emperor's brother-in-law, the claim to both the regency and the succession to the Lippe-Detmold throne. The prince was then in possession of the regency, but it is evident from the present dispatches that Count Ernst is now acting as regent. The present recognition of him by the Emperor is taken as signifying his acquiescence in the Count's claim, and is considered as practically a settlement of the whole disputed question.

FRANCE.

The Assumptionists Dissolved. — The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, having successfully managed the difficult Dreyfus case (Vol. 9, pp. 509–529), has now turned its attention to the Clericals. On January 22, the Superior and eleven monks of the Order of Assumptionist Fathers were tried in Paris on the charge of being an illegal association, that is, an association of more than twenty members without the assent of the government, and having been concerned in the recent conspiracies against the republic. On January 24, the minimum penalty, a fine of $4.00, was imposed on each of the defendants, and the order was dissolved.

One of the features incurring enmity for the order was its publication of a penny daily, *La Croix*, that frequently attacked the government. The government has expressed in various forms its disapproval of the Archbishop of Aix, and others, who have shown their sympathy for the Assumptionists; and on February 12, a new bill was introduced in the chamber by the premier, to meet cases of criticism, by ministers of religion, of public authorities.

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The bill provides for a lighter penalty, imprisonment for a term ranging from a fortnight to two years, in place of the existing penalty of banishment, whose severity has rendered the law inoperative.

A Nationalist Defeat. — The Nationalists, whose candidates were largely military men, including several of the generals who figured in the Dreyfus case, met a severe defeat, January 28, in the senatorial election, only three of their thirty candidates being elected.

General Mercier was returned in a strong Royalist district, but the candidates in M. Cavaignac's department were notably defeated. Ninety-nine senators were elected in all, but the composition of the senate is practically unchanged. Nationalism is becoming generally considered merely another form of Boulangerism, and it is thought that the Duc d' Orléans is trying to use General Mercier as his father did General Boulanger. Since his entry into the senate, General Mercier has announced himself as a Royalist leader.

M. MONIS, FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The Navy. — The government is considering Naval and Colonial Defense bills that will demand an expenditure of $125,000,000 on naval construction, coast defense, new coaling stations, and new arsenals.

ITALY.

The Mafia. — The secret organization known as the Mafia was suddenly brought into prominence the last of January by the trial, at Milan, of two leaders in the organization, one Signor Palizzolo, a member of the house of deputies for Palermo (Vol. 9, p. 942). Palizzolo is accused of the murder, in the time of Crispi's government, of one Notarbartolo, a director of the Bank of Sicily. General Mirri, minister of war, has also been implicated, and has resigned. It is thought that this trial, which was held at Milan instead of at Palermo, for the protection of the witnesses, is only the first step in a campaign against the Mafia.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Another Ministerial Crisis. — The resignation of the business cabinet of Count Clary, which lasted only about three months (Vol. 9, p. 943), was followed January 19, by that of the provisional cabinet of Dr. von Wittek. Dr. von Koerber was chosen to form a new cabinet, which he did as follows:

Minister President and Minister of the Interior, Dr. E. von Koerber; Minister of Education, Dr. von Hartel; Minister of Justice, Baron von Spensboden; Minister of Railways, Dr. von Wittek; Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Giovannelli; Minister of National Defense, Count von Welsersheimb; Ministers without portfolio, Dr. Piental and Dr. Resek.

COUNT CLARY, AUSTRIAN EX-PREMIER.

This cabinet is expected to settle the language question, and to improve the financial situation. The language question has broken out again in the same form of the refusal of Czech soldiers to answer the roll-call with the regulation German word. Emperor Francis Joseph has interfered here, and has shown great firmness in declaring to the Czech leaders that the discipline of the army must be maintained, and .demanding that some agreement be arrived at by them with the Germans on the language question. Much is hoped for from this positive stand on the part of the Emperor, whose personal force seems still to be the greatest power for order in Austria.

The Austrian Succession. — The morganatic marriage of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Countess Chotek three months ago, is now reported (Vol. 9, p. 198). His children by this marriage would have no right to the throne, although it does not affect his own rights. Crown Princess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, is also to contract a morganatic marriage with Count Lonyay.

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INDIA.

The Famine. — The famine in India has steadily increased in extent of area and numbers of people affected, and is proving to be one of the most serious famines of recent years (Vol. 9, p. 947).

At the beginning of the year, the Viceroy of India reported that 2,748,000 persons were receiving government relief; and by February 12, the number had risen to 3,784,000. These figures, of course, represent but a small proportion of the total number of persons who are suffering.

CHINA.

Abdication of the Emperor. — The crafty and vigorous Dowager-Empress, who has ruled China for two generations, through the reigns of two emperors, has given again striking evidence of the fact that she is still the real power in China, by another *coup d' état* (p. 44). An imperial edict, issued January 24, stated that the Emperor Kwang-Hsu was unable to conduct the business of state on account of ill-health, and that he appointed To Pu-Chun, the young son of Prince Tuan, his heir.

This was taken as a preparatory step on the part of the Empress for the announcement of his death, and rumors were at once in circulation of his murder, and of his suicide. If such were the Empress' intentions, she has at least postponed them; for, on February 12, the foreign legations were notified by the Tsung-li-Yamen that the Emperor would hold the customary New Year's audience on February 19.

There is little doubt that while the abdication of the Emperor is not yet technically complete, it means his removal from even the semblance of authority at an early date. This move secures again complete personal control of affairs for the Empress, who, it is believed, intends to inaugurate a vigorous reactionary policy. On February 7, an edict was issued commanding a return to the old subjects required for examinations for official rank, and doing away with the modern innovations in the requirements of Western knowledge and science introduced by Emperor Kwang-Hsu (Vol. 8, p. 601; Vol. 9, p. 947).

Missionary Perils. — The looting of missionary property and the murder of missionaries still continues in the Shantung province (Vol. 9, p. 948). Thirteen families of the American Mission Board at Tung-Chang, and four families of the American Presbyterian Mission have suffered considerable loss of property; but the severest loss of property and life has been among Roman Catholic missionaries. An appeal was made to their consuls by the missionaries; and an imperial decree, dated January 4, mildly rebuked the officials, who are really responsible for the trouble.

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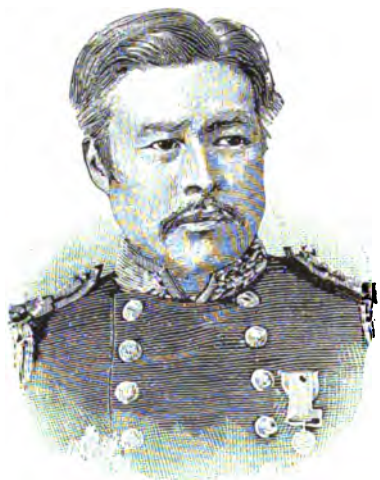
JAPAN.

Religious Freedom. — The unfavorable effect produced by the regulations issued by the Education Department as soon as the new treaties went into operation, forbidding religious exercises and instruction in any schools whose curricula are regulated by provisions of law, even outside the regular hours of instruction — regulations intended, undoubtedly, to hamper Christian schools (Vol. 9, p. 949) — has been partly, at least, offset by the introduction, in the diet, of a "Bill relating to the Law of Religions," which is characterized by great fairness.



COUNT KABAYAMA,
JAPANESE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

In this bill all lands and buildings used for religious purposes are free from taxation; and Christianity is made the equal of Buddhism in all political privileges. Religious liberty and protection are guaranteed equally to all. The head of the Buddhist sect has issued a public letter on the matter, showing a spirit of remarkable liberality.

The Criminal Process. —Japanese proceedings in courts of justice are of practical interest to foreigners, now that they themselves are to be subject to them, under the provisions of the new treaties that went into effect July 17 and August 4, 1899 (Vol. 9, p. 721). A correspondent of the London *Mail* describes the proceedings in a criminal case, which affords an illustration of Japanese law methods.

The very day on which the treaties went into operation, an American citizen committed a brutal murder. He was at once arrested, and nothing further could be learned of him until the day of trial. It is reported that preliminary examination was held in secret; the public prosecutor visited the prisoner in jail, and endeavored to extort incriminating admissions from him; and the charge was set forth in grandiloquent, detective-story style. The court consisted of three judges, and the examination was almost entirely in the hands of the president. The barristers did not examine the witnesses, and had small share in the proceedings. The sentence was a lengthy, high-flown document. The prisoner, who had murdered two Japanese girls and an American young man, was sentenced to be hanged; but it was pointed out that this was

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on account of the murder of the young man, as a sentence of penal servitude would have been sufficient for the murder of the two girls, since one of them had been false to him.

It will be seen by this illustration that the proceedings are largely based on French law, with an added influence of Japanese temperament and tradition. Nevertheless, however objectionable the French system of mystery and secrecy is to Anglo-Saxon minds, it is certainly a great gain over former Japanese methods. Various improvements regarding the length of detention of arrested persons before trial, and similar details, have already been effected since the treaties went into operation; and it should be noted, too, that of 4,675 criminal charges, 26 per cent were dismissed as groundless and without arrest, while all but two per cent of those detained were found guilty.

AUSTRALASIA.

Cabinet Changes. — There has been a rapid overturn in the governments of Australia that is very surprising.

The five governments that favored Federation have all passed out of office since the acceptance of the Federal Enabling bill (Vol. 9, pp. 206, 465, 725, 951), and the only one still left in power is that of West Australia, which opposes Federation. Strange as it may seem, although the popular votes were in favor of Federation in these five colonies, it was because the governments favored Federation that they went down. That is, while all factions of the Opposition united in supporting the Federation government, until Federation had been assured as far as it lay in the power of the colonies to effect that result, as soon as this was effected they resumed their usual attitude of hostility, and their opposition was rendered effectual by the addition of support from former friends of the government, who had become alienated from it by its advocacy of Federation.

SAMOA.

A plan is on foot to give Malietoa Tanus, one of the rival claimants for the kingship, a European education at the expense of the three powers recently exercising control over the islands — Great Britain, Germany, and the United States (Vol. 8, p. 959; Vol. 9, pp. 61, 307, 584, and 829). Secretary Hay has acceded to Malietoa's request, on the part of the United States, and is using his good offices to the same end with the other two powers. Negotiations are also in progress for the payment to the natives of the value of the rifles taken from them by the Joint High Commission during the recent troubles.

On February 12, the President formally placed the island of Tutuila under the control of the Navy Department. This order leaves its administration in the hands of Assistant Secretary Allen.

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MALAYSIA.

Borneo. — A rebellion of the Tagas which broke out in December last, under the lead of Mat Salleh, in British north Borneo, was suppressed in January by 100 Sikhs under command of Captain Harrington. Two successful battles were fought, January 8 and 9, against a force of 1,000 rebels.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

OSMAN DIGNA, CHIEF EMIR OF THE KHALIFA.

Capture of Osman Digna. — After more than a year of wandering, varied with occasional sudden reappearances, Osman Digna, the chief general and principal surviving emir of the Khalifa (Vol. 9, p. 952), was captured by Sir Francis Wingate, and taken to Suez, toward the end of January.

The French in Africa. — The policy of the authorities in French Guinea is to make their colony commercially independent of Sierra Leone. To that end they have levied import duties on certain articles of African produce, and on European and American goods when they go by way of Sierra Leone. Consequently, many merchants who desire to supply their branches in Rivières du Sud, have found it to their advantage to set up permanent establishments in Konakry, the capital of French Guinea. For this reason, and because of the rubber trade with the natives, as well as the prospect of a railroad from Konakry to the Niger, the prosperity of the colony seems to be assured.

THE KHALIFA, RECENTLY SLAIN IN BATTLE.

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Cape to Cairo Railroad. — The news which came on January 26 to the effect that the first train from Wady Halfa had reached Khartoum that day, was of immense importance as marking an epoch in the history of the Dark Continent (Vol. 9, p. 727).

Mutiny at Omdurman. — It was reported on February 1 that two battalions of black troops, garrisoned at Omdurman, when ordered to return the ball cartridges that had been served out to them, refused to obey. It was said that the recent British reverses in South Africa had emboldened the native officers. February 10 it was further learned that most of the mutinous officers were young men who rashly hoped that they could rely on French dislike of England for aid in causing trouble at this moment. In France the tendency is to magnify the significance of the revolt, as Egypt is looked upon as a tinder-box in which the fuel of Anglo-French distrust may at any time be ignited.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

Geographical Exploration. — *Italian Expedition to Franz Josef Land.* — Prince Amadeo, Duke of Abruzzi, is in charge of an exploring party whose object, he declares, is not to go farther north than his predecessors in Arctic exploration (Vol. 9, p. 732), but to verify certain scientific statements made concerning the zone north of Franz Josef Land. The latest news regarding the expedition was that brought by Mr. Wellman, who met Prince Amadeo's ship, the *Stella Polare*, in latitude 80° 20′, on July 26, 1899.

Electricity. — *An Electrical Gun.* — A New Orleans inventor is said to have applied the phenomenon of magnetic attraction to the firing of projectiles, and thereby evolved an electrical gun.

The tube of the gun is wound with insulated wire, and an electric current is sent through the wire. Naturally, an iron rod which fits the tube, if placed near it, will be drawn inside. As soon as it reaches the centre, the current is shut off and the rod darts through the tube. If this process is duplicated in three successive tubes, the projectile acquires enormous velocity. The advantages claimed for this weapon are its lightness and cheapness; its disadvantages are obvious. It can be used only in connection with powerful electric batteries.

Electrical Engraving. — A German engraving company has recently discovered a method of etching with the aid of electricity.

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A plaster cast of the original is saturated with the electrolyte and connected with the negative pole of an electric circuit, while the plate to be etched is connected with the positive pole. When the plate and the cast are pressed together, the circuit is closed, and in a moment an exact reproduction of the negative cast is made. This process has to be repeated 600 or 700 times in order to etch a steel plate to the depth of 40 mils, and the contact is made by a machine operating automatically, so that the same points may touch the plate in the same places every time.

Wireless Telegraphy. — It is claimed for Prof. R. A. Fessenden, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, that he has perfected a receiver 2,000 times as sensitive as Marconi's coherer (Vol. 9, p. 263).

Photosculpture. — The attempt to produce busts through the medium of photography, which was begun with only partial success by Willème, in Paris, some years ago, has been renewed by the German photographer and sculptor, Selke.

By means of the kinematograph he produces a series of partial photographs of the subject. These pictures are enlarged by photography and cut out of cardboard. They are then fastened on one another in such succession as to cause the profile to give a close resemblance to the model. The layers, covered with a plastic substance, furnish a model from which a mould is made.

A Telemicroscope. — Having observed that it would often be an advantage to study insects at a slightly greater distance than the ordinary microscope allows, a Frenchman, name not divulged, has devised a long-distance microscope.

It is a telescope in its essentials, having an objective formed of two achromatic lenses. If they are separated so that the focal distance of greatest convergence is greater than their distance from each other, they act as a single lens. A good ratio for their focal distances is 7 to 10 inches.

Alcohol as Food. — A committee appointed last summer at the Northfield Conference of Christian Workers, to investigate and report on the conclusion of Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, that alcohol is a food (Vol. 9, p. 473), has presented its report concluding that alcohol is a poison and not a food. The result of the discussion does not materially alter the moral significance of the liquor question, while it does not appear that Professor Atwater's conclusions have been scientifically disproved.

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ART.

The National Institute. — The first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, of which Charles Dudley Warner is president, was held in New York February 6.

The organization of this body, during a meeting of the Social Science Association at Saratoga Springs, New York, in September, 1899, came in response to a demand for some kind of association in which membership should be an honor and an inspiration, and which should furnish a centre of artistic and literary activity. The object is declared to be the advancement of art and literature, and the qualification shall be notable achievement in art or letters. By the terms of agreement between the Social Science Association and the National Institute, the members of each are *ipso facto* associate members of the other.

Exhibitions and Sales. — The Evans exhibition of a collection made up entirely of the work of American artists, was held in Chickering Hall, New York, the last week of January, and ended by the sale of the pictures at auction on the evenings of February 1 and 2.

Mr. William T. Evans, the collector of this gallery, is the second important amateur to have made a large collection of American paintings. Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, whose exhibition and sale took place at the same galleries a year ago, was the first (Vol. 9, p. 220). Innes's "Georgia Pines" brought the highest price, $5,900.

This year the exhibition of the American Water Color Society, held in New York during the first week of February, was transferred to the Waldorf-Astoria. The number of pictures shown was about 250. Among the artists whose work received the most favorable comment, were Sterner, C. M. Young, Ochtman, Palmer, and J. G. Brown.

A notable collection of Vandyck portraits, 235 in number, was put on exhibition at Burlington House by the English Royal Academy in London, early in January.

It was announced, January 13, that Sir Benjamin West's painting "The Raising of Lazarus," which for more than a hundred years has hung in Winchester (Eng.) Cathedral, had been bought by an American, and is to be placed in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE following items relate to the most important productions of the quarter:

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," a musical extravaganza, text by Glen Macdonough, music by Sousa, was produced at the Victoria theatre, New York City, January 1, with Edna Wallace Hopper and Jerome Sykes in the leading rôles.

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OLGA NETHERSOLE,
ACTRESS.

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Another piece of the same class, "Little Red Riding Hood," an English composition adapted to the American stage, and with original and newly selected music, was given at the New York Casino, January 8, with Ethel Jackson in title rôle and Madge Lessing as "Little Boy Blue."

"The Degenerates," comedy in four acts by Sydney Grundy, with Mrs. Langtry as "Mrs. Trevelyan," was given at the Garden theatre, New York City, January 15. This play when presented in London was violently assailed by the critics as "degenerate" indeed, both dramatically and morally. In New York the judgment seems to have been that, though cynical, it reflects truthfully enough the life of "high society."

A very large audience was attracted to the Carnegie Lyceum, New York City, January 17, when Ibsen's drama, "The Master Builder," was presented for the first time in America. The psychological charm between the mind of Henrik Ibsen and an American audience seems too wide to be bridged over by dramatic art.

At the New York theatre was successfully presented the spectacular fantasy, "Broadway to Tokio," January 23, words by Louis Harrison and G. V. Hobart; music by A. B. Sloane and Reginald De Koven.

Nat Goodwin's new play, "When We Were Twenty-One," written by H. V. Esmond, was brought out at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York City, February 5.

"Sapho," played by Olga Nethersole's company at Wallack's theatre, February 5, has ever since occupied the minds of the whole public, whether theatre-goers or not. It has been denounced from pulpits, condemned by women's clubs, branded as fatally demoralizing to young men and young women. But Miss Nethersole keeps it on the stage, and protests that she does so distinctly in the interest of moral purity; she considers herself to be engaged in a "holy work." Of Miss Nethersole's acting in this piece a critic writes: "It far surpasses anything she has done here. The quarrel scene with Jean was as much of a revelation of her full powers as was Mrs. Carter's in 'Zaza.'"

At the Columbia theatre, San Francisco, Cal., February 12, the Bostonians successfully presented the new comic opera, "The Viceroy," by Victor Herbert.

"The Princess Chic," comic opera in three acts, by Kirke La Shelle, music by Julian Edwards, had more than ordinary success at the Casino, New York, February 12.

EDUCATION.

Endowments. — It has long been the hope of the trustees of Cooper Union, New York, that the whole building erected by Peter Cooper might be devoted to educational purposes. The realization of this hope has been deferred for a long time, but a recent gift of Andrew Carnegie brings it nearer.

On January 2 it was announced that Mr. Carnegie had given $300,000 to be used in the endowment of a Mechanics' Arts High School in the Union. Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper have supplemented Mr. Carnegie's benefaction with a joint gift of $200,000. These funds will furnish free instruction for 500 students.

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The Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, who died in December, 1899 (Vol. 9, p. 987), left an endowment of $100,000 to Harvard University and the same amount to Columbia. He directed that the gift to Harvard should be used to endow a chair in the science of government, and that a professorship of municipal government should be founded at Columbia.

On January 8 it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had given $100,000 to Columbia University for the endowment of a chair of psychology.

The Amos Tuck legacy to Dartmouth College (Vol. 9, p. 672) amounts to $300,000, and is given for the purpose of establishing what shall be known as the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance.

Barnard College. — President Low, of Columbia University, announced, January 20, that the woman's college known as Barnard and heretofore affiliated with Columbia to a certain degree, had become a part of the University.

RELIGION.

Case of Dr. McGiffert. — About two years ago the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert, professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, published a book which was said to contain tenets at variance with the accepted doctrines of the Presbyterian Church (Vol. 8, p. 493; Vol. 9, pp. 481, 966). When the question of his heresy was brought before the New York Presbytery, at its meeting, on December 18 last, the members voted, 78 to 27, that the best interests of the Church required that body to disavow Dr. McGiffert's teachings and to let the matter drop. At the meeting of the Presbytery on January 8, however, Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, clerk of the body, gave notice that he would prefer formal charges of heresy a week later. Accordingly, on January 15, he specified five charges, and asked that they be considered in the near future. The defendant was cited to appear on February 12, and answer to the charge of heresy. But on the appointed day the Presbytery, by a vote of 77 to 39, decided not to bring him to trial. If further action is to be taken on the case, it must be at the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets in May, at St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous. — As Emperor William, of Germany, holds to the idea that the nineteenth century has already ended, the Pope ordered that the century midnight mass should be

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said in Germany at the close of 1899, as well as at the end of the present year.

There was a meeting in New York, January 11, of those interested in carrying forward the institutions founded by the late Dwight L. Moody (Vol. 9, p. 991).

An advisory committee, consisting of many of the most influential supporters of Mr. Moody's work, was appointed to supervise its progress. It was decided to appeal to the public for an endowment of $3,000,000. W. R. Moody, son of the evangelist, succeeds his father as director of the Northfield conferences, which are announced to continue along the lines they have hitherto pursued.

SOCIOLOGY.

The Trust Problem.—On January 10 John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, gave important testimony before the Industrial Commission, amounting practically to a defense of the great combinations of capital which are so prominent a feature of the industrial situation to-day (Vol. 9, pp. 229, 486, 617, 746).

He declared that the object of his company had always been the same, "to extend our business by furnishing the best and cheapest products." With regard to special favors from railroads, he affirmed that previous to 1880 each shipper made the best terms he could with transportation companies, but that since 1887 no financial favor had been received from any railroad.

The advantages of industrial combination he asserted to be as follows: Command of necessary capital; extension of limit of business; increase of number of persons interested in the business; economy in administration; improvements and economies which are derived from the knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience; power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders; permanent work and good wages for laborers. In answer to the question as to what industrial legislation he would recommend, he said, "First, federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible. Second, in lieu thereof, state legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision."

Anti-Trust Conference.—A conference was called by the National Anti-Trust League to meet in Chicago February 12–15.

The platform adopted was written by a committee upon which ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, George Fred Williams, Ignatius Donnelly, and John P. Altgeld, served. Its principal demands are for government ownership of public utilities, the *referendum*, and the withdrawal of protective tariffs from all articles controlled by a trust.

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IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

Illinois Anti-Trust Law. — Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States circuit court at Chicago, January 29, declared unconstitutional the Illinois law regarding combinations of capital. The part that vitiated the whole was Section 9, which says:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer or raiser."

This provision, the judge held, was both class and special legislation, and therefore in contravention of both state and federal constitutions.

Photograph Copyright. — The United States supreme court in January delivered a verdict regarding the working of the law protecting copyright photographs from reproduction in periodicals without the photographer's consent.

The case in point was that of Bolles *vs. Outing*, in which the plaintiff claimed from the publishers of *Outing* the sum of one dollar for every copy of the magazine which contained a reproduction of a certain photograph copyrighted by the plaintiff. The law requires that, unless a publisher has obtained the written consent of the photographer, signed in the presence of two witnesses, he shall pay one dollar for every sheet of the reproduction exposed for sale.

The decision stated that it would be contrary to the purpose of the law to require the defendant to pay the stated forfeit for every copy sold, and that the forfeiture must be limited to the number of copies actually in the possession of, not the number traceable to, the defendant.

DISASTERS.

On January 11, a steamer was wrecked in St. Mary's bay, Newfoundland, the identity of which was for several days in doubt; but January 17 a boat was picked up by a tug, near the scene of the disaster, bearing the name *Helgoland*, which is the name of an oil-tank steamer of the Dutch-American Petroleum Company.

The *Helgoland* left Philadelphia, Pa., January 5, for Norway. The crew, all Germans, were every one lost. The cargo was 3,200 tons of refined petroleum valued at $80,000; the ship was valued at $150,000. She was built in 1890 at Newcastle, Eng., of iron and steel, had twelve water-tight compartments, and was water-ballasted.

A dispatch from Bristol, Eng., January 4, reported the foundering of the *Borghese*, a British steamer, off Finisterre, December 29, in a hurricane. Of the crew of 31, 22 were lost.

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The quarter of the city of Honolulu known as Chinatown was entirely destroyed by fire, January 20. By order of the Board of Health, the fire department undertook to burn a certain block of houses in the plague-infested district (Vol. 9, p. 826). From this the fire spread to other buildings, fanned by a high wind. Thirteen blocks of buildings were destroyed, and thousands made homeless. No lives are reported to have been lost.

NECROLOGY.

American:—

BLISS, ZENAS R., military officer; born in Rhode Island; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.

BURR, ALFRED EDMUND, editor; born in Hartford, Conn., Mar. 27, 1815; died in Hartford, Jan. 8. In Jan., 1839, he purchased a one-half interest in the Hartford *Times*, and for nearly fifty years was the controlling spirit of that paper, which he made the leading exponent of the Democratic party in Connecticut.

DURRELL, OLIVER H., prominent business man; born in 1848; died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 31.

EGLESTON, THOMAS, LL.D., scholar and educator; born in New York City, Dec. 9, 1832; died Jan. 15. Was appointed director of the mineralogical collection at the Smithsonian Institute, in 1861. In 1863 he founded the School of Mines of Columbia University.

FULTON, ALBERT K., editor; born in Baltimore, Md., in 1836; died there, Jan. 31. In the Civil War he served three years under Admiral Farragut. For thirty years he was editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American*.

GILDER, WILLIAM HENRY, Arctic explorer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1838; died in Morristown, N. J., Feb. 5.

GREEN, REV. WILLIAM HENRY, Oriental scholar; born near Bordentown, N. J., Jan. 27, 1825; died Feb. 10.

HARRIS, DAVID MADISON, D. D., educator and editor; born in Simpson co., Kentucky, Jan. 4, 1843; died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27.

HAZEN, HENRY ALLEN, PROF., meteorologist; born in Seram, India, of missionary parents, Jan. 12, 1849; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23. July 1, 1891, he became professor of meteorology of the Weather Bureau.

McGLYNN, REV. DR. EDWARD, noted reformer, priest of the Roman Catholic Church; born in New York City, Sept. 27, 1837; died of heart failure at Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 7. Was educated in the public schools; studied for the priesthood at the Urban College of the Propaganda, Rome; and was ordained priest, Mar. 25, 1866. Was appointed pastor of St. Stephen's church, New York City, in 1866. His claim that the public schools were the proper place for children of Roman Catholics brought him into conflict with his superiors. He eagerly embraced the doctrine of Henry George that the value of land, apart from private improvements, belongs by right to all the people, and was a leading supporter of Mr. George as candidate for mayor of New York in 1866. He was suspended from his pastorate for his refusal to obey orders not

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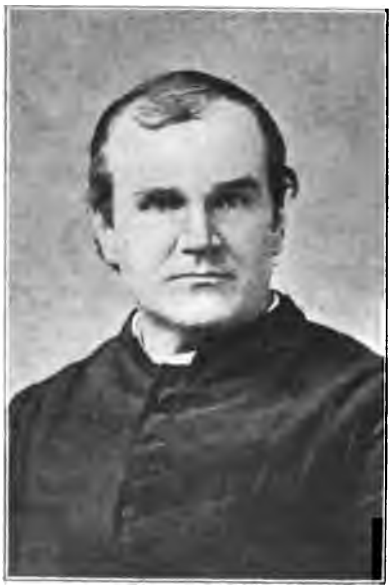
to speak in Mr. George's behalf; and, on his proclaiming the doctrine "No politics from Rome," he was excommunicated. He was readmitted to the Church in 1892, at the time of the advent of Cardinal Satolli, the first papal ablegate to the United States. He was then appointed to a parish at Newburg, where he ministered till his death. He held a foremost place among the champions of political independence within the Roman Catholic Church.



THE LATE REV. DR. M'GLYNN.

OGILVIE, W. W., known as the "flour king of Canada;" born at Montreal, Que., Feb. 14, 1835; died there Jan. 12.

STANTON, THADDEUS H., paymaster-general, United States Army; born in Indiana, Jan. 30, 1835; died at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 23. At the age of twenty-two he joined John Brown, and engaged in nearly all the conflicts between the Free State and Pro-slavery parties in 1857–58.

STOCKTON, JOHN P., lawyer and United States ex-senator; born at Princeton, N. J., Aug. 2, 1826; died at New York, Jan. 22.

THOMPSON, RICHARD W., lawyer, and politician; born in Culpepper county, Va., June 9, 1809; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9. In 1877 entered President Hayes's cabinet as secretary of the navy, resigning in 1881 to become chairman of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company. Beginning with Jackson, he knew all the presidents. He was the author of "The Papacy and the Civil Power" (1876) and other works.

WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER, bookseller and publisher; born in Boston, Mass., in 1818; died there Jan. 11. He was the proprietor of the "Old Corner Bookstore."

Foreign: —

BLACKMORE, RICHARD D., novelist; born at Longworth, Berkshire, Eng., in 1825; died Jan. 21. His fame rests almost solely on "Lorna Doone," published in 1869.

CORREA Y GARCIA, GENERAL MIGUEL, Spanish ex-minister of war; died Jan. 31. For portrait, see Vol. 8, p. 524.

EDDY, REV. DR. W. W., Presbyterian missionary; born 1826 at Penn Yan, N. Y.; died Jan. 29, at Beyrout, Syria.

FELU, CHARLES FRANCOIS, armless painter; born in Waermaerde, West Flanders, 1830; died at Antwerp, Feb. 6.

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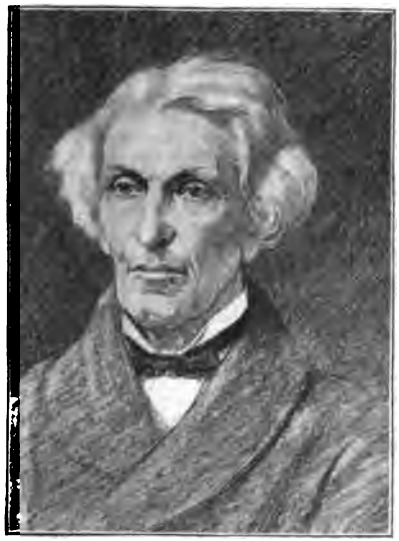
JACOBINI, CARDINAL VICAR DOMINICO MARIA, noted Italian prelate; born at Rome, in 1837; died Feb. 1. He was long regarded by many as the most probable successor of the present Pope.

MARTINEAU, JAMES, D. D., LL.D., preacher, theologian, philosopher; born in 1805 at Norwich, England; died Jan. 11. His family was of French Huguenot descent; and his father, by becoming a woolen manufacturer, broke a line of surgeons extending over a century. The strong fibre in the character of James Martineau, as in that of his older sister, Harriet, came from his mother, a daughter of Robert Rankin, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His first studies were in the direction of engineering, but during the two years he spent at the famous school of Dr. Lant Carpenter, a distinguished Unitarian of Bristol, the natural bent of his nature for the ministry was developed. At the age of eighteen he entered Manchester New College, which was wholly under Unitarian influences. At twenty-three he was chosen junior minister of a Presbyterian—more properly Unitarian—church in Dublin. Here he first displayed the vigor and freshness which were the characteristics of his preaching throughout his life. In 1832 he accepted a call to a Unitarian chapel in Liverpool. In the "Liverpool Controversy" of 1839, a group of evangelical churchmen undertook to show the fallacies of Unitarian principles in a course of lectures; and Martineau was one of three Unitarians who answered them in sermons week by week. In 1840 he was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy at Manchester New College. In 1859 he went to the Little Portland street chapel, in London, as the colleague of John James Taylor; in 1861 he became sole minister, remaining till 1870. Upon the death of Mr. Taylor in 1869, Martineau became principal of Manchester New College, which position he held until 1885.



THE LATE DR. JAMES MARTINEAU.

Ecclesiastically, Dr. Martineau is classed with Unitarians, but he objected to all sectarian terms, believing in a church that should include in its membership all who unfeignedly love God and try to do his will. His aim was to "relieve Christian life from reliance on theological articles, to save it from conflict with the knowledge and conscience of mankind." In philosophy he defended theism. Subtle and analytic himself, he made the most abstruse subjects simple and fascinating in both his sermons and his writings. The best and most representative of his books are "Endeavors after a Christian Life;" "Study of Religion: Its Sources and Contents;" and "Types of Ethical Theory." On the philosophy of religion, he is to-day the writer probably most widely read by students and clergymen of all denominations.

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PAGET, SIR JAMES, famous surgeon; born in 1814, at Great Yarmouth; died in London, Eng., Jan. 3. Was consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, also to Christ's Hospital. In the College of Surgeons he was successively Hunterian professor of surgery, member of council, and president. He was sergeant surgeon to the Queen, and surgeon to the Prince of Wales.

QUEENSBERRY, MARQUIS OF (John Sholto Douglas), eighth marquis; born in 1844; died Jan. 31. He was a representative peer from Scotland, 1872–80. The boxing rules which bear his name were formulated by him while at Oxford, to govern a sparring-match between two of his friends. He was never greatly interested in pugilism.

RUSKIN, JOHN, M. A., LL. D., D. C. L., art critic, author, and philosopher; born in London, Eng., Feb 8, 1819, the son of a wealthy wine merchant; died at Brantwood, Coniston Water, Eng., Jan. 20. For biographical sketch, see CURRENT HISTORY, Vol. 3, p. 434. For a chronological list and detailed account of all his important works, see Vol. 3, p. 436. For portrait, see Vol. 3, p. 215.

It is a difficult task, indeed, to properly appraise Ruskin, and contemporary opinion has differed widely. He certainly was one of the world's greatest thinkers and a master of English style. As an art critic he was not always sound, his judgment being often partial and inaccurate; but he certainly opened people's eyes to the beauty of art. He told them what to see and how to see it. He attracted their attention to art; but they did not follow his conclusion. His views on botany, social science, and political economy, are always well expressed, but looked upon to-day as absurd and valueless. To man the individual he was often unkind, but man collectively he deeply loved; and as a moralist and reformer, did good work. He will never be forgotten, but his effect on the development of human thought will not long outlive him.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, DOWAGER DUCHESS FREDERICK OF, mother of the German Empress Augusta Victoria; born in 1835, as Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; died Jan. 25, at Dresden. As her guardian, her aunt, Queen Victoria, forbade her marriage to Napoleon III., who had been accepted by the princess.

SCHNADHORST, FRANCIS, for years the chief organizer and adviser of the British Liberal party; born in Birmingham, Eng., in 1840; died at Roehampton, Jan. 2. In 1887 he became secretary of the National Liberal Federation, which he had assisted in forming.

SUNDBERG, MOST REV. ANTON, Archbishop of Sweden; born in 1818; died at Stockholm, Feb. 1.

STEEVENS, GEORGE W., English journalist and war correspondent; born in 1869; died at Ladysmith, Natal, from fever, about Jan. 9. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. Was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 1893–96; joined the London *Daily Mail* in 1896, and was its correspondent in the Greco-Turkish war, in the recent Soudan campaign, at the Dreyfus trial, and in South Africa.

TECK, ALEXANDER, DUKE OF; born in 1837; died at Richmond Park, Surrey, Eng., Jan. 21.

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HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, OF OHIO,

JUDGE OF THE SIXTH UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, HEAD OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 10. APRIL, 1900. NO. 2.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

GENERAL BULLER'S third attempt to relieve Ladysmith ended like its predecessors, in his repulse (p. 19); and on February 10 the rumor that he had again withdrawn across the Tugela river was confirmed. The heroic garrison of the beleaguered town was known to have been brought into sore straits through wounds and disease, and to have small remainder of food and of medicinal supplies. Sympathy with their sad condition deepened the public disappointment which found unrestrained expression, yet — as evidenced by conspicuous public utterances — showed a change from the disappointment at the early failures in the war. The surprise at the possibility of British defeats at the hands of uncouth farmers had vanished; while the bitterness of a wounded national pride had already been quite outgrown, giving place to acknowledgment of the long neglect of due preparations to meet imperial responsibilities, and to a calm deepening of purpose now to perform to the full, at whatever cost, the grievous task enforced on the nation by that neglect.

Lord Roberts' Aggressive Campaign. — Moreover, the sense of failure at one important point was mitigated by a new encouragement in regard to the wide field. Lord Roberts was known to have arrived several days previously in the region of De Aar and Colesberg (see map, p. 21), heading still northward, and to have taken full control of all British movements in South Africa. It was known also that heavy reënforcements had for some time been landing at Cape Town and moving northward on the railway toward Kimberley, which, with the forces at the Modder river, would give the commander-in-chief an army of a size adequate for much more than the cautiously defensive operations to which the small British force had hitherto been limited. The transport

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and supply for this army were in the hands of Lord Kitchener, chief of staff, unrivalled for thoroughness and celerity as an organizer. Some great forward movement was now to be expected, involving combinations of various kinds over an area of conflict extending 400 miles east and west, and more than 400 miles north and south.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR, V. C., K. G., C. S. I., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One conjecture as to the reason for Buller's last vain attempt was, that it was intended primarily, not so much to reach Ladysmith, as to draw off the Boer force from storming the defenses held by the exhausted garrison. Another theory early suggested by military experts, and after two or three days finding popular favor, took a much more hopeful view of Buller's latest failure as being in fact not yet proved a failure at all, but one of the moves in the great game of war. Why were the high officials in London so cheerful through the days of evil tidings from the Tugela? Why had an important military movement been preceded by a flaming announcement telegraphed to European capitals where Boer agents were unremittingly vigilant and active? Why had this movement consisted chiefly in an immense and protracted thunder

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of artillery, with a brief occupation of some little hills evidently exposed to an enfilading fire from higher points — that occupation, after losses comparatively small, ending its noisy course in a well-prepared retreat across the river?

The answer at last universally accepted was that Lord Roberts — having gathered an army at the Modder river, about twenty miles south of Kimberley, with the purpose of carrying the war from British territory eastward 100 miles into the Orange Free State, by an attack on its capital Bloemfontein, and thence ultimately to move northward 225 miles further on President Krüger's capital, Pretoria — had ordered General Buller to make at least a show of an attack in force on General Joubert's lines near Ladysmith, in order to detain the Free State men in that Boer army from a movement westward to defend their capital. A detention of two or three days in a military movement is known often to involve all the difference between victory and defeat.

Meanwhile there were reports of Dutch movements to the eastward of General Buller's camp through Zululand, capturing native towns, and threatening to turn the right flank of his position at Chieveley. On the southwestern border of the Free State, from Colesberg, they were threatening the communications of the British at Rensburg, February 9. On the western border they were increasing their besieging force at Kimberley. Such reports of Boer aggressiveness created hopefulness in Great Britain, as indicating a change from their usual merely defensive warfare which would give the British armies their desired opportunity.

Political Strictures. — On February 12 it was announced in London that Field Marshal Roberts had arrived at the Modder river camp three days previously. Some criticism was heard from those who regard Cecil Rhodes as the evil genius of South Africa, and who suspect Mr. Chamberlain as his assistant, to the effect that the military campaign was to be a second time sacrificed by abandoning Ladysmith to its fate for the sake of rescuing Rhodes by the relief of Kimberley; General Methuen had early been detached from Buller's army and sent to the Modder for this purpose, it was said, and now Lord Roberts was to follow.

These strictures, unjust in their political bearing, were fully repelled by competent critics as being inapplicable in a military sense. While no announcement from the War Office had designated the Modder region as the first scene of operations, it was pointed out that a campaign starting there would have great advantages; it would continue the use of the present thoroughly organized railway line for supplies, instead of opening and guarding a new line toward Bloemfontein; it would concentrate British forces by uniting Methuen's army with the great reënforcements now arriving; it would provide for an overwhelming blow to be speedily struck at General Cronje's army, believed to have been recently weakened by detachment of troops southward to Colesberg; it would thus transfer the scene of war from British to Free State territory, whose

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capital it would threaten; and beside these undeniable advantages, it might actually involve the only relief which could be prompt enough to save Ladysmith, for it might compel General Joubert to loose his hold there and to make all speed in an attempt to save Cronje's army or to defend Bloemfontein.

Recurring to General Buller's last withdrawal from the attempt to reach Ladysmith, note may be taken of a dispatch from Winston Churchill in the *Morning Post*, February 12.

LIEUTENANT WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, WAR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

He declares it to have been found that an attempt to force the passage by way of Brakfontein or Doorn Kloof would have cost 3,000 men; and that after leaving there a force adequate to keep communications open to the rear, not enough men would have been left to force the way to Ladysmith. He declares that "the whole army, notwithstanding disappointments and retreat, regards General Buller with sympathy and trust."

The complete casualty list for the three days' operations across the Tugela, shows a total of 368 officers and men — 24 men being killed, 321 wounded.

Boer Encouragement. — The encouragement which Buller's repulse had given to the Boers was shown in a statement attributed on good authority to the Free State envoy at The Hague, that, as a condition for granting peace, the Boers would require not only a guarantee of independence to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but also the cession to them of Kimberley, Bechuanaland, and the northern triangle of Natal.

On February 14 reports were, on the surface, far from reassuring to the British — at least to the newspaper correspondents. The total British casualty returns up to February 14 were reported as follows: officers killed 152, wounded 380, missing 112; privates killed 1,477, wounded 5,050, missing 2,781; other fatalities 563; total 10,415. The British forces, which had been menacing Colesberg and the Orange river bridges, had fallen back on Rensburg,

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where, as at other points of contact in northern Cape Colony, they were closely pressed by the Dutch in largely superior numbers and with better artillery. Lord Roberts' concentration of troops at Modder river, especially the withdrawal of General French with his strong body of cavalry, seemed to endanger the British line of Cape Town railway communication at De Aar Junction. Indeed, a day or two later, it was known that General Clements had been forced to withdraw from Rensburg to Arundel, with loss of 150 men, in the night of February 13, and that there was great alarm lest Lord Roberts' railway communication at Naauwpoort should be cut.

Orange Free State Invaded. — While reports of these and other advances of the Boers were allowed free course, and were received lightly by the commander-in-chief, a strict censorship suppressed all tidings liable to give a hint of his plan, which was now swiftly developing itself on the real theatre of conflict. That this plan was on a great scale was evident from the fact that every British force had been ordered simultaneously into active movement. A significant event of a few days before, was that the Scots Greys, under General Elliott Wood, had suddenly seized Zoutpans Drift (or ford) on the Orange river, on the road to Jacobsdal, near which place General Cronje had established his strongly entrenched and fortified camp. This seizure on the line for General French's cavalry to dash into the Free State pointed to the main direction of General Roberts' campaign.

Early on February 15 the secret was out. A great British army, quietly massed, had invaded the Free State, and was swiftly turning the flank of Cronje's force entrenched at and near Magersfontein, threatening to cut him off from his base and to move upon the capital. The number of British troops thus massed has not been officially made known: a common conjecture has been 40,000 infantry and artillery, 7,000 cavalry, with 150 guns. On the 12th and 13th, General French, commanding the British advance and attended by General Kelly-Kenny, had secured several fords on the Riet river and on the Modder near Jacobsdal, captured three Boer laagers (camp depots) with supplies; while General Gordon, with a supporting column, captured two other laagers. Another strong supporting column was led by Colonel Hannay. Lord Roberts, having tempted large Boer detachments southward into Cape

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Colony and across their western border, had then concentrated the British forces where the Boers were weakest, and thus had suddenly changed the whole balance of forces in the military problem. By his strategy the British campaign had entered on an entirely new phase, balking all the plans of the enemy.

Doubtless, the new strategy had availed itself of an opportunity, equally new; for the British army in South Africa was now for the first time large enough to prosecute a combination on a great scale against a wily, tenacious, perfectly armed, and courageous foe entrenched in positions almost impregnable to frontal attack. This increase of British force, however, was itself one element in the strategy; for its extent seems to have been unknown to the Boers, as it was confessedly a surprise to correspondents of the London press, whose mission it is to know, at the least, as much as happens. As for General Cronje, he had to make speedy choice of one of three courses — to hold his strong position at Magersfontein and Spytfontein, with an immediate and desperate effort to capture Kimberley; or to move northward across the Vaal river; or to fall back toward Bloemfontein, hoping to check the British advance thither. He chose the last.

GENERAL KELLY-KENNY,
COMMANDING A CAVALRY DIVISION UNDER LORD ROBERTS.

Relief of Kimberley. — It is stated that the field marshal had planned that General French's column of 10,000 men, starting from the Orange river at three o'clock in the morning of February 11, should march the ninety miles to Kimberley in about four and a-half days — allowance being made for detentions by the fierce heat, for river crossings, for difficulties of transport especially for artillery, and for

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fighting with the Boers. General French — capturing on his way tents, guns, and thousands of Cronje's sheep and cattle — arrived on time, meeting comparatively little opposition — his loss in killed, wounded, and missing, not exceeding 50 — and entered Kimberley late in the afternoon of the 15th, ending the siege of 123 days, and relieving the brave garrison of 2,500 men, with which had served also five local bodies of defenders organized and equipped mostly by Cecil Rhodes. General French immediately dispersed the enemy on the southern side of the town, capturing their laager with their store of supplies and ammunition.

The siege began October 15, 1899; bombardment began November 7. The garrison made sorties, October 24, November 25 and 28. The defense under command of Colonel Kekewich was most gallant. The city is the site of the richest diamond mines in the world, which have been developed largely by Cecil Rhodes. Lord Methuen's division was reported to have arrived at Kimberley on February 18. Railway service to the town was resumed February 19.

COLONEL R. G. KEKEWICH, DEFENDER OF KIMBERLEY.

Capture of Cronje's Army. — On February 16, General Cronje, with an army estimated at 10,000 men, facing the alternative of starvation or retreat, had abandoned his fortified camp where he had long held General Methuen at bay, and was in full retreat with several hundred wagons of supplies eastward toward Bloemfontein — a retreat harassed by General Kelly-Kenny's cavalry, which hung upon his rear and captured 150 of his wagons. On the 14th, the British had possession of Jacobsdal; and the next day General Roberts' troops entered the town. The utmost order was observed, as had been commanded by the general. The inhabitants were amazed, as they had been informed that the British occupa-

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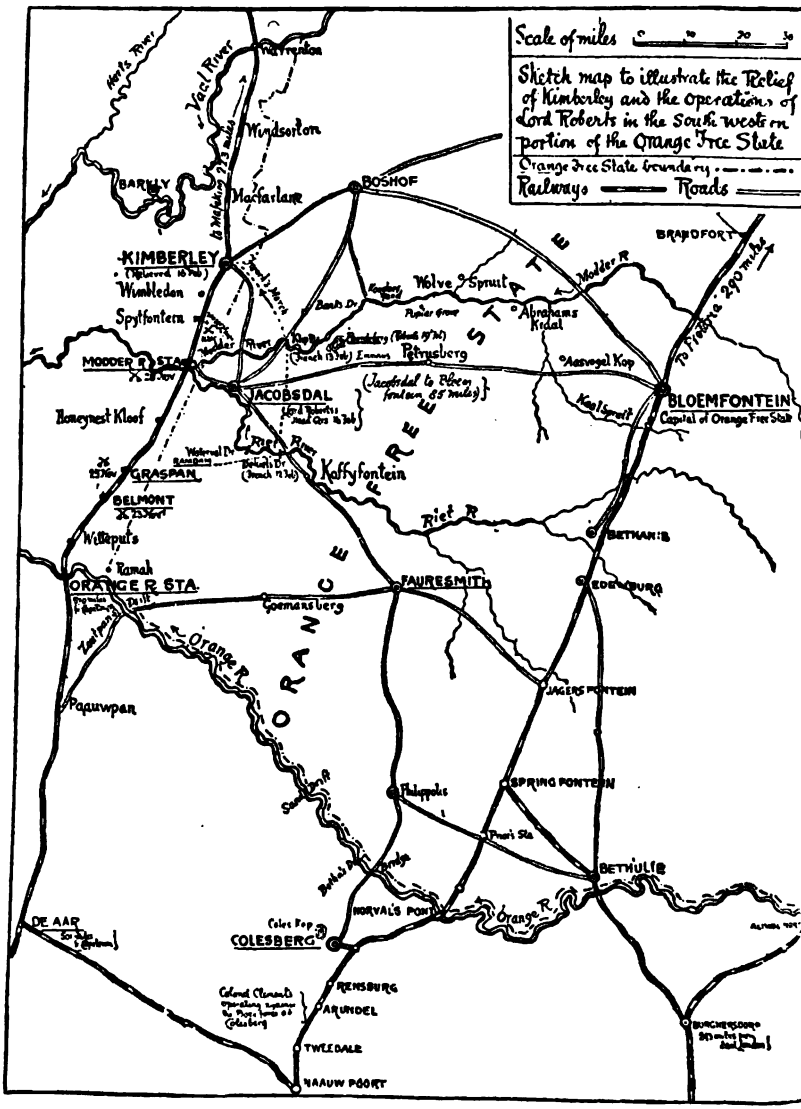

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

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tion of towns was always accompanied by plundering and pillage. The large German hospital was found in excellent order, and the wounded of both armies were receiving equally careful attention.

A proclamation to the burghers of the Free State was issued in Dutch and English by Lord Roberts at about this time.

He reminded them that before the war the imperial government had desired the friendship of the Free State, with which Great Britain had had no cause of quarrel, and had then "solemnly assured President Steyn, that if he remained neutral the Free State territory would not be invaded and its independence would be respected. Nevertheless, the Free Staters had wantonly and unjustifiably invaded British territory." Holding the Free State government wholly responsible, "the imperial government bears the people no ill-will, and is anxious to preserve them from the evils which the action of their government has caused." The British commander warns the burghers to desist from further hostilities, and undertakes that burghers so desisting shall not suffer in their persons or property. Should their complaints of ill-treatment be substantiated on inquiry, redress will be given. He adds that British soldiers are prohibited from entering private houses or molesting the civil population.

On February 19, an official proclamation was reported to have been issued by the Transvaal government, calling out for military service all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

The retreat of General Cronje toward Bloemfontein on February 16 and 17, leading an army reported to number about 10,000 men, continued for two or three days, when a halt in some defensible position was made necessary by the closeness of the British pursuit. There was severe fighting on the 18th at Paardeberg on the Modder river, with much loss on both sides (British soldiers killed, officially reported, 146). General Kelly-Kenny's division especially was engaged, and the Highland brigade and the Canadians suffered heavily in their gallant assault on the enemy's strong intrenchments dug during the night in a part of the river-bed — one more proof that the style of assault over open, coverless ground, accepted by highest authorities even within a comparatively recent time, is no longer practicable against modern quick-firing guns and the latest improved repeating rifles. The Boers had taken refuge in a depression of the river-bed about two miles long, 200 feet wide, and 50 feet deep, at about one-third of the hundred miles' distance on their way to Bloemfontein.

This small area, though nearly impregnable to assault, proved to be a death-trap, being raked and enfiladed by artillery fire from fifty guns in front and rear and on both river-banks. The situation rapidly became tragic. Several correspondents report that on the 19th or 20th, General Cronje asked an armistice of twenty-four hours to allow him to bury his dead — a request which, as it involved a gift of time for arrival of reënforcements, brought the reply that he must choose between unconditional surrender or a fight to a finish. The Boer scorned the suggestion of surrender. Lord Roberts offered to receive within his lines the women and children, and to give them safe conduct to any point desired; this also was refused, as was the British offer to send to Cronje medicines

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for his sick and wounded. He was looking for the promised coming of a large rescue force from the Ladysmith siege and elsewhere; and the Boers sought shelter from shell and shrapnel by digging deep burrows in the sides of the river bank.

The dreadful days wore on, while most of the promised deliverers, coming from various quarters, dared little more than to hover at a safe distance. It can only be conjectured how large was the British force with Lord Roberts at this time; but after the necessary detachment of troops to hold his line of communication thirty miles in length, the remainder may be estimated at 25,000 or 30,000 men. At last, on February 21, he suddenly attacked the rescue bands and dispersed them in all directions; among them was a considerable force under Commandant Botha. Lord Roberts reported a strong attack by Boers from Natal on his northern outposts at Koodoosrand on the 23d, which was repelled with a British loss of 9 killed, 27 wounded, 2 missing; while the Boers "lost a good many killed and wounded, and nearly 100 prisoners, including a commandant and three field cornets." Two other attempts of the Boers to reach Cronje's camp were reported.

The field marshal sent special telegrams to Canada and to Australia, praising the remarkable soldierly qualities which he had observed in the colonial contingents during the whole week of fierce battle and swift march. The Canadian newspapers, in their comments on the heavy loss in the Canadian battalion, amounting to 89 killed, wounded, and missing — about one-tenth of the whole number — agree in saying that the blood thus shed will cement the union of Canada with the empire. A disagreeable part of Lord Roberts' report to his government was that the Boers were frequently disregarding the usages of civilized war, by such acts as using expansive bullets, firing on the wounded in ambulances, and treacherously displaying flags of truce. Lord Roberts' report of severe losses, 49 officers killed and wounded in the battles up to the evening of February 18, with no report of what had taken place on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, occasioned anxiety among military observers in London, especially as the Boers issued reports that Cronje, reënforced from Natal, had fought the British to a standstill and opened a way of escape.

During this bloody week of suspense and crisis, the expressions of English feeling, as indicated in the prominent journals, were truly remarkable. Cronje, whom pro-Boers on the continent and in America were glorifying as a hero, while anti-Boers were dubious whether his senseless obstinacy was not a crime — Cronje, whom very many of his own soldiers were cursing for his stolid indifference to their frightful sufferings and their death as the only possible result of his persistent refusal to surrender — actually gained the public sympathy of England and the admiration given to heroes, not only from favorers of the Boer cause and opponents of the war, but from Englishmen in general, of various ranks and classes, even before the immensely important issue had been reached. By observers from other lands, all this can be characterized only as "very English." It accords with some characteristics which, while far from being limited to that country, have had unusual development there — admiration for a persistency that does not know how to yield; generosity in showing "fair play" as regards estimating a weaker foe; and the reflex action of a huge national pride in magnifying an enemy whom England has dignified by accepting a fight with him. There are signs that the Cronje incident — though at first calling forth outcries in some continental newspapers for intervention on behalf of a race of such heroes as the unfortunate Boer general — has by its peculiar significance on certain points, tended rather against interference by any power.

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After the defeat of the Boer reënforcements, February 23, as Lord Roberts afterward reported, it daily "became apparent that the discontent of the [Boer] troops and the discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing." The pressure on the enemy was therefore increased. Every night the British trenches were pushed forward; and at 3 A. M. on February 27 — the anniversary of the humiliating British defeat at Majuba Hill in 1881 — a dashing advance by the Canadian regiment and some engineers, supported by the first Gordon Highlanders and the 2d Shropshires, gained a point within 80 yards of the Boer trenches (losing eight

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. P. H. FRENCH,
WHO ENTERED KIMBERLEY FEBRUARY 15 WITH HIS CAVALRY DIVISION,
RAISING THE SIEGE.

men killed and 29 wounded) — making possible at last one of the much-feared British bayonet charges. This approach apparently was decisive. At daylight General Cronje raised a flag of truce, and sent to the field marshal a letter surrendering unconditionally. Lord Roberts' dispatch states:

"In my reply I told General Cronje he must present himself at my camp, and that his force must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 A. M. I received General Cronje. . . . He asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant, and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him, and told him his request would be complied with, . . . and that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town to insure his being treated with proper respect *en route*."

The prisoners numbered more than 4,000, including 29 Transvaal officers and 18 Free State officers. Besides General Piet A. Cronje, they

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included Chief-Commandant Wolmerans, Major Albrecht Clever (German artillerist), and Major von Dewitz (distinguished German officer, said to be responsible for most of the excellent engineering works of the Boers during the war). More than 500 prisoners had been taken previously during the week; and many of Cronje's men had deserted by night, or singly made their escape. Lord Roberts reported six guns captured. The whole movement during the fortnight ending with Cronje's surrender was commented on by military critics as showing:

1. That the British force had attained such mobility that, being of adequate size, it had been able to move with a rapidity sufficient completely to outflank the Boers, themselves notable for their mobility.

2. That the transport arrangements were perfect in plan and in execution, as shown in the feeding in an orderly and regular manner, of four divisions which had cut themselves entirely loose from their base for a march across a veldt of deep sand, without water, and under a broiling sun.

3. That the infantry showed wonderful cheerfulness and persistency in their toilsome march.

The news caused rejoicing in London, but was far more enthusiastically received in some suburban towns and in the provinces and the distant colonies. Probably the joy at the relief of Kimberley twelve days before, and the joy at the capitulation of Cronje's army, had been moderated by the gloomy shadow of a surrender at Ladysmith, which reports had indicated could scarcely be much longer prevented. Canada, in its English portions, was exultant at Lord Roberts' dispatch. The streets of Gibraltar and of Bombay were filled with cheering crowds. The German newspapers showed deep disappointment at the Boer disaster. The Paris newspapers expressed surprise, gave highest honor to Cronje's valor, and declared that his surrender would only make more desperate the Boer resistance to British oppression; some papers, notably the *Temps*, demanded that Great Britain should on this success accept mediation or in some way end the war. The Dutch papers tended to belittle the victory and its probable results. Rome seemed painfully impressed — the newspapers expressing chiefly admiration for the Boer commander and his army. In the United States, comment was colored by sentiment favorable or unfavorable to England, but the British strategy and gallantry made great impression on all. Many — though not so many as in England — magnified Cronje's heroism. Newspaper comment on the general bearings of the victory was in diverse lines; very few expected the Boers soon to yield; some advised them to do so; a quite noticeable number demanded, as though with judicial authority, that Great Britain should now be satisfied with the damage that she had done, and should immediately offer peace.

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The Advance on Bloemfontein. — On March 6, Lord Roberts' army advanced eastward to Osfontein; and on the next day at Poplar Grove turned the flank of the Boer army under Generals Dewet and Delarey, which held a very strong position four miles north to eleven miles south of the Modder river. The fighting was largely by the cavalry and horse artillery, as the turning movement necessarily covered a great stretch of country. The Boers were surprised, and, fearing lest they should be surrounded, fled hurriedly but without falling into great disorder. Presidents Krüger and Steyn are said to have been present, and to have vainly urged their soldiers to stand and fight. The Boers left a Krupp gun, great quantities of forage, and their tents. The report of British casualties was 4 killed, 46 wounded, 1 missing. General Roberts reports that the horse batteries did great execution among the enemy. On March 10, the British advance was sharply opposed on the road to Dreifontein, about thirty miles west of the capital.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, COMMANDING 5th DIVISION IN BULLER'S ARMY, WHO LED THE FIRST BRITISH COLUMN ACROSS THE TUGELA.

The record of military events from this point will be taken up in the succeeding issue.

Operations on the Tugela. — General Buller's army in Natal, February 14, began, according to Lord Roberts' orders, its fourth forward movement for relief of Ladysmith. It was doubtless intended also — as the one before may have been — to prevent any large detachment of Boer troops for reënforcement of General Cronje.

Buller's movement, aiming to turn the enemy's flank, began with the capture of Hussar Hill. General Hildyard's brigade of General Lyttelton's (formerly Clery's) division, on February 18, carried by assault the southern end of the high Monte Cristo; and the next day the Fusilier

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brigade took the commanding post at Hlangwane Hill, the right of the Boer position, thus breaking the line of Boer fortresses. On the 20th, General Hart occupied Colenso, scene of former battles, meeting only slight resistance; and the Boer retirement across the Tugela soon was made practically complete. On the 21st, Buller began to throw his forces across the river, and to advance slowly and cautiously against strong resistance and with considerable loss. The Boers tenaciously held a key position on Grobelaar Kloof, which it appeared impossible either to capture or to turn. In repeated unsuccessful attempts, on February 23, to take Pieter's Hill, the fighting was of the severest character known in war; the Inniskilling Fusiliers were mown down by a concentrated rifle fire and were nearly annihilated, while other regiments suffered heavily. General Buller, finding his road to Ladysmith impassable along this line of kopjes which a thousand men could hold against ten thousand, withdrew his guns and baggage back across the Tugela, and on February 26 changed his pontoon bridge to a point two miles lower down the river. The next night, General Barton, with battalions from the Sixth brigade and the Dublin Fusiliers, crept about a mile and a-half down the river banks, climbed an almost precipitous hill of 500 feet, and assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's Hill — thus partially turning the enemy's left. The main position was then assailed by three brigades, and was carried with a splendid dash of the South Lancashires about sunset, taking sixty prisoners and scattering the enemy in all directions. It was a brilliant feat of arms. The Boer centre was pierced; their forces hurriedly departed from the whole region; and on the 28th, Lord Dundonald's cavalry entered Ladysmith. The long and weary siege was ended.

Relief of Ladysmith. — It is of late very plain, from numerous public comments, that the various and enormous difficulties of the task of relieving Ladysmith were not generally apprehended. The patience, endurance, and valor of General Buller's army certainly cannot be surpassed; and their commander is now honored for marvellous tenacity of purpose, practical resourcefulness, and invincible courage. Winston Churchill reports his men as having full confidence in him.

General Buller's revised list of casualties in the ten days of fighting for relief of Ladysmith, shows total of killed, wounded, or missing, nearly 2,400; and for the whole Tugela river campaign, about 5,500. The Boer losses are not known, as their published reports have, in numerous instances, been evidently mere concealments of the facts. About a week after the siege, the Ladysmith garrison, withdrawing to a camp of rest, reported their road to Colenso a scene of horrors; dead men and animals were lying mutilated and putrefied in the Boer trenches; and where hurried burial had been attempted, the rains had washed away the thin earth covering, making ghastly exposure of the dead.

When, in the evening of February 28, the guards on the defenses of Ladysmith descried in the distance Lord Dundonald's advance cavalry, they could scarcely be made to believe that at last rescue had come, ending the 118 days of siege. Town and garrison had been brought to distressful plight — rations reduced to half a pound of meal a day,

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with a little horse-flesh, hospital stores exhausted for some weeks, daily a large death-list from fever, ammunition reduced to fifty rounds. Of the citizens, 120 had been killed or wounded. Of the original 9,000 troops, two-thirds had passed through the hospital, 346 had died from disease, 259 were killed or died of wounds (590 being the whole number wounded), and all were so enfeebled that a march of two miles, it is said, would have been impossible. Almost nothing remained to them except their indomitable courage. If their real condition had been known to the Dutch, it seems that an assault would have captured the place. Besides the garrison, there were 2,000 civilians, and in the early part of the siege several thousand natives.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD, WHOSE CAVALRY DIVISION ENTERED LADYSMITH, FEBRUARY 28, RAISING THE SIEGE.

General Buller, immediately on reopening communication, arranged for relief of the pressing want; and in the early morning of the second day a train of 73 wagons went in with food, medicines, and hospital supplies. Lavish supplies arrived in days succeeding. Reports on March 6 showed the deplorable state of the town, there being 800 cases of typhoid fever.

Britain, receiving the news of the entrance of the relieving army, went almost wild with the joy that seemed to have been repressed at the relief of Kimberley and the capture of Cronje's army. All the former restraint was by this news suddenly relaxed. Enthusiastic rejoicing was also reported from distant colonies round the world. On the continent of Europe, there was in Berlin little comment in the newspapers, which seemed disconcerted by the unexpected news; outside of Berlin the papers held their usual unfriendly tone toward Britain. German military men expressed admiration for Field-Marshal Roberts' strategy, with expectations of British success in the war. Professor Delbrueck, in "Prussian Annals," reproved the ultra-Boerism of German public opinion as "seriously endangering our friendly relations with England," and de-

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nounced much of its argument in the Boers' behalf as "childish, ill-advised, and puerile." Some public men were expecting that a complete British success would make the British overbearing and unpleasant as neighbors. The correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin reported that to his question at the Foreign Office as to intervention, the reply was that, in spite of the newspaper statements, Germany neither intends nor knows of any project for intervention in South Africa.

In France, a strong public opinion made itself evident in some large classes of the people, demanding that the European powers intervene to the extent of compelling Great Britain to accept their mediation in the interest of the two little republics. President McKinley was looked to as the only chief of state whose intervention could be accepted by Great Britain, which latter power should be urged to use the opportunity presented by her military successes to make peace on the basis of independence for the two republics. It is evident, however, that these successes have considerably cooled the French enthusiasm for the Boers. The papers of the class of the *Temps*, *Journal des Débats*, and *Figaro*, are now awake to the fact that civilization, and especially the interests of French commerce and industry, would be promoted by the success of the English more than by that of the Boers. The evidently well-informed writer from Paris in the New York *Tribune*, March 3, reports an influential personage at the *Quai d'Orsay* as stating the view to be prevalent there, that only one result from this war is possible: England, after occupying Bloemfontein and Pretoria, "will prepare all South Africa for confederation and self-government under the British flag. This does not conflict with any French interests." As to possible mediation, the same informant represented the inaction of the powers as now "more firmly assured than before," inasmuch as mediation could come only through President McKinley, to whom (it was believed) most earnest appeals were soon to be made, but who "has no more idea of interfering with England in South Africa, than two years ago Lord Salisbury had of thwarting the United States in Cuba and the Philippines."

Operations in Northern Cape Colony. — While the larger operations above recorded were proceeding in the Orange Free State and in Natal, minor movements of three British columns in northern Cape Colony, under Generals Brabant at the eastward, Gatacre central, and Clements at the westward, were in process, aiming to drive the Boers across the border, and to secure important railway lines leading toward Bloemfontein. On March 4, the British at Colesberg and Dordrecht were advancing; a force was moving northward from Kimberley, supposed to be for relief of Mafeking; and the Dutch evacuated Stormberg.

British Casualty List. — On February 28, the rapidly growing British casualty lists showed the total number of casualties in the war to that date as 12,834, of which 2,319 were added in the last two weeks. The total casualties were classified thus: killed, 1,993; died from disease, 830; wounded, 6,838; missing, 3,173.

Dutch Rising in Cape Colony. — From the outset of the war there were apprehensions on the part of the English of

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a rebellious rising of the large Dutch population in some northern and western portions of the Cape Colony. Emissaries from the Transvaal were known to be secretly fomenting such a disturbance, which the Afrikander Bond would be ready to further as occasion offered. The reduction of the British forces along the northern border to swell Lord Roberts' forces in the Free State, was soon followed in an extensive region around Prieska, Kenhardt, and Douglas, by the appearance of bands of armed burghers in revolt against British authority. For a time the movement appeared threatening; but the success of Lord Roberts' campaign at Kimberley, and later in the Free State, checked the more open signs of rebellion, several large bands laying down their arms. In the western districts, however, at the end of the first week in March, the movement retained considerable strength, but seemed to aim not so much at revolt from British rule in Cape Colony as at some ending of the war which should ensure the full national independence of the two republics. Sir Alfred Milner, British commissioner at Cape Town, declared martial law in the districts of Prieska, Kenhardt, Britstown, and Barkly West.

COLONEL PILCHER, COMMANDING MOUNTED INFANTRY AT MODDER RIVER.

Parliamentary and Political. — In parliament, February 13, Mr. Brodrick, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, was asked by an advanced liberal member whether Germany had made known any modification of her declaration in 1895 that her only policy was the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent state under the treaty of 1884 (See Vol. 6, p. 61). The secretary replied that no communication from Germany had been received relative to that treaty, which, he added, had now been terminated by war. Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, made, on February 12, a lucid statement of the government's measures in prosecuting the war.

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He showed that these steps for the immediate occasion had been taken along the lines of a permanent and far-reaching reorganization of the army for increase of its efficiency. The temporary expedients which had provided an army of nearly 200,000 men, were to be systematically developed into a permanent scientific system.

George Wyndham, under-secretary of state for war, followed with an admirably clear presentation of the same subject.

He declared that a compulsory military service was no part of the government's plan; the existing military resources were to be developed by making much more attractive the service in the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers, and by bringing the veterans and the reserves into garrison duty at home. The artillery was to be improved; the light cavalry to be increased in strength; and colonial forces were to be organized on an imperial basis.

The effect of these two speeches was to strengthen the government against its critics, who on one side had been blaming it for not making war more thoroughly, and on the other for making war at all, as well as against those critics who, blaming it on both sides at once, had exhibited themselves as curious specimens of intellectual contradiction and ethical confusion. Mr. Wyndham, in a speech on the next day, intimated a purpose to attempt the democratizing of the army, so that the mere fact of a man's having a quite small income should not prevent his being appointed an officer. This politically "Conservative" step-father of the greatest owner of land in the United Kingdom said it was both a scandal and a danger to the empire that a young man could not enter the cavalry unless his father could supply him with £500 a year.

In contrast to these speeches by two members of the government, were two speeches in the house of lords on February 15 — one from the former premier and one from the present leader of the Liberal party.

The Earl of Rosebery considered the military proposals inadequate in the circumstances; he doubted whether "the paper force of 409,000 men in Great Britain," referred to by the war secretary, would stand analysis; as for the volunteers, their lack of training prevented them from consideration as soldiers. He continued in a line that on this side the ocean seems remarkable:

"When fighting on our own territory we have been unable before to advance an inch, and if another 50,000 men should be wanted for South Africa, I do not know where they would be got. . . .

"I would like to ask whether the fleet is to be strengthened or mobilized. It is not a time when we can leisurely discuss what we ar going to do a fortnight or a month hence. The crisis is urgent. . . .

"The crisis in South Africa is urgent, but we must not keep our eyes upon South Africa alone. Last December the government made

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vigorous overtures to two great powers — Germany and the United States — for an alliance; but those overtures were not received with such cordiality as to encourage the government to pursue them. It does not appear that the friendship of France would bear any great strain, and, as to Russia, events have been recently witnessed in Persia about which England formerly would have had something to say, but which now she passes unnoticed.

"It becomes the government to take a large grasp of the situation and to make adequate proposals. I would tell Her Majesty's government now that it is for us a matter of life and death. If Great Britain were to lose South Africa, she would lose the most important base outside of the United Kingdom, and she would lose that colonial support which has been given because the colonies have believed that they were associating themselves with a powerful empire; and thus the empire would break away from us. If this be not a life and death crisis, I do not know what is."

The Earl of Kimberley said he felt the danger of the situation equally with Lord Rosebery. He would not ascribe to Russia a direct hostile intention, but — referring to the Afghan situation — could not overlook certain movements of Russian forces now in progress.

In such passages of debate by party leaders, at a time of crisis, the English party system of government, which has its undoubted advantages, illustrated its disadvantages, and even revealed its possible dangers. Unfortunately for Lord Rosebery's speech of pessimistic criticism, as to its permanent effect, it was rendered pitiable in a very few days by Lord Roberts' victorious advance; also the speech ended the movement to commit imperial affairs to the hands of a Rosebery-Chamberlain ministry. On the same day, in the commons, the government's proposals for supply on the supplementary war estimates were adopted by a vote of 239 to 34 — the minority being chiefly Irish members. Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, answering a question as to the Boers' invasion of Zululand — a movement known to be fraught with danger of renewal of the former murderous uprisings against the whites of the millions of savage Africans, — said that if the native territories were invaded by the Boers the natives "will be encouraged and assisted in every way in defending themselves."

Inquiry into the Jameson Raid. — A subject on which there has been much discussion, consisting chiefly of assertions and denials, not only in Britain but also on the continent and in this country, was before the house of commons, February 20, on a motion to reopen the inquiry into the origin and circumstances of the Jameson raid (See Vol. 5, p. 954; Vol. 6, pp. 50, 315, 579).

Two Liberal speakers demanded a searching inquiry, inasmuch as the previous inquiry had been a farce, and fresh facts had been

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adduced in the *Indépendance Belge*, while Mr. Chamberlain's conduct had aroused suspicions of his complicity. The colonial secretary, in reply, reviewed the whole history of the committee, repeated his previous declarations, ridiculed with bitterness and scorn the reasons assigned for a new inquiry, also the documents published by the *Indépendance Belge;* said he had not seen, since June, 1896, the "confidential telegrams" which had been produced and examined by the committee, and that he had now no objection to their publication. He then dissected most of the documents, and charged the attacks on him to personal or political animosity; and said that the conduct of the committee of inquiry had been in the hands of Sir William Vernon Harcourt (former Liberal leader).

Sir William followed, charging that the real author of the suspicions against the Colonial Office was Cecil Rhodes; and that further investigation would reveal his iniquity. Arthur J. Balfour, government leader, stigmatized the new motion for inquiry as "a personal attack on the colonial secretary, which will recoil on his opponents." The vote was taken; and the motion for inquiry was rejected, 286 to 152. Some of those who believe Mr. Chamberlain entirely free from the complicity charged, and who deprecate further inquiry at this time, regret what they deem his "undignified attitude," relative to what is a public more than a personal matter.

In the house of lords, February 20, a motion favoring an amended militia ballot act was rejected by a vote of 69 to 42, as a modified form of conscription, as if influenced by what the Duke of Devonshire in the debate called the "recent hysterical appeals" of Lord Rosebery. On February 22 Lord Salisbury, replying to a question, declared that the government had no engagement whatever with any power relative to the ultimate settlement to be made with the Boer republics, nor had any power suggested any such arrangement.

The Naval Estimates. — On February 26, in the house of commons, George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, introduced the naval estimates.

The total, with the additions expected, he stated at £30,000,000. The government, he said, had framed the estimates, fully appreciating all elements in the situation, and with the determination that the navy should be prepared for all emergencies. Appropriation for mobilizing the fleet was not included in these estimates, as there was hope that this would be needless; but if mobilization should be found necessary the government would not hesitate; it would mobilize and come to parliament for money. The government was considering the organization of a naval reserve in conjunction with the colonies, especially Canada and Australia.

The Army Estimates. — The army estimates, issued March 1, provide a total expenditure of £61,449,400, an increase over last year of £40,882,200. The total number of officers and men is placed at 430,000, an increase of 245,147.

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It is estimated that the expenditure of £61,449,400 is accounted for as follows: Normal estimate, £21,777,700; permanent addition to the army, £1,925,000; temporary home defense, £6,228,000; and war charges, £31,568,700.

In the house of lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, after replying to congratulations, said:

"The two recent successes will not be made the pretext for a relaxation of our efforts, which will not be relaxed. In the week ending March 3, eight ships will leave England, carrying 4,700 men; during the week ending March 10, fifteen ships, carrying 11,800 men, will leave for South Africa; during the week ending March 18, eleven ships, with 9,900 men, will sail; and during the week ending March 24, nine ships, with 8,900 men, are to sail. Finally, during the week ending March 31, six ships, carrying 3,200 men, will sail, totaling about 38,800 men; and during the following month about 17,800 men will be ready, for whom ships have not yet been allotted. The stream of reënforcements will not run dry."

The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal leader, associated himself with the congratulations addressed to Lord Lansdowne, paying a special tribute to the Canadians.

Anti-War Liberals. — The serious disintegration which the war has wrought in the Liberal party was evinced by a private meeting in London, February 14, of about 300 of its supporters, including Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., and David Lloyd George, M. P.

Their resolutions denounced the war as a "crime and a blunder" instigated by "irresponsible capitalists," demanded publication of all the correspondence regarding the Jameson raid, gave praise to John Morley and James Bryce, and decided to create a permanent fund for vigorous political advocacy of their principles.

This movement, including a section of the Liberals, which at first could scarcely have been expected to influence the government or largely to weaken its support in parliament or in the country, has itself been weakened recently by the victories in the field.

Hints of Peace. — The surrender of Cronje and his army on February 27, and the raising of the siege of Ladysmith on February 28, were soon followed by vague intimations of some desire on the part of the Boers to discuss terms of peace. They began to feel that their cause was weakening. Many press correspondents reported the Free State burghers as calling on President Steyn to desert President Krüger and to make the best terms possible with England. It is now understood that on March 5 the two presidents conferred at Bloemfontein, and prepared and sent by cable to Lord Salisbury a statement of the conditions on which they would end the war.

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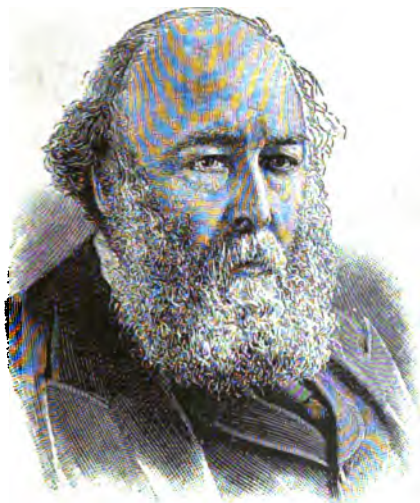
This remarkable document (which was not made public for several days, and which, with Lord Salisbury's answer, will be more fully presented in the next monthly issue) denies that a Dutch conspiracy had been formed to gain control of South Africa, asserts that the Boers had invaded British territory not for conquest but merely for reasons of military strategy, and declares their willingness to arrange a peace on condition that the independence of the two republics shall be held incontestable. If Great Britain contests the latter point, the Boers will fight to the end.



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

The proposal of these terms, being essentially the same terms as those which Great Britain rejected last autumn (Vol. 9, pp. 567–574), was not considered in London a serious step toward peace, but as either a ruse to gain time, or a childish attempt to put the British government in the position of refusing to a weak adversary the peace for which he sued. It was remarked in London, and elsewhere, that a nation suddenly breaking off negotiations and declaring war was not usually supposed to gain merely by reason of its defeats a right to insist on the same terms which it had vainly demanded before it appealed to war. Lord Salisbury's reply was in effect that the British government, in view of the use which the two republics had seen fit to make of whatever independence they had, was not prepared to agree to their independence.

This direct and unmistakable reply cleared the air in Cape Colony for the loyal citizens, and no less for those whose sympathies and hopes were for the Boers. It can scarcely be said to have made the situation more definite to the European governments, since these could not have failed to foresee the sweeping away of the two Boer governments as the inevitable result of the war which they had begun. By the peoples of the continent and in America, it was re-

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LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL,

LEADER IN RAISING FUNDS TO EQUIP THE HOSPITAL SHIP "MAINE."

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ceived according to their various feeling toward England, though there was perhaps in the press less violent outcry than might have been expected against England as an overbearing and plundering power. In the United States, most of the leading papers approved Lord Salisbury's action, while some sought to reconcile themselves to it as unwelcome but unavoidable, and a few suggested further attempts at some governmental mediation which might grow into an intervention. Still, the air in America and in Europe had been cleared of a mist of conjectures, contradictory suggestions, inapplicable plans, and vain prophesyings. The two presidents, doubtless intending England's embarrassment by their suggestion of peace, had instead rendered her a signal service.

Army Relief Work. — By the middle of February the conviction had become general in Great Britain that the war might have long continuance; and efforts were redoubled to provide for the wounded and sick in the armies and for the families of needy soldiers. The women, as ever, of all social classes, wrought as with one heart of compassion.

[illegible]. As a specimen of a class of brilliant entertainments in this behalf by women, Mrs. Arthur Paget's theatricals of living pictures and historical tableaux, attended by crowds of the aristocracy at Her Majesty's Theatre on February 13, is cited: scores of English beauties were on the stage; and the receipts were more than £5,000 for the families of the Household Troops, in which Mrs. Paget's husband is a colonel. Women of low estate were everywhere working diligently on articles needed in hospitals. The people were pouring in their contributions to numerous provincial funds; while in London, on February 13, the Mansion House fund exceeded £690,000; the *Daily Telegraph's* fund amounted to £119,000; the *Daily Mail's*, to £77,000.

In the United States a considerable sum in large and small contributions has been raised and sent to aid in providing for the wounded and sick in the British forces. Many contributions also have gone from this country for various forms of help to the Boers.

The Macrum Case. — The sudden departure for home of the United States consul at Pretoria, Charles E. Macrum (Vol. 9, p. 804), is explained by himself as due to his purpose to give an important secret message to President McKinley.

His statement, given at Washington, February 14, was to the effect that his official mail had been tampered with by the British censor, and that he was annoyed at the signs of a "secret alliance" between his government and that of Great Britain. He appears also to have had such strong sympathy for the Boers that his self-respect made him

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averse to the consular duty which had been assigned to him of caring for the interests of British private residents in the Transvaal during the war.

A resolution in the house of representatives, calling for investigation of the ex-consul's charges, was answered by a statement from Secretary Hay, transmitted by the President to the house on February 21.

CHARLES E. MACRUM,
LATE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT PRETORIA.

The secretary states that careful investigation had brought to light no instance of tampering with Mr. Macrum's mail. As to the "secret alliance," he says:

"There is no truth in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain; no form of secret alliance is possible under the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the senate; and, finally, no secret alliance, convention, arrangement, or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation."

The moral drawn by several newspapers from the whole incident, is that it presents a powerful argument for the reform of our consular service — including some method for selecting and training candidates for consular office.

The War and American Commerce. — On February 19, Secretary Gage, refraining from expressing his personal views of the war, said:

"American securities will not suffer appreciably from the Boer war, no matter what set-backs the British forces may receive. The same, indeed, may be said of English securities. The financial condition of England is recognized as so strong that every demand for the prosecution of the war can easily be met."

This represents the general view in financial circles. In the very beginning of the war a tendency to panic was noticed at the report of Boer victories; but the real conditions soon became known, and the market for securities

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has been for many weeks phenomenal in both London and New York.

As to the war's effect on trade, this country is tempted to the meanness of self-gratulation over the troubles of others. A great British army in South Africa has to be fed, clothed, supplied with rifles, artillery, and ammunition, and with thousands of mules and horses. Much of all these supplies must necessarily come from the United States. Great Britain is paying out more than a million dollars every day for maintaining her armies; and this unusual drain brought her to our money market as a borrower several weeks ago.

GEORGE KEKEWICH, colonel of a Lancashire regiment, commanding the garrison at Kimberley, and promoted major-general on February 17, was born in 1854. From the militia he entered the 102d Foot in 1874, became major of the Inniskilling Fusiliers in 1890; and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Ceylon in 1898.

RALPH ARTHUR PENRHYN CLEMENTS, major-general commanding the 12th brigade of the British forces in South Africa, was born in 1855, youngest son of the late sub-dean of Lincoln cathedral. He was educated at Rossall; joined the regiment now known as the South Wales Borderers in 1874; and was made colonel in 1896. In the campaign in Burmah, 1885-89, his bravery was conspicuous; and he was wounded twice, once severely.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD, commanding cavalry in General Buller's army in Natal on the Tugela river, was born in 1849, twelfth Earl. He served in the Soudan with the camel corps, and commanded the transport service of the Desert column under Sir Herbert Stewart, and carried the dispatches from Gubat, announcing the fall of Khartoum. On February 28, 1900, Lord Dundonald, after weeks of gallant fighting, led the first English force that entered Ladysmith after the siege had been raised. The tenth Earl of Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane, destroyed Napoleon's fleet in the Basque Roads in 1809.

DR. WILLIAM JOHANNES LEYDS, diplomatic agent in Europe of the South African Republic, was born in 1859 at Magelang, Java, in the Dutch East Indies. He graduated at the University of Amsterdam. In 1884 he was appointed attorney-general of the republic, was elected its secretary of state in 1888, and justice of the peace for the whole country in 1889; was reëlected secretary of state in 1893 and 1897; and, when appointed in 1898 to his present important post with headquarters at Brussels, was succeeded by Dr. Reitz. This active young diplomat has for some years been one of the chief advisers of President Krüger.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

With Germany. — The volume of our trade with Germany has been steadily increasing (Vol. 9, p. 707). In 1899, our exports to Germany exceeded imports by $72,000,000. A bill (the "Meat bill") now pending in the German

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parliament, proposes severe restrictions on imports into Germany of bacon, hams, salted pork, and beef products, and prohibition of pork and beef imports after 1903. The discriminating duty laid by our tariff in 1894, of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar imports, has probably promoted Germany's action (Vol. 6, pp. 286, 778). American fruits also have been under restrictions for two years. Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, begun last year, have been halted recently. The United States laws give the President discretionary power to retaliate by suspending importations from a country imposing unjust restrictions. But it is probable that this power will not be hastily exercised, as it is known that the pending bill of restriction is not favored by the government nor by the people generally, but is urged by the Agrarian party aided by the "Centre" in the Reichstag, who threaten — unless their will is regarded — to defeat the appropriation for the Naval bill so earnestly desired by the Kaiser (Vol. 9, p. 938).

HON. JAMES WILSON OF IOWA,
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

With France. — The reciprocity treaty with France (Vol. 9, pp. 604, 857; Vol. 10, p. 32) remained undecided at the middle of March. On February 23 it was reported favorably to the senate by the committee on foreign relations. Opposition was made on March 2 by the Pacific coast senators, who presented a petition with 15,000 signatures against ratification. On March 5, the opposition developed into a plan for delaying all reciprocity treaties until our tariff laws, like those of several European countries, shall have been changed to provide for maximum and minimum rates of duty. About this time it became evident that,

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though the treaty was an administration measure — on which the President desired early action so that American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition might avail themselves of its advantages for securing substantial trade — a measure also which might be used to repel the aggressions of the German Reichstag on American commerce — yet there was a powerful and determined Republican opposition to it, which might necessitate its postponement to the next session of Congress. Unless its period of ratification should be extended beyond March 24, the treaty by its own terms would fail at that date. On March 14 the State Department was advised that ratification of the treaty would probably be secured in France, and that the French government would, on request, extend the time.

The legislative council of the island of Jamaica is reported to have ratified, about February 20, the reciprocity treaty with the United States (Vol. 9, p. 604).

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM.

A PLAN for reorganization of the consular, and in part of the diplomatic, service on a civil-service basis, having been embodied in several bills, was brought before the house committee on foreign affairs, February 15, and was defeated. This action was reconsidered on March 1; and a favorable report was ordered on the bill of Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.) "to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States, and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service."

The bill provides for a non-partisan commission to assist the President in reorganization of the consular service, grades consular offices, fixes salaries, and provides a system of examination and promotion.

In the senate, on the previous day, Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission (to serve without compensation other than necessary personal expenses) to visit the principal training colleges of commerce in Europe, and to report to Congress as to methods of such training for candidates for consular service.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

ON February 21, in Washington, full denial was made from the highest official sources of the rumors that the United States had formed an agreement with Germany to

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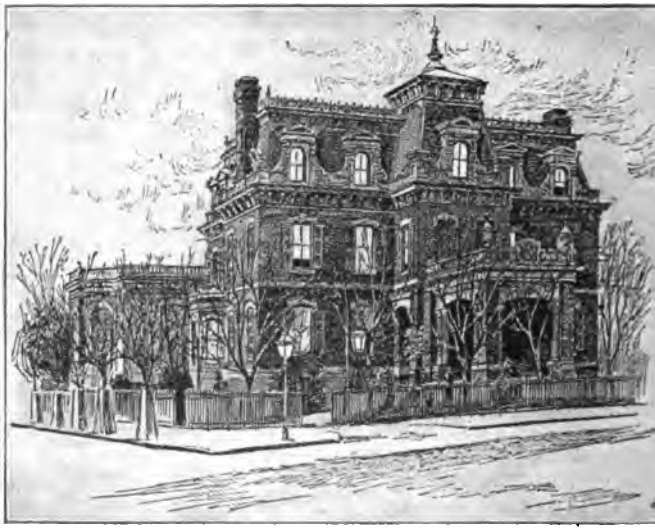
intervene between Great Britain and the two South Afric republics; not even had there been any discussion of t propriety of joint mediation; nor had the United States co templated any intervention on its own account.

Another persistent rumor was officially and emphatica denied in London on February 19, when it was asserted, the highest authority, that Great Britain had never at a



BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

time made any diplomatic or other advances for an allian with the United States or with Germany.

Lord Pauncefote, whose term as British ambassador Washington was to have ended on March 28, was notified March 6 that he was to continue his service in this cou try at least for the present. His skillful and courteo diplomacy and his thorough knowledge of all matters pen ing between the two nations, with his admirable person qualities, made his continuance at Washington desired by h own countrymen and highly gratifying to the American go ernment and people.

Reference has already been made (p. 152) to the offici denial from Secretary of State Hay, that anything savori of a "secret alliance" exists between the United States a Great Britain. The "alliance" between the two countries

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if that term be not a misnomer — is not based on any formal instrument. It is still, as it has been of late, a cordiality based on a community of race, of language, of ideals, and possibly of destiny.

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

On February 16 the exchange of ratifications of the tripartite Samoan treaty (Vol. 9, p. 829; Vol. 10, p. 49) took place at the State Department in Washington, and — at the same hour and moment — at the foreign offices in London and Berlin. In this ratification a novel arrangement was adopted in place of the slow process of sending the official documents forth and back across the ocean by mail for signatures. Each government had its copy of this treaty, and all three copies having been signed simultaneously, a copy was then delivered in each capital to the accredited representative of each of the other two powers.

The Samoan Claims treaty, submitting certain claims to the arbitration of King Oscar of Sweden, went into force by exchange of ratifications on March 7.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

European Naval Plans. — The building of warships by three of the great powers is a prominent feature of the European situation. In Germany and France the governments have formed plans involving large expenditure through several years, and are using their endeavors to reconcile their respective peoples to the requisite taxation (Vol. 9, p. 938; Vol. 10, pp. 38, 109).

The German emperor's plan is said to involve practically a total expenditure of about $10,000,000 a year for years to come. His purpose is to surpass the present French navy, which ranks second in the world.

The French ministry decided in February to demand for naval purposes appropriations amounting in seven years to nearly $125,000,000, about two-thirds for new ships. Thus, in the seven years, there will be built 6 first-class battleships, 5 armored cruisers, 28 torpedo catchers, 112 torpedo boats, 26 submarine boats; total 177. These additions will bring the French navy to comprise 28 battleships, 24 armored cruisers, 52 torpedo catchers, 263 torpedo boats, 38 submarine boats. The new battleships are to be of 14,865 tons, speeding 18 knots, and with radius of action 4,000 miles; the armored cruisers, of 12,600 tons and 22 knots. Bizerta is to be made a port, arsenal, and fortress of the first class (Vol. 5, p. 594; Vol. 8, p. 625); ports in Corsica and Algeria are to be fortified, and arsenals are to be established at Saigon and Dakar.

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Great Britain has very recently finished, or is now building, 18 first class battleships, 17 cruisers (10 armored), 7 other great cruisers, 12 gun boats and sloops, and 38 torpedo-boat destroyers (see Vol. 9, p. 609) British battleships already in commission number 41; thus Britain wil soon have 59 battleships, far outnumbering those of France. But sh has a world-wide empire to protect.

Rumors of Anti-British Combinations. — Europe pre sents a problem. This is nothing new in history; indeed i has long been recognized as the constant fact with eve varying phases. The characteristic feature of the old prob lem to-day is that its various elements are weighed, measured

THE SCENE OF RUSSIA'S LATEST FORWARD MOVEMENT.

and classified, according to their bearing on England. Com binations of two or more powers with or against Great Brit ain are prophesied as probable, sometimes as certain; and th frequent shifting of these combinations makes an interestin kaleidoscopic variety in the spare columns in many conti nental and some American newspapers.

Anglo-French Relations. — In *France*, the hostility of the population especially in its lower classes, to Great Britain — so noticeable in recen years — gives signs of increase both in extent and in bitterness of expres sion. The news of Cronje's capitulation (p. 133) excited the Mardi Gra carnival crowds on the Paris boulevards in the evening, to furious shout of "*A bas Anglais; Vive les Boers!*" Two Englishmen seated outside café were noticed, attacked, and driven to take refuge in the café, whic was then besieged for an hour by a howling mob, until a strong polic force arrived. On the night of March 8, a mob from a pro-Boer meetin

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cked the British consulate, and then the consul's resi-
down the doors and breaking the windows with stones.
ican section of the Paris press, taking occasion from
in several London papers, sees fit to pretend to believe
rlain and his party intend a war with France soon as
South Africa. Such a newspaper war seems to outside
ible; yet a French official connected with France's for-
reported by a reputable correspondent to have said:

o question pending between the two countries grave
o lead to hostilities; but if the present mutual feeling
inues, I cannot say what may happen. . . . The French
eparing for any emergency."

tence, at least, is verified by recent observers. Yves
le, thus stigmatizes the anti-Republican press as guilty
ery in asserting England's purpose of war with France:

ns are preparing a war because they know that it means
r France, and they count on overthrowing the republic
ilar to that which overthrew the empire."

the French government maintains, as previously, its per-
itude toward Great Britain.

an Relations. — In *Russia*, France sees her ally against
question how much she really sees, and to what degree
led by an enthusiasm of hope. It has long been evi-
and Russian interests conflict in various quarters of
powers are inevitably rivals. But their unfriendly
mollified or ended in Turkey, and at least temporarily
na. India remains, as for a generation past, a hazard,
ubsidiary, Afghanistan, also, in recent months, Persia
Vol. 10, p. 40). As to Afghanistan, the British Foreign
btedly disturbed about the middle of February by news
te but formidable Russian military movements on the
e direction of Herat. The Russian journals have been
, while Great Britain was busied in South Africa, the
ous for Russia to develop her policy of advance in cen-
supposed organs of governmental opinion in London,
ller news of the size and extent of the Russian forward
ss doubt of its success, even if attempted — the move-
ered difficult by the nature of the region to be traversed,
g opposition sure to be met from the Ameer of Afghan-
uary 25, the London papers were eulogizing the Czar for
stration of an alleged plan by the Russian minister of
uropatkin, to seize Herat and make other aggressions
d an advance on British India while Britain's attention
here.

ns, that the Czar forbade the movement, as violation of
avail himself of the South African conflict in any wise
s disadvantage. Some of the papers declare that the
ems not to have prevented his gaining an advantage in
t Britain. An authorized statement from the agent in
Ameer Abdur Rahaman, published March 9, may raise
ther Russia became aware of some unexpected difficul-
Afghanistan. The Ameer, after saying that he had de-
ous thought to the possibility of Russia taking advantage
l war, and advancing through Afghanistan on India,

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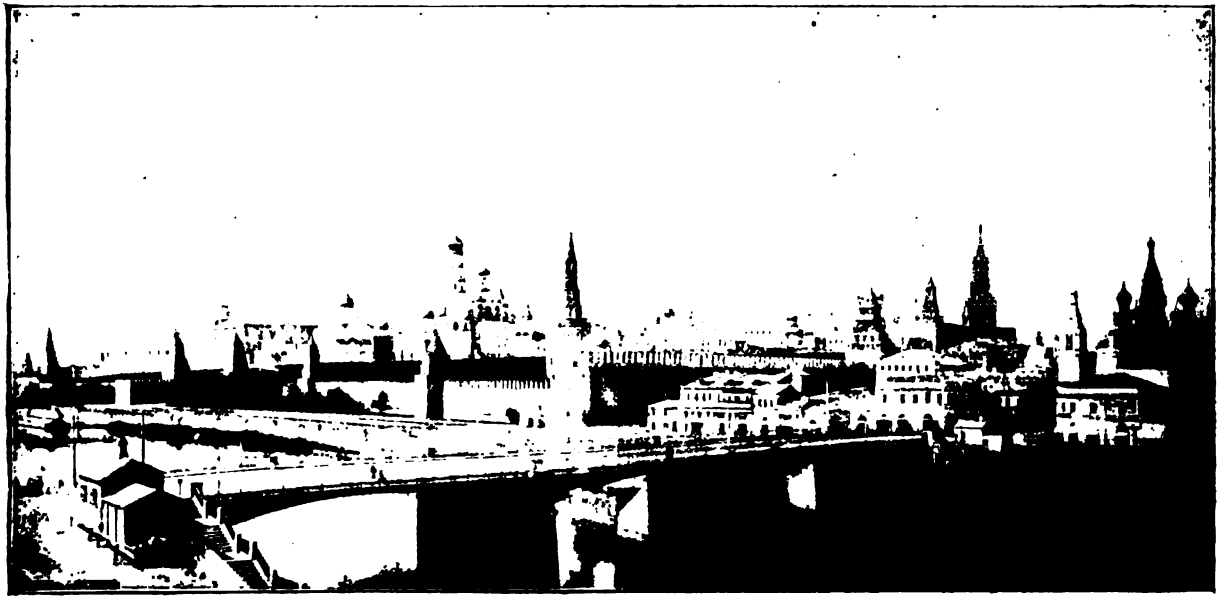

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"I have come to the conclusion that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of all Islam, which would spread through Russian Asia. Russia has not troops enough to combat such a rising. Her hold on the Mussulman countries she has conquered is insecure. They hate her, and with ten times her power Russia could not fight Afghanistan and India successfully. The Afghans prefer death to slavery, and their women and children are being taken by the Russians."

After saying he is willing to send numerous troops to help Great Britain in the Transvaal, but adding that the Afghans are unaccustomed to the sea, the Ameer says:

"But England's troubles are always my troubles, her strength is my strength, and her weakness is my weakness. England must remember that I am always ready to fight for her on land, here or in India."

Recurring to the Persian question, this quotation from the London *Times* of February 15 may be taken as expressing the official and the general feeling in Great Britain:

"We must be prepared to defend our own interests in the Persian gulf and in southern Persia against all the world. Apart from the question of prestige — always an important one in Asia — no British ministry would be forgiven that was capable of allowing us to be squeezed out of regions so important to Anglo-Indian trade and to our communications with Europe, by what may turn out in the future to be one of the great alternative routes between East and West."

The press in Great Britain and in the United States, and to a considerable extent in continental Europe, abounds in speculations and predictions as to Russia's menacing designs on British India through an approach by way of Persia. Beyond the few facts noted in this and the last monthly number (p. 39), little of great moment has yet been officially made known, though it is to be added that a dispatch from St. Petersburg to Berlin, dated March 2, announced that the Russian government will lease a Persian harbor on terms similar to those in the lease of Port Arthur.

It is as yet too early to predict the issue. Official opinion in England has inclined to consider this Russian movement as merely a point in the game of diplomacy, with no purpose to force this special issue with Great Britain. Great Britain, in a conciliatory spirit, will concede points in the game, but certainly will not resign the whole game under threat. A suggestive remark attributed to Lord Salisbury a year ago was to the effect that, before long, the average Englishman would know more about the geography of the Persian gulf than about the topography of London.

Anglo-German Relations. — Germany holds unchanged, as far as its government is concerned, its recent cordial relations with Great Britain. Certain well-informed journalists have lately ventured to say, indeed, that the Kaiser will block any European intervention in behalf of the Boers. The official and semi-official press shows an aim to strengthen these relations; even the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, representing the army and court circles, has ceased to indulge itself in theoretical Anglophobia, and is dealing practically with affairs — pointing out that Germany's interest calls it to preserve Britain's friendship. Not having yet developed gracefulness in its unaccustomed rôle, the paper enumerates reasons for the impossibility of Germans loving England as a nation, in view of its "consistent enmity" to German colonial policy and German commerce; but adds:

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"Notwithstanding this, England's downfall would mean a distin disadvantage to Germany in every part of the globe. Therefore, it is part of German patriotism to uphold the cause of England's enemies."

But, though the press of other ranks still holds its antagonism Great Britain and overflows with sympathy for the Boers, there a plentiful signs that the current of German feeling is slowly turning favor of Great Britain. Thoughtful Germans see that the two powe though commercial rivals, have far more numerous and important poin of common interest than of rivalry.

COUNT VON BALLESTREM, PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG.

The British Attitud

— Since the last wee in February the Britis people have passed - not from fear and d pression, but from bitt disappointment and do ged determination — a fervor of patriotic r joicing. What migh have had the semblanc of fear — not as regar ing any possibility final defeat by the Boer but in view of the r peated mutterings fro the continent whic threatened an interve tion by force — disa peared in the early weel of March. As for th war, the recent victori and the discussion as peace had not been considered as showing a near end of th conflict. But the nation, having suddenly regained its lo confidence in its army, and having renewed its impaired co fidence in the government, seems to have thereby cast awa all fear of any foreign combination whatever. The mela choly and somewhat theatrical forebodings of Lord Rosebe in parliament (p. 144) are now regarded no more than th shadows of a night that has gone. As for Lord Salisbur he had been sharply rebuked by the organs of his own part such as the *Times*, *Standard*, and *Morning Post*, for th impression of "academic indifference" which his speech in the debate had given, an impression that he took sma interest in the South African disasters, the Europea menace, or the defenses of the empire. But now th

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of one of the most penetrative and most trust-
the able corps of American correspondents in
that men conversant with affairs believe that the
nswered in generalisms because aware of particu-
were not to be advertised to the world. He was
British statesman rather than as Tory politician.
ence was strategic. He must have known that
were politically unprofitable; therefore, he must
sacrificing politics for something which he judged
her. When it is remembered that at the moment
Rosebery's criticism of the sluggishness of the
nt in neglecting the defense of the British islands
re, the preliminaries for mobilizing the reserve
already been entered upon at all the naval ports,
hat the premier, in his reply to Lord Rosebery,
nint of this, it may seem at least a reasonable
n of a well-known member of the house of lords,

more than likely that Lord Salisbury, though seeing no im-
elihood of foreign complications, wishes to prepare for the
and be able to meet it with a free hand, unfettered by any
ances confessing weakness or exposing strength."

gard to British relations with the United States,
isbury is reputed to have neither desire for, nor
an American alliance, and to give little attention to
politics.

w, as reported in the words of one of his very closest friends,
politics of the United States have such an influence on for-
and render the duration of supreme power so uncertain, that
would kill itself quicker than any one could kill it." He
ssume to demand from, or labor to create in, the United
cial pro-English sentiment; nor does he busy himself in study-
nd of American public opinion. His theory, according to the
e referred to, is to deal fairly and squarely, without embroil-
with extraneous matters, also without sacrificing the good of
mpire for the sake of Canada. In this last particular his
ion of the Foreign Office is said to differ from that of Mr.
n in the Colonial Office — Mr. Chamberlain seeking always
close touch with Canada, and being liable to anxiety about
s and other complications which might disturb Britain's re-
the United States.

Balkan States. — Austria fears trouble in the
and is seeking to avert it.

uble is reported to spring from the attempt of Prince Ferdi-
lgaria to assume a royal title and claim equality with the
rvia. But there have long been differences between the two
rvia having charged Bulgaria with harboring political refugees,

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and with allowing the issue by them of publications defaming the former ruler and present *de facto* King of Servia, Milan. Both are reported to be massing troops on the frontier, Bulgaria purposing invasion.

Besides the fact that Russia and Austria would not sanction hostilities, neither Servia nor Bulgaria has the financial strength requisite for much war.

THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

China. — *The Palace Coup d'Etat.* — Accounts, dated Yokohama, February 23, show that the Dowager Empress compelled the Emperor Kwang-Hsu to effect his own undoing, to the extent of renouncing his throne, proclaiming a new emperor (about the age of six years), and confessing himself a usurper, by announcing that the choosing and appointing him to succeed T'ung-Chi had been discovered to be contrary to the laws (pp. 44, 111).

The whole procedure, bearing some marks of a conspiracy, bears also a presage of civil and possibly of foreign war, as suggested by a strange secret edict which the Empress Dowager is reported to have issued, in which she says that foreign powers are casting looks of "tiger-like voracity" on China, and deprecates "the evil habits" of viceroys and governors attempting peaceable solutions of internal disputes. This edict proceeds:

"It is our special command, that, should any high official find himself so hard pressed by circumstances that nothing short of war would settle matters, he is expected resolutely to set himself to work out his duty to this end."

Reports show revolt at Swatow, and in several other parts risings against the Empress and the Manchus. The Reform party, heading the movement for rebellion, has received from Kang Yu-Wei (Vol. 8, p. 601), at Singapore, a telegram saying that he can raise an army of 40,000 men. The *China Gazette* represents the Empress Dowager and her advisers as fearing a revolution in Peking, and applying to the Russian government for help; against this the Japanese government protested.

Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P., who recently returned to London from an extended tour through China and the Far East, reports that at Peking the best-informed British residents considered that the powers made a great mistake in allowing the setting aside of the Emperor, which brought the pro-Russian Dowager Empress into control. In Peking he found that the British influence, paramount till recently, had vanished through a policy of surrender to Russian leadership.

The Open Door. — The arrangement, relative to trade, proposed by the United States government to the European powers and Japan (p. 45), is reported as finally acquiesced in by all — in some cases with enthusiasm, in some with reluctance.

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VIEW OF HONG-KONG.

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Its basis is a declaration that existing treaties between the United States and China cannot be modified by the temporary leases of Chinese territory to other nations for naval bases, etc., sometimes for a long term of years. These leases have been made the bases for allotting portions of Chinese territory to the respective nations as "areas of interest" or "spheres of influence," with a view to securing separate fields for national commerce and industry, and to avoiding international complications, as also for strategical and defensive purposes. While this transformation was in progress, the United States, suddenly coming into possession of the Philippine islands, found itself an Eastern power and concerned in Asiatic politics, and compelled to face the possibility of a conversion of the spheres of influence into areas of exclusive control, involving various menaces to our vested interests. To meet this danger, the European powers and Japan were asked by this country to put into formal written statement their repeated assurances of intention to follow the policy of the "open door" in trade, as insured by the existing treaties with China. Moreover, by this united action of all great powers, the weak Chinese government was assured, on the one hand, that the independence and integrity of China was a principle in their policy, and that the parcelling out of various spheres of influence was not a process of disintegration of its territory; and on the other hand, that an honest and thorough discharge of all its treaty obligations would be imperatively required.

The mistake has been made of confusing the open door with free trade. The open door means simply equality of opportunity; it has nothing to do with tariffs or lack of tariffs, except to insure that whatever duties, high or low, are laid on goods from any one nation, shall be exactly the same as on the same goods from all other nations.

Trade Commissions. — Bills are before Congress appointing commissions to visit China and Japan, and to study commercial, industrial, and agricultural conditions there.

These bills are framed on lines similar to those recently adopted in Great Britain, Germany, and France.

The imports of China and Japan are scarcely more than one-third of those of the Eastern lands and islands whose trade the United States might expect to share. The following table of values of imports and exports of Asia and Oceanica, prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from latest data, shows how small is the percentage of the United States.

ASIATIC IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports.	Per cent. from U. S.	Exports.	Per cent. to U. S.
British East Indies	$221,552,305	2.0	$365,217,000	4.6
British Australasia	277,879,000	5.8	278,708,000	4.6
China	146,077,000	5.6	110,849,000	8.4
Japan	138,751,000	12.4	82,877,000	32.1
Straits Settlements	109,955,000	—	97,822,000	—
Dutch East Indies	66,458,000	1.7	80,081,000	9.6
Russia, Asiatic	21,579,000	0.7	29,456,000	1.2
Siam	19,384,000	—	25,280,000	—
Philippine Islands	14,300,000	1.1	16,550,000	30.1
Hawaiian Islands	7,165,000	76.2	15,436,000	99.7
Mauritius	15,910,000	1.9	15,652,000	5.6
Persia	25,476,000	—	15,054,100	—
Ceylon	20,722,000	0.2	14,641,000	5.7
Hong-Kong (estimated)	20,000,000	30.0	10,000,000	9.1
French East Indies	790,695	8.7	3,088,000	—
Korea	8,088,000	—	2,482,000	—
Total Asia and Oceanica	$1,114,087,000	5.2	$1,163,193,000	8.6

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. — *Antagonism to Russia.* — Mr. Joseph Walton, ferred to above, in interviews with Marquis Ito, kuma, and other leading statesmen, found an esire for coöperation with Great Britain in affairs of East. They all expressed the strongest determina- event — by war, if necessary — Russian aggression (Vol. 9, p. 837; Vol. 10, p. 49).

uth is, that Japan needs Korea. The islands have a limited ltivable land, and the population increases half a million a a is the necessary outlet. In Korea, at the capital, and else- Walton found Russian agents busy extending Russian in-

rrespondent of the New York *Herald*, at Yokohama, March a different note, to the effect that, though a clash was inevi- ould not be immediate. Japan lacks the ready funds for a and the Czar wishes first of all to finish his railway, which an ngineer reports cannot be used effectively until nine months e war will come, but Russia will manage to hold it off for the

ese-American Relations. — The Japanese consul at k, Mr. Uchida, stated, on March 1, that the new th this country (Vol. 9, pp. 721, 949; Vol. 10, p. deepened the good feeling which Japan had always rd us.

presents the returns on investments of American money in oth sure and large, and the development of American trade increasing. A regiment of United States troops on the way was permitted by the government to land with arms, and Yokohama, January 13. This is said to be the first armed ldiers of any nationality ever permitted to land and parade in

-Japanese Relations. — From Tokio, the London s a description of the effect produced in Japan British reverses early in the South African War. ns at length, from the four leading journals of the how a surprisingly sympathetic appreciation, per- natched between nations of such diverse origin, nd character.

MERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

doings of Congress during the past month have concerned almost exclusively with colonial, es- ally Puerto Rican, affairs.

— *Municipal Government.* — The annual report of . James H. Wilson, commanding the Department nzas and Santa Clara, published at Washington,

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February 19, is a very important document, and deserves earnest attention. It treats of the industrial, economic, and social conditions existing in the department from the date of American occupation till September 7, 1899.

In brief, General Wilson reports that the municipal administrations, conducted by native Cubans, give proof of "personal zeal, official integrity, and correct business methods." In proof, the general cites the fact that Matanzas, Cardenas, Colon, Jovellanos, Union de Reyes, and Bolondron, the principal towns of Matanzas province; Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Remedios, and Camajuani, principal towns in Santa Clara province, "are to-day absolutely clear of epidemic disease, well policed, orderly, and free from violence, rowdyism, and licentiousness." They are in "an almost perfect state of sanitation." Nearly all have civil hospitals and orphan asylums; and these are "all scrupulously clean." General Wilson confidently expects to see the same municipal virtues displayed by the same class of faithful native officials when the American troops are withdrawn. He believes that "in accordance with all American precedents" a representative convention of the Cuban people should be called, to frame a constitution and form of government; and that when these have been approved by the President and Congress, the *régime* of home rule ought, without delay, to be established. The next step should be a treaty of alliance and commerce, by which the United States would guarantee to the Cubans a republican government peaceable and stable; and both governments would admit the products, natural and manufactured, of each other, under the protection of a common and uniform tariff; with certain other provisions relating to customs duties, naval stations, postal affairs, quarantine, etc.

Puerto Rico. — *The Tariff Question.* — The debate upon this question (p. 61) was opened in the house February 19. The minority through Mr. S. W. McCall (Rep., Mass.), offered as a substitute for the bill for tariff, the bill originally introduced by Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) giving free trade. Mr. Payne, leader of the majority on the floor, refused to let a vote be taken on the proposition: the tariff was necessary to provide the means of carrying on the government of the island. The bill was under debate from day to day, defended by Republicans as just, equitable, a measure of necessary relief to the Puerto Rican people; denounced by the Democrats as violative of right, and honor, and American good faith. Nor was the criticism of the bill urged by Democrats alone; a few Republicans were of the same mind in condemning it.

Thus, February 23, Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.) argued strongly against the passage of the bill. He opposed it "because it is un-Republican, un-American, unprecedented, unwarranted, and unconstitutional." He was a Republican, and would support Republican doctrines; but on a question of right and wrong, a great question of principle, each individual has the right to think and speak for himself, and as God gave him to see the right. He advocated a loan of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000

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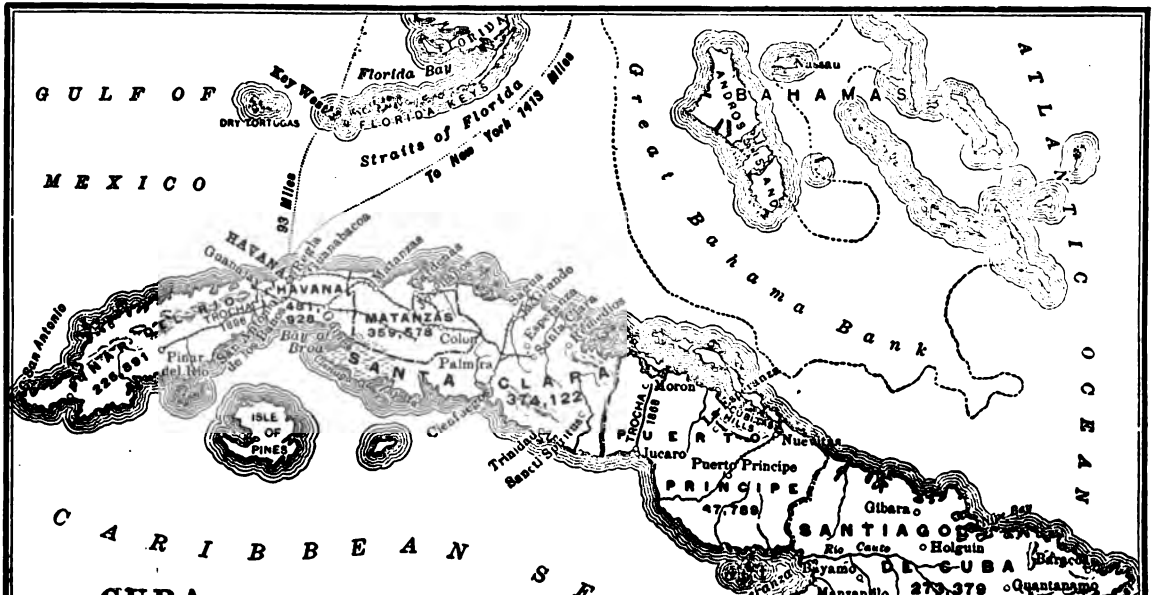
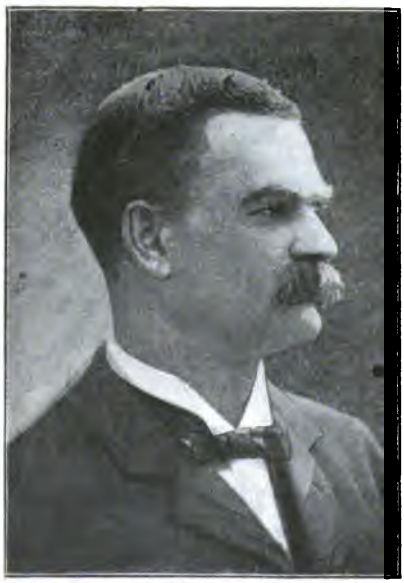

GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Great Bahama Bank
BAHAMAS
Andros Island
Florida Bay
Key Weste
DRY TORTUGAS
FLORIDA KEYS
Straits of Florida
To New York 1415 Miles
93 Miles
HAVANA
MATANZAS
359,678
SANTA CLARA
374,122
ISLE OF PINES
Pinar del Rio
220,691
Cabanas
Bahia Honda
Sagua la Grande
Cienfuegos
Trinidad
Sancti Spiritus
Moron
Caibarien
PUERTO PRINCIPE
47,788
Nuevitas
Jucaro
Puerto Principe
Gibara
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
272,379
Holguin
Manzanillo
Bayamo
Rio Cauto
Guantanamo
Baracoa
TROCHA 1868
TROCHA 1869

to the Puerto Rican people. The Puerto Ricans could, under free trade, easily repay that sum, or even $10,000,000. Mr. Littlefield asserted that the bill was drawn against the advice of General Davis, governor-general of Puerto Rico, against the counsel of Secretary Root, against the recommendations of the President, and against the original recommendations of the chairman of the Ways and Means committee (Mr. Payne). He thought he knew the reason of Mr. Payne's change of heart, but he would not suggest it. "The greatest calamity which overshadowed the Republican party" was the calamity involved in the pending bill.



HON. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD OF MAINE, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN, SUCCESSOR TO NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

Mr. J. F. Lacey (Rep., Iowa), who had studied the conditions in the island itself, declared the bill to be of absolute necessity; Mr. W. Gardiner (Rep., Mich.) said that Mr. Littlefield's speech would do mischief "by spreading doubt and discontent" in Puerto Rico.

On February 28 the vote was to be taken, and the clerk began reading the bill for amendment under the five-minute rule. When Section 3 was reached, Mr. Payne offered a substitute making the rate of tariff on trade between Puerto Rico and the United States 15 per cent of Dingley law rates instead of 25 per cent, and made a speech in explanation of the amendment.

Mr. A. S. Berry (Dem., Ky.) said the amendment proposed petty larceny instead of grand larceny; and that, had this country been named in the singular number "Columbia" instead of "United States," there would have been no plausible ground for the contention that the constitution did not cover every inch of the nation's territory. Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) said the words "coming into the United States" in the amendment were "plainly intended to evade the constitution." Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) and Mr. Graff (Rep., Ill.) spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) wished to know whether the American flag which the native troops to be enlisted in Puerto Rico would be sworn to defend meant one thing for them and a different thing for us. Mr. Bromwell (Rep., O.), while he could not approve the bill, would vote for it. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) said that opposition to the bill was due to misunderstanding: the bill took nothing from the people of Puerto Rico: the revenue collected was to be expended wholly for their behoof.

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mendment was adopted without a division. An section was offered by Mr. Payne, namely:

act shall be taken and held to be provincial in its purposes ed to meet a pressing need for revenue for the islands of , and shall not continue in force after March 1, 1902."

bley (Dem., Pa.) announced his intention of voting for the territory belonging to the United States enjoyed absolute h these United States proper, then he was opposed to the y of expansion. If Filipinos could compete with American was willing to give the Philippine archipelago to Aguinaldo. ins (Rep., N. Y.) had opposed the bill, but he would sup- w amended. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) held Democrats in esponsible for the ratification of the treaty with Spain; now iving to make administration of the islands impossible: to armack (Dem., Tenn.) replied that the Democrats assumed ilippines were to be treated as Cuba is to be treated. Mr. (Dem., N. Y.) said it was the duty of every man in a great e above party and support the government, as he had done in War.

ieve now," he said, "that we should follow the lead of the and I will vote for this bill."

epublican members here rose to their feet and cheered and his sentiment, while the Democrats seemed perplexed and t Mr. Cummings stood with right arm raised, and, facing the side, continued:

vote for this bill, provided it is amended in accordance with f the President, for absolute free trade with Puerto Rico;" e Democrats cheered the sentiment of the speaker.

ote was first taken on Mr. McCall's substitute,— Payne's original bill; it was rejected — 159 to 175. publicans voted for the substitute: Messrs. Heat- nn.), Littlefield (Me.), Lorimer (Ill.), McCall Crumpacker (Ind.); and these Democrats against s. Davey and Meyer (La.), DeVries (Cal.), and a.). Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), the Demo- der, moved to recommit the bill to the committee of Means; the motion was lost. Finally, in the vote ssage of the bill, it was carried by 172 yeas to 161

publicans voted nay, *viz.*, Messrs. Crumpacker (Ind.), Fletcher leatwole (Minn.), Littlefield (Me.), Lorimer (Ill.), McCall

Democrats voted for it: Messrs. Davey (La.), Meyer (La.), Cal.), Sibley, (Pa.).

ers paired: Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.), against the bill, with Mr. ep., Me.), for it. Absent Republicans who were believed to to the bill, but who were not paired: Messrs. Lane (Iowa) Ind.). Democrats absent and unpaired, opposed to the bill: eming (Ga.), Small (N. C.), Smith (Ky.), Stallings (Ala.). s for the bill paired with Democrats who were against it:

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Gibson (Tenn.), Reeves (Ill.), Harmer (Pa.), Bailey (Kan.), Sheldon (Mich.), Wadsworth (N. Y.); the six Democrats with whom these six Republicans were paired were: Tate (Ga.), Sparkman (Fla.), Fox (Miss.), Bellamy (N. C.), Cox (Tenn.), Epes (Va.).

Relief for the Islanders. — A special message from the President was read in the house March 2, recommending immediate passage of a bill empowering him to apply to the relief of the people of Puerto Rico all moneys collected upon goods imported from the island since it was evacuated by the Spaniards. A bill was in readiness and was offered by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.).

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON OF ILLINOIS, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Twenty minutes was allowed to each side for debate upon the bill. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) opposed its passage because it left to the President unlimited discretion in the use of the money. The bill was passed by a vote of 162 to 107. The Republicans present all voted yea; of the other parties, 13 Democrats, 2 Populists, and 2 Silver Republicans voted for the bill. The money available for distribution under the bill was $2,095,455, to which is to be added whatever may be collected under the existing law.

Puerto Rico in the Senate. — The Foraker bill, providing a form of government for Puerto Rico (p. 62), was before the senate March 3; in it is incorporated the house bill for Puerto Rico tariff.

Senator Teller (Ind., Col.) offered an amendment giving the Puerto Rican people absolute control of their own affairs, under the sovereignty of the United States. Senator Foraker (Rep., O.) held that though the people of the island may be called citizens of the United States, that means simply that they owe allegiance to this government. The island is a dependency, not a territory in the current sense of that word. We must not do for Puerto Rico anything we are not willing to do for the Philippines; and if we give free trade to the Philippines, our whole protective system falls.

On March 5 Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.) offered an amendment allowing entire freedom of trade with the United States.

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er the debate was continued from day to day and of amendments were offered; but at the middle h, when this record closes, the majority party in vas divided in opinion, and the prospect of an vas remote.

ate of March 8, Senator Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) declared his ie doctrine upheld by his party colleagues, that the consti- *vigore* extends ries possessed States. Under n, Puerto Rico of free trade d States; but the power to land the privi- ade; and Mr. l vote for an the bill, grant- ge.

on of the communica- Governor- vis to the f war, re- Washington clares it ab- cessary to feed the abitants of r some time Vol. 9, p. eral Davis equested a

JOHN H. SOPER,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE HAWAIIAN NATIONAL GUARD.

the government of 500 tons of rice, codfish, n addition to an equal amount asked for three ously. An order was at once issued to the sub- artment of the army to purchase and forward Davis the food asked for.

ent of Hawaii. — Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.) n the senate February 16 a bill to erect the ands into a territory of the United States.

Knox bill in the house, the Cullom bill proposes to make an organized Territory on about the same footing as New ona, with equal rights of citizenship and of trade.

ate on the bill was opened February 19, when om gave an elaborate analysis of its provisions;

12.

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Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) criticized the property and educational qualifications required in voters, to which Mr. Cullom's party had strenuously objected when they were exacted by law in the Southern states. Mr. Cullom assigned as a special reason for asking speedy action on the bill the presence of the bubonic plague in Hawaii (Vol. 9, p. 826; Vol. 10, p. 54). The people are powerless to enact and enforce a comprehensive system of sanitation, and they ask to have the status of the islands determined. Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.), February 20, offered an amendment providing "that no proceedings shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service; and there shall be no criminal proceedings for the breach thereof." The "heretofore entered" strikes at contracts made by Hawaiian masters while legislation was pending in Congress, in the expectation that the law would permit such agreements to stand.

On March 1 the senate passed the bill without a division.

The Bubonic Plague. — Advices from Honolulu received at Washington March 5 report an apparent cessation of the plague from February 6 to February 19; but on the latter date three cases were discovered, all of which had a fatal termination. The victims were Chinese — two men and a woman. Stringent precautions against conveyance of the plague germs by sugar ships are enforced at Kahalui and Hilo.

Guam. — Governor Leary has in one of his subalterns, Lieutenant Harry G. Leopold, of the Engineer Corps, an invaluable assistant.

Does the governor need a steam launch? Mr. Leopold takes an old Spanish scow, constructs out of the odds and ends in a scrap heap a boiler and firebox, mends and patches up an antediluvian steam engine that might once have driven a blower; and out of these incongruous elements builds for His Honor "one of the most commodious and comfortable steam cutters in the United States naval service," though it rates not high in regard of speed.

The governor's prayers to Washington for an evaporating plant to supply the garrison with potable water having been answered and the plant set up (Vol. 9, p. 827), it was found that the product would be about as costly as champagne; so Mr. Leopold must contrive another mode of water-supply. He scoured the hills around Agana, and found pools of water, few and shallow, but pure; these pools he connected by trenches dug from one to another; he collected all the sections of pipe, regardless of the cross-section, that he could anywhere find, and laid a main composed of pipes of every known calibre, which brought to the town, over a distance of about two miles, a fair supply of fresh water. But it was not yet in sufficient quantity; so the engineer drives a number of artesian wells as a succedaneum to the natural sources of supply. The problem was solved.

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r before) came the problem of sewerage. Of his labors upon of this, particulars are not at hand; it must suffice to state pidemic of typhoid fever among the natives was," at last rapidly waning, and all the Americans in the hospital were t." While thus improving the conditions of existence for Captain Leary's dominions, Lieutenant Leopold has made of skillful ditchers and quite easily manageable laborers. To e picture of the benevolently despotic rule of the governor tenant, it is to be added that Mr. Leopold is chief aide not ptain Leary but surgeon.

HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS OF VERMONT,
EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR,
PROMINENT ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

Philippines. — *of Ending the* nformation nila, received ar Department 17, gave assur- when the ex- led by General the two south- provinces of ould have ex- s task, military s in the Philip- uld be at an nothing would or the military t to maintain l peace, pend- formation of a y armed light rie like the an Northwest Police. The same day was reported from Manila tion of a new policy in dealing with the insurgents remain in arms; hereafter, all natives taken in arms treated as guerillas. Just before his death, General (Vol. 9, p. 816) had completed his plan for main- rder in the islands, and it is received with great he War Department. The plan proposes the for- a force of native police under American officers, Rural Police of Cuba.

ishes Continue. — On March 1 ten men of the 3d were ambushed by insurgents seven miles from San de la Union: the insurgents captured four horses antity of provisions which the troopers were con- one American soldier was killed. A later recon-

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noissance of the scene showed that the insurgent band must have numbered 800. On the same date advices from General Otis announced the great success of the opening of the hemp ports. As his dispatches said nothing of military operations, that was taken to be proof that General Bates had met with no serious opposition. It was confidently believed that when the new commission (p. 72) should reach Manila, the rebellion would be ended, and that General Otis would return home on leave of absence. On the same date also, Colonel Anderson, with the 38th Infantry ambushed a force of the enemy near Batangas, killing 24, wounding 30, and capturing many prisoners.

HON. F. W. CUSHMAN OF WASHINGTON, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

On March 3 the Associated Press reported continued activity among the insurgents.

The Filipinos were "planning to continue the insurrection with guerilla warfare on a larger scale when the rainy season commences." The municipal officers everywhere were ill-affected toward the Americans; all the civil officials of Tarlac were under arrest for plotting against the United States. The insurgents were circulating the speech of Senator Beveridge and the Washington *Post's* article, "Let us be honest," as proofs that the Americans sought only commercial exploitation of the Philippines and their people.

Washington advices of March 7 stated that instructions were forthwith to be given to General Otis to send back one battalion each of the 14th, 18th, and 23d Regiments. The numerical strength of other regiments now in the islands will, it is thought, gradually be reduced also. On March 9 requests came to General Otis for reënforcements for Generals Hood and Young. The 48th Regiment was forthwith sent to Aparri, and other troops were to follow. At the same time, it was stated that General Young, owing to a lack of troops, was unable to keep garrisons in all the towns

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General Bates returned on that day to Manila
southward expedition. He reported a loss of 9
d and 10 wounded. At South Camarines General
rned of an insurgent force of 2,000 that had re-
en at that place. Intelligence reached Manila of
of 1,200 well-armed insurgents, under a Chinese
aving surrounded the towns of Albay and Legaspi,
their night attacks they
harass the men of the
giment. In defending
ns the regiment has lost
lled and 20 wounded.
dvices of March 11 re-
housands of organized
s opposing Colonel
s battalion of the 19th
at Antique, province
. The American force
seven men killed. A
of the 44th Regiment
to the assistance of
Houston.

HENRY C. IDE OF VERMONT, MEMBER OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

New Philippine Commis- Toward the end of Feb-
ur members of the commission (p. 72) had been
d had accepted, namely, Judge William H. Taft, of
sident of the commission; Prof. Dean C. Worcester,
niversity of Michigan, member of the former com-
Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; and Henry C.
ermont, formerly United States land commissioner
a. The fifth member, Bernard Moses, professor in
ersity of California, was later named and accepted
on.

w commission, it is supposed, will offer to the Filipino people
of government recommended in the definitive report of the
mmission (p. 71). Of this scheme Professor Schurman said,
ss at the Armour Institute in Chicago, Ill., February 23, that
al with the constitution drawn up by Aguinaldo's prime min-
A. Paterno, except that the provisions of the Paterno docu-
ightly elaborated in the American form.

r Shops in Manila. — The Rev. Frank M. Wells,
chaplain of a Tennessee regiment in the Philip-
reported, in the New York *Tribune*, February 20, as
that whereas before the advent of the American
here were in Manila only three places where intox-

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icating liquors could be bought, there are now more than 300 such places.

Whiskey, he said, has sent more of our soldiers to the grave than Filipino bullets; and he added that he had never seen so much liquor on a Mississippi steamboat — and he had traveled on a good many — as he saw on the transport vessel on which he returned.

On March 2, Senator Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) offered in the senate a resolution, which was adopted, that the President be asked to send to the senate "a statement of the number of saloons that have been established at Manila, P. I., since the occupation of that city by the United States forces, who conducts these saloons, who are their patrons, and what kinds of liquors are sold, and the quantity of such liquors." The President is also asked to inform the senate whether it is "within his power as commander-in-chief of our military forces to suppress all saloons in Manila."

Cost of Philippine War. — Mr. Meiklejohn, acting secretary of war in the absence of Secretary Root in Cuba, sent to the house of representatives, March 6, a statement of the expenditures of the War Department for military operations in the Philippines (outstanding liabilities included) from May 1, 1898, to November 1, 1899.

The total expenditure was $48,928,060, *viz.*: on account of the Quartermaster's Department, $25,715,901; Subsistence Department, $8,950,000; Medical Department, $1,206,137; Pay Department, $10,833,134; Ordnance Department, $1,860,239. In the accounts of the Quartermaster's Department, transportation figures at $17,136,864.

The Problem of Expansion. — The Eastern conference of the Anti-Imperialist League was held in Philadelphia, Pa., February 22 and 23.

Addresses were made in the morning session by sundry leaders in the movement; and an interesting pamphlet by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, of Missouri, was read. The speakers at the evening session were Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Carl Schurz, of New York. Mr. Schurz pronounced an eloquent eulogy on George Washington, "a man preëminent among the founders of nations, whose virtue, fortitude, and wisdom are honored by all mankind without a dissenting voice." Turning to the problem which confronts the American people to-day — the question of the island possessions — Mr. Schurz said:

"The people will find, if they have not found it already, that a great wrong has been done in their name, which, unless it be undone, so far as it can be, will cover them with eternal disgrace. I challenge any one of the President's defenders to point out in the whole history of the world a single act of perfidy committed by a republican government more infamous than that which has been committed by this administration against our confiding Filipino allies. Show me a single one! You will search for it in vain in all the annals of mankind."

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At Boston, Mass., February 23, was held an Anti-Imperialist mass-meeting in Faneuil Hall. George S. Boutwell, ex-governor of Massachusetts and president of the Anti-Imperialist League, presided.

In his address, Mr. Boutwell reminded his hearers that they were assembled in a hall where the voice of sympathy for the oppressed had ever been heard, and where oppression had ever been denounced. They had come together to speak for themselves, their own liberties, their rights, and their country, betrayed by those in power. . . . President McKinley, in the "war of conquest" that he is carrying on, is "disregarding the essential principle of our government." . . . "Are we to follow the lead of England? Are we to set up a colonial empire and invite the fate of all the colonial empires from Macedonia to Spain?"

HON. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK OF WISCONSIN, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, also delivered an address. Of the war in the Philippines, Mr. Cockran said:

"When the President undertakes to govern without the sanction of the constitution, of course he governs without a shadow of moral right. His authority would depend purely on force, and an authority resting on force must be maintained by force. The ultimate source of his authority will be the army, but his control of the army depends upon the constitution. If the constitution does not apply to those islands, then he has no right to issue an order to the officer commanding the forces there. If the constitution gets into the islands at all, it must get there entire. If its powers be invoked, its limitations must be obeyed."

President McKinley was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York City, March 3, and made an address in which, after congratulating the country on the prosperity visible in all its industries and on the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and all other countries of the world, he defended his administration against the imputation of its cherishing a policy of imperialism.

There can be no imperialism, he said. They who fear it are against it; those who have faith in the republic are opposed to imperialism.

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They who allege the existence of a policy of imperialism are simply men who have no confidence in the virtue, or capacity, or high purpose, or good faith of the American people; whereas the supporters of the administration believe that after more than a century of free government we are eminently well-fitted for the task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions and larger liberty those distant peoples who have become our wards. To lose faith in our power to perform the task before us, is to lose faith in the strength of our popular institutions. Our burden is our opportunity; the opportunity is greater than the burden. "May God give us strength to bear the one, and wisdom so to embrace the other, as to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Democratic National Convention. — At a meeting of the Democratic National Committee held at Washington February 22, July 4 was named as the time, and Kansas City, Mo., as the place, of holding the national convention of the party for nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. At the committee's meeting, every mention of the name of William Jennings Bryan, the nominee of 1896, was greeted with vociferations. As there was some doubt as to the attitude of ex-Senator Gorman, of Maryland, toward the present policies of the party and the candidacy of Colonel Bryan, the speech he made was listened to with interest; and when Mr. Gorman protested his unwavering fealty to the Democracy, his speech was enthusiastically applauded. He said:

"I am a Democrat. I propose to stand by the principles and traditions of my party. I have always been a Democrat, and I do not intend to desert my party at this late day. I was a Democrat in 1896; I am a Democrat in 1900; and while I do not agree with all of the policies of the party, I am not willing to sacrifice party fealty to personal wishes. I voted for the ticket in 1896, when my personal interests lay in another direction."

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CHIEF interest in the present session of Congress has centred in colonial, especially Puerto Rican, matters and the final enactment of the gold standard of currency. For details in these connections, see "American Colonial Problem," p. 168; also below under "Currency Reform."

Anti-Trust Constitutional Amendment. — Such an amendment was offered in the house in the form of a joint resolution by Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.), March 15.

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that Congress shall have power to regulate and repress combinations; to create and dissolve corporations; and or execution of those powers. Also, it provides that cise similar powers in any manner not in conflict with

gamy. — The house committee on Election of ., reported, February 17, a draft of a joint res- n amendment to the constitution to prohibit

CHARLES H. DUELL OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

posed to dis- ists from be- ives in Con- ors; also to polygamy or s association, the power of egalize such The judicial United States tend to the the crime of

of Patents.

as been in- both houses for the in- a court of final deter- ll legal con- sing under tents, copy- rade-marks. versies are the circuit peal; but these have rendered, upon substan- al questions of right and law, decisions which conflicting.

le, the circuit court of appeals for the 9th Circuit decided Syrup of Figs" to be a proper trade-mark; but in two these courts of appeal give a contrary judgment. Hence sdiction of one circuit court of appeals the use of that t the will of the proprietor of the trade-mark can be nction; in other similar jurisdictions anyone may use it Similarly conflicting judgments have been rendered in -right; thus the patent of a certain windmill is held to be these courts, but invalid by another.

ovides that the decisions of this court of patents shall be ion by the supreme court of the United States.

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Senate Seats Contested. — *Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania.* — The claim of Mr. Quay to a seat as senator for Pennsylvania by the governor's appointment (p. 72), was before the senate, February 23.

By a vote of 34 to 28, the adverse resolution of the committee on Privileges and Elections was taken from the calendar and considered for a portion of the morning hour. It came up for consideration again and again on successive days. One of the most important debates on the subject took place February 27, when Senator Turley (Dem., Tenn.) challenged the senators who favored the admission of Mr. Quay to cite one single precedent justifying their action. To this Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) replied that precedents in election cases have no weight and no authority: such cases are always judged and decided by political expediency: so it had been in the Corbett case, in the Mantle, Allen, and Beckwith cases.

Mr. Clark of Montana. — Testimony in the case of Senator Clark (Dem., Mont.), accused of bribing members of the Montana legislature to vote for him as candidate for the United States senate, and of attempt to bribe justices of the Montana supreme court in the interest of his agent Wellcome, to prevent the disbarment of Wellcome, was heard by the senate committee on Elections, February 16 and following days till February 26, when the taking of testimony was ended.

Mr. Clark admitted that he had at different times expended for political purposes in the interest of his candidature sums of $35,000, $20,000, $40,000, $20,500; but that money was not spent in purchasing the votes of legislators; it was all legitimate expenditure, and necessary in order to thwart the machinations of his enemies in the Democratic party and their leader, Marcus Daly. It came out in the process of cross-examination that Mr. Clark had furthermore paid to three of his political supporters $5,000 each. These sums, however, he did not regard as properly to be reckoned political expenditure; they were simply gifts expressing his gratitude to those friends. Throughout he had been scrupulously careful not to do anything illegal.

The alleged go-between in the matter of offering bribes to justices, Dr. Tracey, on being examined, admitted that he had offered Justice Hunt $50,000 to decide in favor of Wellcome; but the doctor was not serious in making that offer; he merely wished "to test Justice Hunt's ability to withstand the corrupting influence of money." And he made a like explanation of a bribe offered to the attorney-general of the state, Mr. Nolan. John B. Wellcome, examined, testified that he had expended for Mr. Clark, $20,000 to $25,000; but not one dollar had he paid to any member of the legislature to influence his vote. Marcus Daly, Senator Clark's rival, having been charged by Clark's supporters with corrupting the legislature and the courts to compass the political ruin of the senator and his friends, admitted that he had contributed $20,000 to $25,000 to the prosecution of the case against Clark, and to the expense of the Wellcome disbarment case.

Offenses Against Treaty Rights. — These offenses committed in various states of this Union, of which the Tallulah

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gs were a specimen (Vol. 9, pp. 614, 652; Vol. ave been considered by the senate committee on tions, according to suggestions made by Presi- son and McKinley. A bill authorizing the s courts to have cognizance of offenses against hts of aliens, has been favorably reported to the

stal Bill. — The Loud bill, relating to second- tter, similar to the bill which failed in the 54th ol. 7, p. 121), was approved by the house com- stoffices and Postroads, on February 16.

to make a uniform rate of one cent a pound for second- r for all distances, the provision having been stricken out h made a rate of two cents a pound in case of very great mailable matter belonging to the second class comprises and periodicals issued at stated intervals, and as fre- times a year, but books and reprints issued periodically m the class; hitherto they have been on an equality with agazines, and other periodicals. This bill, if passed, ll publishers to put a stamp on exchanges, copies to ad- advertising agencies, all copies issued and paid for by ittees or advertisers, all copies desired to be circulated e of securing new subscribers, all copies or special or f any kind or for any purpose.

CURRENCY REFORM.

ndard Enacted. — When the conference report ncy bill (p. 74) was before the senate, March 3, Ind., Col.) maintained that the bill gave too to the secretary of the treasury.

t think it desirable that the public debt should be ex- thout extending it, the gold standard could not be main- with so much money in the treasury, do we not with that rent expenses instead of issuing bonds? He predicted proposed law, the banks will control the volume of cur- ld not impute unworthy motives to the secretary of the ing to the aid of the banks; but, then, why should the tain a bank any more than any other institution? Mr. d his speech on March 5. This currency legislation will the country, he said; the rich would grow richer; great be amassed; but the poor would be made poorer.

anks (Rep., Ind.) replied, saying that the en- his bill will put at rest the monetary question come.

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The interests of labor and capital are identical; if capital is benefited, labor is benefited in an equal ratio. The maintenance of the gold standard, with silver circulating as currency on a parity with gold, is the only bimetallism that is possible with so vast a difference between the values of the two metals.

The report was adopted March 6, by a vote of 44 to 26. The only Republican voting nay was Senator Chandler (N. H.); Messrs. Caffery (Dem., La.) and Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) voted for the report.

On March 13, by a vote of 166 to 120 — the majority being six in excess of what it was when the bill originally passed the house (Vol. 9, p. 855),— the house of representatives agreed to the conference report as already adopted by the senate. Of the eleven Democrats who originally voted for the bill, all but two — Ruppert and Wilson, both of New York — voted to accept the conference report. The bill became a law, March 14, by the signature of the President.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Bank Exchanges. — The average daily bank exchanges for February, outside of New York City, were 3.8 per cent smaller than last year, and, including New York, were $267,184,000 daily, as against $298,124,000 last year. The total money in circulation, February 1, was $2,003,149,355, the highest figure on record.

Stocks. — The week ending February 17, showed increased evidence of active public interest in the dealings at the New York Stock Exchange. Trouble in Third Avenue Railroad affairs was forecasted by the reduction of its dividend from 5 per cent to 4 per cent; the two weeks ending March 3 saw further severe depression, and finally the appointment of a receiver for the company. During the week ending March 10, speculation was on a very small scale, and there was considerable liquidation in industrials; first Sugar, then People's Gas, followed by Standard Rope and Twine Company's issues, International Paper, and American Linseed Oil. The average of ten industrials February 13, was 67.41, and March 9, 61.00, these representing the highest and lowest for that period. The average of sixty railway stocks February 13, was 72.22; February 21, 72.28; and March 9, 71.73. February 27 was the most active day, 621,000 shares changing hands, while but 180,000 shares were sold February 17.

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– During the two weeks ending March 10, sales
tion contracts exceeded the entire crop. The
s reached March 5, middling uplands selling at
with actual sales of 3,284 bales spot cotton
New York on that day. Reports from the South
acreage this year exceeding all records. On
,601,395 bales had come into sight, against
st year and
1898; tak-
rthern spin-
rch 2, were
ales, against
st year; and
American
d a total of
bales, as
0,126 at the
st year. In
ls, prices
tending up-
own sheet-
lrills, with
s firm and
active.

HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS OF INDIANA, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

d Woolens. t became the market erican Wool- y and other hers had on of wool for their orders taken for heavy-weight one of the Eastern wool markets changed, and been unusually small and prices have declined, e medium Territory ranging from two cents to per scoured pound below January quotations. ol sales the first week in March opened with a ine averaging 7 1-2 to 10 per cent.

olen goods market has been firm, the greatest pearing in all-wool flannels and blankets, ad- n per cent being noted in the former.

Interests. — The average of prices of hides was 8 per cent lower than on January 1, and ccumulating. A fair volume of trade in leather though unequally distributed and with a ten-

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dency toward lower figures. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, for February, amounted to 385,214 cases, against 287,876 last year. There is very little new business, jobbers expecting and waiting for boot and shoe prices to follow the drop in hides.

Wheat and Corn. — Total Western receipts of wheat for the crop year up to March 10 were 170,075,895 bushels, against 216,144,474 last year; and exports of wheat and flour from all ports since July 1 have been 126,989,175 bushels, against 169,250,874 last year. Cash wheat, quoted at 75.62 cents February 12, rose to 77.50 cents February 15, fell to 73 cents March 1, and closed March 9 at 76 cents. State reports of the coming crop prospects are generally encouraging, though reported unsatisfactory in Ohio. The farm reserves, March 1, were estimated as only 164,000,000 bushels, as against 204,000,000 a year ago. Corn has fluctuated in price much less than wheat, No. 2 mixed selling at from 41 cents to 42.50 cents. Exports of corn in eight months were 147,353,772 bushels, about 33,000,000 bushels more than last year, and nearly 27,000,000 more than in 1898.

Exports. — Foreign trade generally is encouraging, exports for February being over 25 per cent greater than a year ago; and of the imports, which increased 15.7 per cent, about 35 per cent were raw materials for the use of manufacturers.

Railroads. — February earnings of roads in the United States reporting, were 18.6 per cent greater than last year; all classes of roads report gains, Central Southern, Pacific, Granger, and Trunk lines showing the least, and Southern the greatest. Gross earnings of roads reporting, embracing about one-half the total mileage, were $42,134,948, against $35,512,118 in February, 1899.

Iron and Steel. — A combination of twenty-five out of twenty-nine steel sheet mills, with capital stock fixed at $52,000,000, was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., February 14. These twenty-five concerns control 160 mills, while the four which did not join are said to control fifty-five mills. The combination has resulted in higher prices, sheets commanding 3 cents at Pittsburg early in March. Of finished products, plates alone show a decided falling off, from 2.40 cents, February 14, to 2 cents, March 10, at Pittsburg. Other prices are practically unchanged. In structural work there are orders ahead for two or three months, with large inquiries

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d much bridge work in sight. Building in Chi-
een practically stopped by the strikes in the build-
50,000 men being reported idle in the Chicago
week ending March 10. On March 7, the wages
nployees of the National Tube Company at Mc-
Pa., were advanced 10 per cent, being the second
thin six months; and the same week a voluntary
12 1-2 per cent in wages of 20,000 coke workers
by the Frick company. Furnace coke is now
$3.25 to $3.50, and the Frick company are en-
to have their contract to deliver coke to the
ompany at $1.35 per ton set aside as unlawful.
ig iron dropped from 24.90, quoted February 14,
ebruary 28; and during the first week in March
le Bessemer was shipped into Pittsburg by Eastern
elling there at 24.50, against 24.90 for products of
tion. The output of furnaces in blast March 1
3 tons, against 298,014 weekly February 1, while
ks increased 35,515 tons during the month.

s. — Commercial failures in February were 881
with liabilities amounting to $9,931,048; of this
,247,098 represented the liabilities of 19 concerns.
tton, and hat manufactures there were no failures
y. In addition to these 881 failures there were
failures for $620,121; and two concerns reckon-
pital in millions, the United States Flour Milling
nd the Third Avenue (N. Y.) Railroad Company,
the hands of receivers during the month. Con-
to business conditions, however, must be drawn
62 failures under $100,000; and the statistics for
liabilities averaging but $6,600, an amount lower
y other year except 1898, and indicating more
lections than usual and sound business conditions.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Reorganization. — Secretary Root sent to the
f the committee on military affairs of the senate
February 19, the draft of a bill for reorganization
y.

es for the amalgamation of line and staff, and contemplates
doing away with the latter. Instead of a permanent staff
for a staff composed of officers detailed from the line, for

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four years; these are then to rejoin their several corps in the line, and may not serve on the staff again till after the lapse of a year. All officers now on the staff are required to serve in the line one year in five. Though there will still be a general staff, it will consist of line officers selected for ability after competition before examining boards of officers. Chiefs of staff bureaus, instead of having a life tenure, serve only for four years, and may be retired at the will of the President. An Artillery Corps is to be created, recruited by gradual transfers from the infantry and cavalry. One out of every three promotions in the regimental grades will be made by selection for merit. The office of post chaplain is to be abolished, but each regiment will have its own chaplain. Any staff corps may be abolished by the President.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE C. REMEY, SUCCESSOR TO REAR-ADMIRAL WATSON IN COMMAND OF ASIATIC STATION.

A Veterinary Corps. — An amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, offered in the senate by Mr. Kenney (Dem., Del.), March 2, provides for the formation of an army veterinary corps.

It proposes to institute the office of chief veterinarian with rank of colonel; assistant chief, with rank of major; four veterinarians, with rank of captain; ten assistants, with rank of first lieutenant; and twenty assistants, with rank of second lieutenant.

The Navy. — *Changes in Personnel.* — On account of delicate health, Rear-Admiral John C. Watson, commanding the Asiatic station, was authorized by the secretary of the navy, March 6, to transfer his flag to the *Baltimore*, and in that vessel to return home by way of the Suez canal and the Mediterranean, making stops *ad libitum* on the way. Admiral Watson is succeeded in command of the Asiatic station by Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, who, at the time of the order, was commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. Until the arrival of Admiral Remey at Manila, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, of the *Oregon*, would be in command of the station.

Miscellaneous. — The new battleship *Kearsarge* (Vol. 9, p. 640) was put in commission February 20.

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lo-boat *Somers*, built at Elbing, Germany, and the United States just before the declaration Spain, was adjudged by the Board of Inspec- ey, February 28, to be "unsatisfactory in " The Board recommends her use for harbor ys "she is not worth any great expenditure of

lent, February 15, approved the act of Con- the preservation of the old frigate *Constitution* y yard at Boston, Mass.

Navy Contract Frauds. — The Washington of the New York *Tribune*, March 4, gives of these frauds which, were they alleged by d toward the public service, would be dis- lly incredible. The frauds are possible only tem of "open purchase," when there is not titive bids.

le, an emergency arises, and in a navy yard need of twelve ordinary machinery bolts of mated at not more than five cents each. The makes the requisition and sets the nominal olts at 60 cents, a liberal estimate; for such the correspondent, could be purchased in rdware store at $3.00 a hundred. "A clerk changed the value to $60.00, and curiously ain Western electric company delivered the eived $60.00 for them." The clerk, when discovered, was promptly dismissed; but "the one, and the law prevented any attempt to rn," which is, in truth, "all curious enough." stated, a ship entered a navy yard after a long Gulf of Mexico, and repairs were urgently me to be lost; several thousand dollars' worth ir supplies were wanted instantly; no time to hese particular supplies had to be of a pattern a certain New York firm. But the order went ; the Ohio firm ordered the goods from the , getting 40 per cent discount from list price; oods; and in the bill, added 15 per cent to the 's list price. Other similar cases are also

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LABOR INTERESTS.

The Unemployed of Chicago. — A moderate estima put the number of men without employment in Chicag Ill., February 17, at 30,000, of whom 7,000 were me locked out February 10 by the building-trade contractor

This lockout stopped work on every large building then in proce of construction, except a few where the contractors paid double rat for the labor. Not more than 350 of the tradesmen believed to be ind pendent of the Union stood by the contractors.

The strike of the piano makers, which had lasted for several month continued without material change, only one firm of employers havi acceded to the demands of the workers. Employers were contemplati removal of their works to Aurora, Ill., Rockford, Ill., Springfield, O., elsewhere.

On March 2, the aspect of industrial affairs at Chicago was ve serious; it was then expected that the strikes in the building trades a among the machinists would spread over the whole country, involvi nearly 1,500,000 men, and that the railroads would be drawn into t maelstrom. The unionists were determined to call out the machinis employed by railroad companies carrying freight for non-union fa tories, machine shops, and building contractors. Every machine sh in Chicago was actually on strike.

The Building Contractors' Council of Chicago, March 7, gave o a statement declaring that they would under no circumstances submit arbitration the matters at issue between them and their workme March 9 the contractors' efforts to put non-union men at work we attended by several fights. Serious trouble was expected. It was es mated, March 11, that fully $100,000,000 worth of buildings in course construction or contracted for were tied up by reason of the conflic and the number of persons out of work who usually are at work at th time of year, was estimated at 75,000.

Granite Cutters' Strike. — On March 1, about 6,0 granite cutters, with blacksmiths and tool sharpeners, e ployed in the granite quarries of New England, struck for new schedule of wages — $3.00 for an eight-hour day. Barre, Vt., the 2,000 men employed agreed, the day befo the strike, to a compromise of an eight-hour working day a pay of 35 cents an hour.

SPORT.

Golf. — The greatest interest in the golfing world duri the past month has centred in Vardon, the English cha pion. Most of his playing has been on Florida links, a he has fully lived up to his great reputation, although has been defeated once or twice. On February 19, playi in a foursome with Nichols against Smith and Low, Vard lost by 2 down with 1 to go. The next day, Nichols, t Philadelphia professional, defeated Vardon in a 36-h

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up and 4 to play. But February 22 Vardon won
ıdlay, 1 up, none to go; and on the 24th defeated
up, 3 to play. Two days later Vardon and Low
Smith and Findlay by 7 up and 6 to play.

ey. — The following important hockey games have
yed during the past month. They all occurred at
Nicholas rink, New York. The winner's name is
rst.

ary 15, St. Nicholas — Naval Reserves . .	5—1
ary 17, N. Y. A. C. — Pittsburg	2—0
ary 23, Columbia — Brown	4—1
ary 26, Yale — Harvard	5—4

ng. — On February 16, the League of American
en, at its meeting in Philadelphia, voted to abandon
f racing. As a sequence of this action, the National
Association was admitted to membership in the
onal Cycling Association, at its annual winter meet-
aris the latter part of February.

uet. — The championship in racquet was won at
February 12, by Stockton and Fearing, who defeated
and Potter, 4 games to 2.

rds. — The amateur billiard championship of the
States was won at New York, February 16, by Wilson
who defeated McCreery in the final game by a score
o 334. Foss established a new world's record of
r the grand average.

RIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ucky. — *The Gubernatorial Contest.* — On February
Democratic members of the two houses of the
re met in joint session, and by a vote of 74 to 2
the former proceedings by which William Goebel
ared governor, and J. C. W. Beckham lieutenant-
, and under which Mr. Beckham claims to be
since the death of Goebel (pp. 82–86). The
an members remained away from the joint session.

ttorneys for the Republicans and the Democrats came to an
, February 21, to submit to the courts for decision the question
the governorship. The question was to come up for adjudica-
n the state circuit court, from which it may be carried to the
of appeals. If, after judgment by the court of appeals, either
es a writ of error to the United States supreme court, it was
t such writt should be immediately applied for and diligently
It was further agreed that the parties should submit to and

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abide by all the orders and judgments of the courts, reserving, however, the legal right to stay proceedings, orders, or judgments in any manner provided by law.

On March 4, information was given out at Lexington that Governor Taylor was shipping the whole war material of the state to the erstwhile temporary capital of the state, London, in Laurel county; this, lest the cannons, gatlings, rifles, tents, uniforms, etc., of the state national guard should be seized by Governor Beckham and used in suppressing the Taylor government. On March 10, Caleb Powers, the secretary of state of Kentucky, and Captain Davis, of the state national guard, for the arrest of whom for complicity in the murder of Mr. Goebel warrants were out, were arrested at Lexington, while trying to escape on board a railroad train in the disguise of soldiers. They were confined first in the Lexington jail, and afterward in the prison at Louisville. The allegiance of the national guard seemed divided equally between Governor Taylor and Governor Beckham. Lieutenant Sparks, commanding a company at London, refused to obey Governor Taylor's order to bring his men to Frankfort. Again, Major Robert Kennedy, of Lexington, tendered to Governor Beckham the services of a battalion of the 2d Regiment.

HON. WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,
REPUBLICAN CONTESTANT FOR GOVERNORSHIP OF KENTUCKY.

Judge Emmett Field, of the circuit court, March 10, decided the controversy over the governorship in favor of Beckham. The Republicans were to take the case to the court of appeals, and, in the event of Judge Field's decision being confirmed, then to the United States supreme court.

New York. — *Third Avenue Street Railway.* — The grand jury was instructed by Recorder Goff, March 6, to investigate the affairs of the Third Avenue Street Railway Company, charged with criminal mismanagement, whereby the stockholders are losers to the amount of many millions of dollars.

The Palisades. — A bill appropriating $10,000 for preservation of the scenery of the Palisades, menaced with destruction by the operations of quarrymen, passed in the assembly at Albany, March 7, without debate.

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emple of Fame. — For the erection of a "Temple of on University Heights, in New York City, an un- donor gave to New York University, as announced h 6, the sum of $100,000. The "Temple of Fame" roofed colonnade, on the panels of which are to be the names of famous Americans. Miss Helen M. aughter of the late Jay Gould, is generally believed he donor. She refer the seclu- anonymity, but scape altogether lty of liberality.

ade against Vice. swer to the loud f the press and ic against gam- uses and disor- aces of resort, rict-attorney in rk City, March ed circulars to s warning them responsibility e law for misuse ises. The po- invaded a num- disreputable rrested employ- employees, and the places to be

HON. J. C. W. BECKHAM,
DEMOCRATIC CONTESTANT FOR GOVERNORSHIP OF KENTUCKY.

h Carolina. — *The Dispensary Law.* — Under the nended Dispensary law, the board of directors con- three members, with a commissioner who receives a ual to that of the governor. Both the commissioner directors are chosen by the legislature.

es having been made that, in the past, frauds were practiced in ct of the dispensaries (Vol. 9, p. 907), the new law requires for supply of liquors to the state must be invited by public nent, and that bidders shall specify the quality, price, and analysis of the liquors they propose to supply, sending a each kind. If the liquor supplied does not answer to the e seller forfeits an amount not exceeding the entire value of purchased from him.

ner important change in the law has to do with the division of of the dispensary business. Formerly, the state charged the

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county dispensaries from 30 to 50 per cent profit on supplies, and fixed the prices for the sale of the liquors; the profits to the counties were very small, those to the state very large. Under the new law the state charges the county dispensaries only 10 per cent over the original cost; the profits above that go into the county and town treasuries.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A Self-Imprisoned Convict. — Judge George Hayford, of Salem, Ore., lately served a term of imprisonment under a sentence, pronounced by himself, for contempt of court.

He became a convict in the Oregon state prison; and his purpose in taking that step was to study the penal system of the state and the cruelties to which prisoners are said to be subjected. He entered the prison as an ordinary convict, and the jailors were not apprised of his quality; hence he was obliged to undergo the same treatment as other prisoners. He expects to recommend to the legislature many needed reforms in prison management.

Automobile Lumber Sleds. — One of the large lumber companies operating in the great Minnesota forests has for two winters been experimenting with a self-motor sled for transporting logs to the mills. Success has been achieved with a "locomotive on runners," in which the power is applied to two drums, one at each end of the sled. The drums are armed with teeth about two inches long; as the drums revolve, the teeth give them a hold upon the ice and packed snow on the roads. Down to the beginning of March, one such self-motor sled this season hauled 5,000,000 feet of logs an average distance of 5 miles: its average load was from 40,000 to 60,000 feet, or from 20 to 30 tons.

The Remains of John Paul Jones. — The proposition to exhume the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones (Vol. 9, p. 941), which are known to repose in a cemetery in Paris, must probably be abandoned.

On February 16 there was received at the Navy Department in Washington, a communication from Lieutenant William S. Sims, naval *attaché* of the United States embassy to France, in which it is stated that, though the remains certainly lie in a certain area of the cemetery, it might be impossible to identify them with certainty. Instead, therefore, of transferring to the United States remains which at best would be only conjecturally the remains of John Paul Jones, it is proposed to acquire title to the small area in which they certainly lie, and to enclose it and erect a monument to the naval hero. Congress will be asked to vote funds for the purpose.

The Bankruptcy Law. — An important case, in which the constitutionality of the United States Bankruptcy act (Vol. 8, p. 368) is involved, came up in the United States

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: at Chattanooga, Tenn., February 17, being the Hanover National Bank of New York, against s, of Chattanooga.

ad been adjudged bankrupt by the state bankruptcy court; ays that the judgment be annulled, and attacks the federal t. The bill holds that act to be in violation of the United ution, because it is not a uniform law and does not apply alike; the law denies voluntary bankruptcy to corpora- permits all other citizens to go into voluntary bankruptcy. aimed that the clause of the act which allows a compro- litors by a bankrupt against the will of one creditor, takes utional right of the objecting creditor, by forcing him to in a manner objectionable and unsatisfactory to him.

CANADA.

minion and the Empire. — Some of the politi- of the war in South Africa may be seen even struggle is still in progress. Among them the tant is the restored and augmented prestige of empire as a military world-power. The resources displayed in transporting, 7,000 miles over sea, ny divisions within a few months, the bravery ination of the imperial and colonial troops in discouraging difficulties and repeated reverses, ment of a great body of veterans schooled in the war under the most modern conditions — these which have dispelled the rumors of Britain's n to second rank, and which make for her uence as a power to be reckoned with in the of the important diplomatic issues now involving in various quarters of the globe. But a far icant result even than these, is the revelation to hat the British empire is a unit. Strong as had s of loyal affection which bound the colonies to land, and through her to one another, these ties been further cemented by the blood which has eldt and kopje, and have been idealized and into unbreakable bonds by the sympathy and of a common sacrifice. Compared with this mere annexation of the Orange Free State and aal to the indisputable sovereign domain of uld that be the outcome of the war — import- that may be for the peace of the world and the f South Africa, — sinks into minor significance.

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The third and last detachment of the second Transvaal contingent (p. 94), consisting of over 600 men and nearly as many horses, sailed from Halifax, N. S., February 21.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, Conservative M. P. for North Victoria, Ont., whose differences with Major-General Hutton, commander of the Canadian militia, caused his failure of appointment to the staff of the first contingent but who subsequently went to South Africa on his own responsibility has been appointed to a staff position there.

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, (FORMERLY SIR DONALD A. SMITH), CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON, WHO EQUIPPED THE "STRATHCONA HORSE" FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the commons February 19, the reasons for Major-General Hutton's withdrawal from Canada were set forth by Sir W. Laurier, in reply to a query from Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, M. P. (Cons.) for Victoria, B. C. The premier is reported as saying:

"The causes of differences between the government and General Hutton were not over any broad questions of general policy. The causes of differences were that General Hutton was insubordinate and indiscreet and deliberately ignored the authority of the minister in the administration of the department."

The French-Canadian Attitude. — With a few isolated exceptions, the members of the French race in Canada jealous though they are of their racial identity and inherited religious and institutional rights, are as truly loyal British subjects as their English-speaking compatriots. The evidences of this are many, as already cited in CURRENT HISTORY (pp. 92–94). Witness further the patriotic words of Speaker Evanturel (himself a Frenchman) in the Ontario assembly, and the eloquent utterances of Sir W. Laurier, the premier, while speaking in the commons March 13, to a resolution introduced by M. Bourassa, c

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he member who had resigned his seat as a protest he action of the government in raising the first t without prior parliamentary sanction. M. Bousolution was this:

this house insists on the principle of the sovereignty and the ce of parliament on the basis of British institutions, and the f the civil and political liberties of British citizens, and refuses ly to consider the action of the government with relation to African war as a precedent which should commit this country n in the future.

this house further declares that it opposes any change in the d military relations which exist at present between Canada Britain, unless such change is initiated by the sovereign will nt and sanctioned by the people of Canada."

e course of his remarks the premier said:

n our young volunteers sailed from our shores to join the ay in South Africa, great were our expectations that they ay on those distant battlefields that same courage that had yed by our fathers in the last century. In many breasts there ve sense of uneasiness at the thought that the first facing of y raw recruits is always a severe trial.

when the telegraph brought us the news that such was the ession made by our volunteers that the commander-in-chief them in the post of honor, in the first rank, to share the h that famous corps, the Gordon Highlanders; when we read istified fully the confidence placed in them, that their conduct and had won for them the encomiums of the commander-in-the unstinted admiration of their comrades who had faced hundred battlefields in all parts of the world, was there a man om did not swell with pride, that noblest of all pride, that ure patriotism, the pride of the consciousness of our rising he pride of the consciousness that that day it had been the world that a new power had been born in the West.

is that all. The work of union and harmony between the of this country is not yet complete. We know by the unfortrrences that took place only last week [the student riots in see below], that there is much to do in that way. But there of union so strong as that created by common dangers shared . To-day there are men in South Africa representing the two f the Canadian family, fighting side by side for the honor and f Canada. Already some of them have fallen, giving to their e last full measure of devotion. Their remains have been laid e grave, and there they will remain till the end of time in that al embrace. Can we not hope that in that grave shall be last vestige of our former antagonism? If such shall be the e can indulge that hope, if we can believe that in that grave ried these former contentions, the sending of the contingent he greatest service ever rendered to Canada since Confeder-

ourassa's amendment was defeated by a vote of .

inority were all French Canadians, 6 Liberals (Bourassa, of lonet, of Laprairie and Napierville; Angers, of Charlevoix;

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Éthier, of Two Mountains; Marcil, of Bagot; and Legris, of Maskinongé); and 4 Conservatives (Chauvin, of Terrebonne; Marcotte, of Champlain; Morin, of Dorchester; and Dugas, of Montcalm).

The race problem in Canada presents no such difficulties as those which persist to this day as the inheritance of slavery in the American South. French and English in Canada have learned the wisdom of mutual forbearance, and the necessity of reaching results in the spirit of generous compromise; and the whole history of the Dominion is a forceful object-lesson on the golden rule of moderation.

W. PETERSON, M. A., LL.D.,
PRINCIPAL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL, QUE.

Student Riots in Montreal.—A regrettable collision between students of McGill and Laval Universities in Montreal, March 1, has furnished some capital to those who revel in racial and religious bigotry, but has served to show the deeply-seated desire for harmony, which marks the sober thought of the people at large.

The incident followed promptly the news of the relief of Ladysmith on February 28 (p. 140). Some McGill students invaded Laval University, and insisted on running up the British flag in honor of the event. Laval students tore the colors down. In the evening a crowd of several thousand McGill students and sympathizers mobbed the Laval building; and a riot ensued, which was with difficulty quelled by the police. Several students were injured, but no arrests were made; and the next morning the McGill students wrote to the Laval authorities, assuring them that the object of their first visit to the Laval building had been misunderstood, and expressing regret for the trouble that had ensued. On the evening of March 2, the Laval students made a demonstration, in the course of which they tore down a Union Jack floating from the office of the *Star*. On this occasion, however, serious trouble was averted by the McGill authorities, who had forbidden their students to leave the college grounds. A subdued excitement continued for a day or two; but there were no further disturbances.

The Dominion Parliament.—This month's record of parliamentary proceedings, outside of the debate on the

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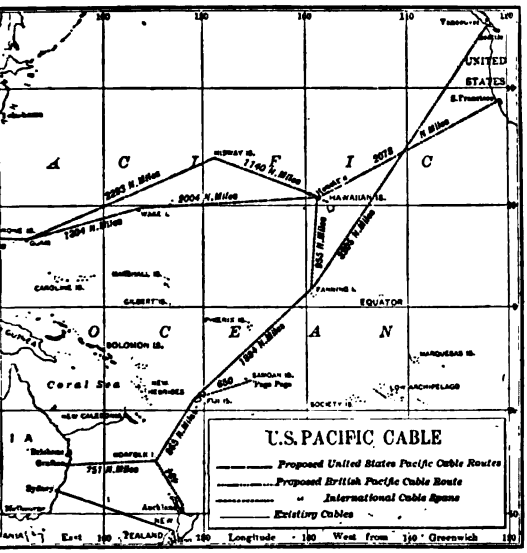
e Transvaal contingents, has little of general

stribution Bill. — On March 2, Mr. Mulock, neral, moved the second reading of the "bill presentation in the house of commons," which uced February 9 (p. 97).

, the bill was put through the committee stage, with an king out the clause which would have made the city and hn, N. B., each a separate electoral division. The Con- npromisingly continued their opposition to the bill as



ependent," N. Y.

RESENT AND PROSPECTIVE PACIFIC CABLE ROUTES.

this juncture, when the new census would be taken in owed by the required decennial readjustment of constitu- pp. 429, 677). The government, on the other hand, as n the passage of the bill as a fulfillment of the Liberal e out the inequalities resulting from the Conservative ts of 1882 and 1892.

8, the bill passed its third reading, after rejection of an Sir Charles Tupper providing for the appointment of a to redistribute the constituencies after the next decen- The vote on the amendment was 45 yeas to 91 nays. The nendment would have been to postpone the redistribution ext election.

ic Cable. — The scheme for an all-British Pacific the joint auspices of the British government

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and the governments of Canada and Australia (Vol. p. 435), is now threatened with failure.

It appears that in return for the construction of a cable betwe Africa and Australia, and a promised reduction in rates, the Easte Extension Cable Company has now good prospects of securing conc sions in Australia the effect of which will be to remove the control the telegraph business out of the hands of the Australian governmen The concessions include the right to have receiving offices, and t privilege of doing business the government telegraph lin over which all cable business and from Australia goes. T imperial and Canadian gove ments are striving to prev the granting of these conc sions, which would be a seric blow to the cable schem would check trade betwe Canada, Australia, and t Orient; and would tend to d courage future efforts to eff joint action of the imperial a colonial governments regardi matters of commercial and t tional importance.

JAMES LOUDON, M. A., LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Ontario.—*The A sembly.*—The third s sion of the ninth Ontar assembly—the first und the premiership of Hc G. W. Ross (Vol. 9, p. 91 —was opened February 14. The vote of March 6 on t motion for adoption of the address in reply to the spee from the throne—43 to 36—showed Mr. Ross to have working majority of seven in the assembly.

The premier brought down his first budget March showing a revenue of $4,096,494.96 for 1899, agai $3,647,353 for 1898. Expenditures in 1899 were $3,71 420.82, as compared with $3,803,081.38 in 1898. The p vincial accounts show, on December 31 last, assets $7,368,917.29; liabilities, $5,117,985.16.

Royal Commission on Finances.—The report of the ro commission, composed of B. E. Walker, manager of t Bank of Commerce, A. Kirkland, manager of the Bank Montreal, and John Hoskin, Q. C., appointed to investig the finances of Ontario, was submitted to the legislatu March 6.

It presents a classification of receipts and expenditures from C federation to the end of October, 1899. The yearly returns show

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from $1,156,857 receipts, and $611,410 expenditures, up
r millions, the highest records being $4,662,921 receipts
578,982 expenditures in 1889. The chief source of rev-
the Dominion subsidy. Out of a total revenue of
the thirty-two years and four months under investiga-
on contributed $47,624,136. During the earlier years the
ed more than half the revenue of the province; and,
portion must steadily diminish, it still contributes one-
ue. For the entire period considered, the Dominion
e provincial territorial wealth supplied four-fifths of the

te expenditure for the period under investigation was
d more than half of this was incurred in the care of the
cation of the young, and the administration of justice.
uestion of the provincial surplus has been settled. The
e Dominion for the province, and on which the province
ate of 5 per cent, have been classed as an asset. It is to
ll put to rest the claim that as these sums would never
e not assets of the province. The Dominion govern-
s willingness to liquidate the debts, but they are worth
par to the province, as they yield a high rate of interest
This asset of the province is regarded as worth, at the
000,000.
nd liabilities as shown by the report are as follows:

ONTARIO ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

		$597,526 38
Dominion in behalf of Ontario, upon a rate of 5 per cent per annum has been e to the province half-yearly		4,758,135 15
held by the Dominion on behalf of the tario and Quebec, upon which interest per cent per annum is payable, divisible provinces in ratio of the last decennial 71.10; upon basis of 1891 census, On-		1,479,656 10
		305,100 59
		$7,140,418 22

LIABILITIES.

current with the Dominion from Confed- ncluding common school fund and other lization of the bounty of the Crown un- s assumed by the Dominion, the capital portioned to the provinces under various erest upon said account current, and in- as between Ontario and Quebec not		$2,000,000 00
collections by Ontario from 1st January, the Dominion		5,267 88
asis of 3 1-2 per cent per annum of: —		
ts	$1,937,231 90	
tes	1,180,483 00	
		3,117,714 90
rown trusts in connection with certain		59,562 15
		$5,182,544 93
		$1,957,873 29

niversity. — A crisis has been reached in the University of Toronto, portending important

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changes in its organization, and possibly also in its relation to the state.

On February 16, the resignations of the chancellor, Hon. Edward Blake, and the vice-chancellor, Hon. William Mulock, were accepted by the senate of the University. Mr. Blake pleaded pressure of his parliamentary and professional duties in England as Nationalist M. P. for South Longford, Ireland (Vol. 2, pp. 237, 242), and as counsel in cases appealed to the imperial Privy Council; he felt that the interests of the University at this stage required an efficient working chancellor on the spot. Mr. Mulock similarly pleaded pressure of his political engagements as M. P. for North York and as postmaster-general.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, M. P. FOR SOUTH LONGFORD, IRELAND, LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The elements of the crisis are (1) the financial problem, there being now an annual deficit of about $14,000; (2) the question whether to remain under state control or to become independent; and (3) the strain on federation.

The status of Victoria University (Methodist) has remained unsettled ever since it entered federation in 1890; and there is some feeling among Toronto men that by the continuance to Victoria of degree-conferring powers, and of the right, as a separate body, to elect representatives to the senate of Toronto University, the distinct individuality of Victoria is maintained at the expense of the federal institution; and the differentiation of Victoria from what was thought to be an integrated provincial university is more emphatic than it ought to be.

Among the changes rumored as under contemplation, are: a separation of the presidencies of Toronto University and University College; a transfer of the University endowment to University College, and the creation of another state endowment for the University; steps to increase the efficiency of the departments of philosophy and applied science; closer union of the School of Practical Science with the University; reconstruction of the Law School; an equitable adjustment of the terms of federation with other institutions, etc.

On March 14, a new vice-chancellor was elected in the person of Justice Charles Moss, of the Court of Appeal for Ontario. For chancellor, Sir W. R. Meredith, chief justice of the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, has been nominated.

The Quebec Legislature.—On March 13, a resolution for the abolition of the Legislative Council, introduced by Premier Marchand, passed the assembly by a vote of 38 to

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he Opposition favored retention of the Council as a
on to the public against hasty and dangerous legisla-
the popular chamber, as a salutary check upon it,
a desirable protection for the rights of the English-
g minority.

ish Columbia. — A remarkable political crisis has
as a result of the defeat of the government of Hon.
emlin, February 23, by a vote of 19 to 18, on a motion
Hall, member for Victoria, for the previous question
Redistribution bill. Mr. Semlin hoped, by a coalition
me of the members of the Opposition, to carry on
ernment without appealing to the electors; but the
nt-governor, Hon. T. R. McInnes, refused to sanc-
s, and on February 27 dismissed the Semlin ministry.
eph Martin was called upon to form a cabinet. On
of Mr. Semlin, the house adopted a resolution of
on the lieutenant-governor. An almost unanimous
want of confidence in Mr. Martin was subsequently
and, on March 1, when the lieutenant-governor
own to prorogue the assembly, the members deliber-
se and left the house.

Martin's declaration of policy includes the following
:

ernment ownership of railways; construction of new railway
the coast to the Kootenay mining districts; exclusion of Mon-
bor; resistance to encroachment on provincial rights through
owance power; and an eight-hour labor day.

cellaneous. — On February 27, the court of review
bec unanimously confirmed the judgment of the
r court at Murray Bay, Que., in the case of Menier,
or of the island of Anticosti, *versus* Whiting (the
the Fox Bay settlers, Vol. 9, p. 925).

Masonic temple, the finest business block in Lon-
t., was destroyed by fire, February 23; loss, $250,-
surance, about $100,000.

February 26, the Théâtre Français, with some
g property, in Montreal, was burned; loss over
o.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

hange of Government. — On February 19, the differ-
hiefly personal, between members of the legislature
p. 925), culminated in the defeat of the Conservative
nent of Sir James Winter on a motion of want of

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confidence, the vote standing 15 to 9. The regular Opposition under Robert Bond was supported by the Independent Liberals, led by Edward Morris, and by a portion of the followers of A. B. Morine, ex-minister of marine and fisheries.

On March 5, the Winter ministry resigned; and on March 15, a new cabinet assumed office, as follows:

Premier and Colonial Secretary — Robert Bond.
Minister of Justice — William Harwood.
Minister of Finance — John Cowan.
Leader of the Upper House — George Knowling.
Ministers without Portfolios — Edward Morris and Lawrence Furlong.

Eli Dawe, minister of mines; Thomas Murphy, minister of fisheries; and William Woodford, minister of public works, hold departmental offices without cabinet seats.

The Modus Vivendi Extended. — After the defeat of the Winter ministry on February 19, all factions unanimously accepted the bill extending for another year the *modus vivendi* regarding the fisheries and French shore questions (p. 99), the object of this patriotic action being to leave the hands of the imperial government entirely free in the present South African crisis, especially as to its relations with France.

The sum of $20,000 was voted to the imperial war fund, to be expended under direction of the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

MEXICO.

The Yaqui Rebellion. — The Yaqui rebellion is still alive and vigorous in spite of the victory of the government forces on January 18 (p. 100).

The Yaquis secured a Maxim gun from Arizona, by the aid of which they fought the fiercest engagement of the war on February 23 near Potam, in the province of Sonora. Victory was won by the Mexicans at the expense of 227 soldiers. The Indians suffered heavy losses in four engagements on successive days, March 6–9, a little further up the Yaqui river at Cocori; but they still maintain their marauding expeditions, and are doing serious damage to the country neighboring to the river.

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CENTRAL AMERICA.

Rica. — Costa Rica is threatened with invasion by 2,000 armed Nicaraguans under the lead of Fred-a, an ex-convict of Sing Sing, N. Y., and a former President Iglesias, of Costa Rica.

a Rican force of 3,000 men is massed on the frontier to resist n. Although the Nicaraguan government denies responsi-ora's movements, it is feared that war is imminent between ernments, both of which are concentrating troops along the ute of the Nicaragua canal. The United States authorities that no disturbance should take place while the Hay-Pauncefote p. 102) is under consideration, and have ordered the *Detroit rblehead* to Central America. Rear-Admiral Kautz is to use ces to maintain peace.

has been begun on the 80-mile stretch of railroad San José and Sparta, the termini respectively of n and western railroad systems of the republic. s junction of the two roads is effected, there will lete line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

nala. — Guatemala is threatened with a revolution leadership of General Toledo, former minister of chief supporter of President Cabrera. President ndeavored to arrest Toledo last fall on suspicion ery; but the general escaped to Salvador, where his a revolution have been carried on. He made an ttempt at revolution three months ago (Vol. 9, p. it is said that he now has strong financial support.

uras. — The government of Honduras has paid oo demanded as indemnity for the murder, a year n American citizen named Pears (Vol. 9, p. 442).

agua. — The possibility of trouble between the tates and Nicaragua over the double payment of manded from American merchants in Bluefields al Torres last summer (Vol. 9, p. 442), has been y the decision of the Nicaraguan judiciary that the id as excess duties be returned to the merchants.

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

sition to Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. — The opposi-he Hay-Pauncefote treaty, evoked by its provision bsolute neutrality of any trans-isthmian canal in ell as in peace, and its prevention of fortification nal by the United States (pp. 102–106), has found

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wide expression both in Congress and in the press, including even such strongly Republican papers as the New York *Sun*, the Chicago *Times-Herald* and *Inter-Ocean*.

This opposition is based on the theory that the United States should not only construct, regulate, and police the canal, but that it should also fortify it, and absolutely control it, even to the extent of refusing its use to hostile vessels in time of war. To this end many of the opponents of the treaty would advise the purchase by the United States of the territory through which the canal would pass, or at least the securing by treaty of the consent of the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the absolute control of the canal by the United States. This, of course, assumes that the canal is to pass through Nicaragua, a matter that remains to be determined.

HON. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN OF IOWA, REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

This view was maintained in a report submitted to the house, February 17, by its committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in favor of the Nicaraguan bill (p. 104). The report was drafted by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), chairman of the committee.

After discussing the practicability of a Nicaraguan canal, the report maintains that only absolute control by the United States would satisfy the requirements of our sea power; that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is no longer binding, since Great Britain has violated both its spirit and its letter repeatedly; and that, furthermore, the principles of international law would allow the United States the right to fortify the canal. Mr. Hepburn would go so far as to allow American vessels the use of the canal freely, making the tolls on foreign vessels bear the whole expense of operating the canal.

The Davis Amendment.—On March 9, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was favorably reported to the senate by its committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment providing for the absolute control of the proposed canal by the United States in time of war. The clause preventing fortification of the canal is retained. This amendment was drawn by Senator C. K. Davis (Rep., Minn.), who was chairman of

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mmittee, which consisted of Senators Davis, p., Mass.), and Morgan (Dem., Ala.). Senator d a minority report opposing the amendment on that its effect would be to annul the neutrality

nendment is added to Section 5 of Article 2 of This article lays down rules for the complete on of the canal founded on the convention of ople regarding the Suez canal (p. 103). The pro- ion states:

greed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing d stipulations in Sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act measures which the United States may find it necessary curing by its own forces the defense of the United States tenance of public order."

ndment is modelled on Article 10 of the Suez treaty, which e articles of neutralization "shall not obstruct measures ajesty the Sultan, and His Highness the Khedive, in the Majesty, may be obliged to take to assure by their own ense of Egypt and the maintenance of public order."

ort that accompanied the treaty, supporting it as a whole, asons for the amendment, it is stated that, as the treaty was ed on the Suez treaty, it was doubtless intended that the posed by Article 10 of the Suez treaty, on the neutralization should be implied from the general declaration of Article 2 g treaty. The committee, however, deemed it prudent to ubt by an amendment equivalent to Article 10. The same eclares, that justified the insertion of Article 10 in the Suez s the addition of its equivalent to the Isthmian treaty. The ncludes its report as follows:

ctive of the foregoing considerations, we are clearly of the f Article 10 did not exist, the true interests and necessity of tates require, upon the highest considerations of prudence adoption of the amendment proposed."

ort also contains a detailed review of the history of the er treaty, which this treaty is intended to supersede, and has been repeatedly recognized by this government as a ement since 1860, and that it is still a subsisting compact ess approval of the United States.

his amendment follows the wording of the Suez cle, the two cases compared are not strictly n the case of the Suez treaty, provision was made pose of giving the Khedive of Egypt, or his suze- ltan, the right to defend his own territory lying ores of the Suez canal, and of its southern outlet, a, against the use of the neutral canal by a for- mestic enemy as a base of hostile operations . In the case of the proposed amendment to the eaty, the right of defense is claimed, not for the

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governments through whose territories the canal is to pass, but for the United States, whose nearest possessions are several hundred miles distant from the canal entrance. This difference so changes the scope of the article as to leave great freedom in its interpretation. It is thought that this very vagueness will win for the treaty the support of those who disapprove of the neutrality of the canal in time of war. On the other hand, it is predicted that Great Britain will not accept the amendment; and it was unofficially stated on March 15 that the Central American republics would object to the amendment, fearing lest the wide latitude given by it to the United States in measures of defense might result in seizure of their territory.

Modification of Nicaraguan Route. — Reports have been received from one of the surveying parties of the Walker Commission (Vol. 9, p. 444), that the dam on the San Juan river, just above the mouth of the San Carlos, known as the Boca San Carlos dam, which was proposed by the first Walker Commission, has been found to be impracticable.

It is asserted that this does not affect the practicability of the route as a whole, as it is believed that a practicable site can be found not far from the site of the Boca San Carlos dam. The report, however, is an interesting reminder of the fact that a commission is still engaged in ascertaining the respective merits of the various canal routes, a fact that Mr. Hepburn's report in favor of the Nicaraguan bill ignored.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil. — During January, the government burned $3,000,000 in reis and bonds, in pursuance of its resolve to burn $60,000,000 in paper and $20,000,000 in bonds during the year 1900. On March 14, the discovery of a Royalist plot was announced, in which a number of leading officials were concerned.

Chile. — On March 12, a new Chilean Claims treaty went into operation between Chile and the United States, providing for the conclusion of the work left unfinished at the expiration of the term of service of the original Claims Commission appointed in 1892 (Vol. 2, pp. 22, 332; Vol. 4, p. 337; Vol. 7, p. 104; Vol. 8, p. 100).

Seventeen claims, aggregating $9,130,620 on the part of the United States, and two on the part of Chile, were left unsettled by that commission. The largest one, however, amounting to $6,334,000, was settled under Secretary Olney's administration by direct negotiation. The

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is to consist of three members, one appointed by each and a third to be mutually chosen. The time allowed is , with a right of extension, if necessary, for one or two

uela. — The revolution under General Hernandez eems to make no great headway, while continuing eneral Pulido denies distinctly that he is plotting revolution against the government, and declares full sympathy with its policy. An unsuccessful o assassinate President Castro on February 27 h a popular demonstration of great enthusiasm in

REAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Estimates. — On February 26, Mr. Goschen, first e Admiralty, presented to the house of commons val estimates for the year 1900–1901, a total of oo, an increase of $4,640,500.

pposed to build two new battleships, six first-class armored cond-class cruiser, two twin-screw sloops, two gunboats, and boats. The Admiralty is also planning to organize a naval onjunction with the colonies. Mr. Goschen gave the proditures of the leading naval European powers for new ves· he year 1900–1901 as follows: Great Britain, $42,300,000; 00,000; France, $20,770,000; the two latter together spend· 270,000, or $30,000 less than Great Britain. The difference vever, about $8,500,000 in favor of Great Britain, if the fact d that the cost of shipbuilding in France and Russia averages ent higher than in Great Britain.

Naval Guns. — The British Navy is to be supplied guns which, it is claimed, are far superior to any ssed by any navy.

un is known as the 12-inch steel and wire gun. 50 tons, is 41 feet long, and has a muzzle velocity eet a second. The projectile weighs 850 pounds. these guns were to be mounted on the heights of ould drop a shell on the shores of France. Its accuracy of aim, however, is of course more lim· from nine to ten miles.

udget. — On March 5, the house of commons e budget proposals as presented by the chancellor chequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, calling for oo.

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Sir Michael stated that there would have been a surplus of abo $25,000,000 in the account of the previous year had it not been for t South African war (Vol. 9, pp. 550–575, 763–805; Vol. 10, pp. 1–2 127–153). This had necessitated extra estimates of $115,000,000, a had resulted in a deficit of $88,850,000. The estimate for the comi year anticipates a deficit of $85,000,000. The total war expenditure, i cluding last year's deficit of $88,850,000, is estimated at $300,000,000. meet this increased expense, the income tax is to be raised to one shilli in the pound; various customs duties are to be increased; a portion the sinking fund is to be su pended; and the remaind is to be raised by loans.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
CIVIL LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY,
SON OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lord Rosebery Resignation. — The a nouncement on Febr ary 28 of Lord Ros bery's resignation of th Presidency of the Sco tish Liberal Associatio was taken as the offici declaration of his com plete severance of a connection with the Lib eral party. This actio while not unexpecte since Lord Rosebery ha for some time been o of sympathy with th policy of the Liberal created quite a stir i political circles, as means a severe loss t the Liberal party.

The Queen's Visit — Great demonstrations of loyalty were aroused by a vis of Queen Victoria to London, early in March.

The gracious and timely tactfulness evinced by Her Majesty making the effort of a royal progress through London at this season popular patriotic excitement on account of South African successes (141), was well rewarded by the enthusiastic and spontaneous demonstr tions of love that greeted her on every hand. The event, though una tended by gorgeous display, was nevertheless hardly less memorab than the ovation given to the Queen at the time of the Diamond Jubil (Vol. 7, p. 323).

The Queen has also announced a proposed visit to Ir land about the beginning of April. She will stay at th Viceregal Lodge in Phœnix Park, Dublin, for perhaps a for

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This will be only the fourth visit that the Queen will de to Ireland during her long reign, and the first e the death of the Prince Consort, who accompanied he previous occasions. The visit will be a great for the aged sovereign, and is significant, both of lfish devotion to her people, and of her wisdom in the time and manner of showing that devotion.

FRANCE.

February 17, t Loubet was d with the in- f the Order of ntiaz by the Sul- oy, Munir Bey. the highest dec- in the Turkish and was pre- o Emperor Wil- me little time he Sultan's ac- onsidered to be tion that France in equal favor ermany at the court, and is e of great de- Frenchmen. March 3, the t received an n of the cordial of the United France in the form of the presentation to him of of a special issue of silver dollars made by the States in honor of the French General Lafayette.

M. EUGÈNE FALLIÈRES,
PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

GERMANY.

binet Defeat. — The cabinet sustained a defeat in chstag, February 21, on the matter of the abolition "dictatorship paragraph" in the constitution of orraine.

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The resolution was introduced by an Alsatian Deputy as long ago as December 18, 1898; but it did not come to the second reading until February of this year. In spite of a long speech in opposition to the measure by the imperial chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, the second reading was adopted by the Reichstag.

The Meat Bill. — Considerable controversy has been aroused in Germany over a proposed bill to restrict the importation of meat from foreign countries (p. 154). The measure is urged by the Agrarians, who, it is claimed, demand its passage in return for their votes for the Emperor's Naval bill (Vol. 9, p. 938).

The Meat bill was adopted in the Reichstag, March 9. It is believed that a compromise will be effected in the Bundesrath by eliminating Section 14, which absolutely forbids the importation of all meats, except flitches of lard and bacon, after 1903. American interests will be injuriously affected by this bill, if it becomes a law.

CHINA.

A New German Railway. — A vigorous beginning has been made by a German syndicate in the work of constructing an important railway in the province of Shan-tung.

The line is to run from Tsing-tan *via* Wei-hsien to Tsi-nan, the provincial metropolis of Shan-tung, with a branch line to Po-shan. The united length of the two lines will be 280 miles. The syndicate was organized in June, 1899, with a capital of $12,850,000; the first shipment of material was made in December; and it is proposed to complete the main line in five years, and the extension within three years. The German government reserves the right to buy the road at a fair price at the end of sixty years.

Imperial Reception. — On March 8, the wives of the foreign ministers were received by the Dowager Empress. Both the Emperor and the new heir-apparent to the throne were present.

The excitement over the abdication of the Emperor (p. 111) seems to have completely disappeared; and it is even asserted by some authorities on Chinese affairs, that the recent proclamation was not an abdication at all, but merely the announcement of the heir to the throne.

JAPAN.

Effects of Gold Standard. — On March 4, the Treasury Bureau of Statistics at Washington published extracts from the official report of Count Masayoshi, finance minister, on the adoption of the gold standard in Japan (Vol. 7, p. 210).

The report states that, since the law effecting the change to the gold standard went into operation, October 1, 1897, the currency has been

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e constant variation in the exchange rate to which it was ; the prices of commodities have kept remarkably even, as n previous fluctuations in prices; business transactions on evailed more widely than before; the changes in the rate hange have been very slight; commerce with silver coun- ily grown; and Japanese government bonds have become al commodity. The report of a commission on Agricul- ce, and Industry is quoted as concluding an elaborate dis- e monetary system, by declaring that "the effect of the m upon our foreign trade has been beneficial, without a

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

ns on the Kongo. — The Rev. Mr. Sheppard, an issionary in the Kongo Free State, after investi- conditions existing in the state, asserts that a ror exists there, that the officials of the state are ystematized robbery and plunder on the inhabit- hat more than 40,000 people sleep in forests, lter, for fear of the officials. Mr. Chamberlain, onial secretary, when appealed to regarding this ied that he had not sufficient information to war- erference.

ench in the Soudan. — On February 15, word ed from M. H. de Lamothe, governor of the ngo, that a French expedition had defeated principal chieftain, and the strongest opponent ch, in Central Soudan.

ia. — Reports current a few months ago to the Menelek, King of Abyssinia, was showing hos- gland, were, about February 1, proven to be false ts reached Europe that the British mission, which d Addis Abbeba about three months previously, ost hospitably and gratefully received by the king.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

d Antarctic Expedition. — In the fall of 1901 a ientific expedition, under the direction of Dr. and in coöperation with English explorers, will raphical, biological, and geological researches in ic regions. The British will visit the part of the ntinent that lies along the Pacific, while the Ger- go to the Southern shores of the Indian and eans.

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Andree's Fate. — It was reported from Stockholm, Febru ary 19, that some Esquimaux had killed Andrée and hi companion. The rumor originated in Canada (see Vol. 7 pp. 485, 736; Vol. 9, pp. 216, 733).

Wireless Telegraphy. — In an address at the Royal In stitute, London, February 2, M. Marconi stated that durin naval manœuvres he had discovered that messages could b sent from one ship to another 60 miles distant. He reporte also that his method was being used with fair success by th British in South Africa.

The National Weather Bureau at Washington is makin experiments in sending wireless messages, using strings o the weather kites as transmitting wires. As the distance t which messages can be sent varies with the length of thi wire, it is probable that the string of a kite sent up to th height of over a mile will prove to be an exceptionally goo transmitter (see Vol. 9, pp. 255–268, 737; Vol. 10, p. 116)

Miscellaneous. — The skeleton of a large saurian wa discovered about January 1 in the harbor of Caldera, Chile The fossil has a total length of 8 metres, and the width o the first vertebra of the tail is 65 centimetres.

The deep-sea sounding record was recently surpassed b the U. S. S. *Nero*, which at a point near the island of Guan marked a depth of 5,269 fathoms, a little less than six miles

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

IN consequence of a "crusade" against the play "Sapho" (p 119) on the ground of its immoral suggestiveness, th police stopped its production in Wallack's theatre, Ne York. On February 21 Miss Nethersole was held for trial.

"Hearts are Trumps," melodrama, was brought out a the New York Garden theatre, February 21.

"My Daughter-in-Law," a comedy, by Carré and Bilhaud was produced at the New York Lyceum theatre, February 26

"Zingoro, or an Earnest Statue Maker," a Japanes "Pygmalion and Galatea," was, with two other little Japan ese plays, presented at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York March 1, by Japanese artists.

A tragedy in one act is a novelty, but "Madame Butte fly," dramatized by David Belasco from John Luther Long' Japanese story of the same title, is a real tragedy despite it

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and its brevity. It was produced at the Herald Square
e, New York, March 5.
The Pride of Jennico," a novel by Agnes and Egerton
, has been dramatized by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson
Grace L. Furniss, in a melodrama of four acts, which
resented at the Criterion theatre, New York, March 6.
The Merry Wives of Windsor," in the form of a Ger-
nusic-drama, was produced with very great success at
ew York Metropolitan opera house, March 9.
ne historic drama, "Aiglon," in six acts, by Edmond
nd, author of the very successful play "Cyrano de
rac" (Vol. 8, p. 745), was produced at the *Théâtre Bernhardt* in Paris, France, March 15.

e piece has for its theme the transient existence of Napoleon's
e Duke of Reichstadt; and is a romantic version of the Napoleonic

RELIGION.

se of Professor Mivart. — Prof. St. George Mivart,
g taking exception to what he considered personal
s upon him — based upon his "Liberalism" — appear-
the *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic publication controlled
rdinal Vaughan, received a rebuke from the cardinal
rtain articles which he had published in the *Nineteenth ry* and the *Fortnightly Review*. The cardinal required
e express his penitence for what he had written, and
e sign a dogmatic statement drawn up by His Emi-
. The professor promptly declined to retract, and was
mmunicated in February.

se of Dr. McGiffert. — Although the New York Pres-
decided, on February 12, not to prefer charges of
against Professor McGiffert, of Union Theological
ary (p. 120), Dr. Birch, stated clerk of the Presby-
nnounced, February 23, that he would carry the case to
eneral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which
at St. Louis, Mo., in May. About March 1 it was re-
that Dr. McGiffert had decided to leave the Presbyte-
r the Congregational communion; but two weeks later
port was authoritatively denied.

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IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

The Associated Press. — The case of the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company, of Chicago, Ill., *versus* the Associated Press, was decided by the Illinois supreme court at the end of February in favor of the plaintiff.

The *Inter-Ocean*, which had been debarred by the Associated Press from receiving its news, because the paper, itself a member of the Association, had violated the rule forbidding a member to buy news from any other association declared antagonistic to the Associated Press, brought suit for damages. The circuit court of Cook county and the appellate court decided in favor of the defendant; but their decisions were reversed by the supreme court on the ground that the Associated Press is bound to furnish its news to all applicants on equal terms, and that any member of it is at liberty to purchase news from any source whatever.

Department Stores. — The Missouri supreme court, February 20, decided against the law forbidding the existence of department stores.

The law, as recently passed by the legislature, required that, without a license, no store could sell more than one kind of goods coming within stated classifications. The decision states that this license is essentially a tax, and, as such, is unconstitutional.

DISASTERS.

American. — A fire believed to be incendiary destroyed a tenement house in Newark, N. J., March 12, causing the loss of 14 lives.

At the Red Ash mine in the New River (W. Va.) district, occurred on the morning of March 6 a disastrous explosion by which at least fifty lives were lost.

In consequence of a washout on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, March 1, near Plainville, Conn., an express train was derailed and thrown down a high embankment. Five lives were lost, and 20 or more persons injured.

A fire which caused a loss of more than $700,000, occurred March 7 in the dry goods district of Philadelphia, Pa.

Foreign. — *The Théâtre Français.* — The destruction of the *Théâtre Français*, Paris, March 8, fortunately took place an hour before the usual Thursday matinée audience of women and art students was assembled.

One distinguished actress, Mlle. Henriot, was suffocated to death. The loss of the gallery of pictures and statuary, esteemed to be the finest

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ramatic authors and actors in existence, is irreparable; and us is the loss of the archives of the theatre, containing ords of 200 years. The cause of the fire was traced to an hot-air furnace, which heated the walls, and finally set fire ery.

NECROLOGY.

, CHARLES F. ("Fatty"), well-known horseman and n 1866; died Mar. 1.

ER, REV. THOMAS K., teacher, clergyman, lecturer, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher; born in 1824; died

same day Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins, a sister of d Beecher, died. She was born in 1805. With her sister, eecher, she established the Hartford Female Seminary at nn.

, PROF. EMANUEL ROTH, director of the Chicago Pedagogy; born in 1857; died Feb. 24.

N, JAMES WILLIAM, commander, U. S. N.; whose Carthage, Ill.; died at sea on board the *City of Pekin*, while alided from service in the Philippines, Dec. 30, 1899.

R, SIR FREDERICK, Newfoundland ex-premier and justice; died Mar. 2, aged 81. He was a delegate to the federation Conference in 1869. He was the first colonial nighted by Queen Victoria.

, CHARLES L., actor; died in Pittsburg, Pa., Mar. 1. irst to star in pastoral plays, and made a fortune in "Alvin

NT, AIMÉ, photographer; born in Belgium; died in New eb. 16.

SYDNEY P., Democratic congressman from Virginia; born l Mar. 2.

RTON, HON. WILLIAM, lawyer and jurist; died Mar. In 1867 he was appointed a justice of the New York state rt.

RT, RT. REV. MAHLON NORRIS, D.D., LL.D., clergy- n 1848; died Mar. 2. He had been bishop coadjutor of the piscopal diocese of Minnesota since 1886.

ER, ALFRED C., congressman (Rep.) from Pennsylvania; ; died Mar. 6. He was the "Father of the House," having iously a member of the house of representatives from Penn- ce 1870, except during the 44th Congress. His title now Henry H. Bingham (Rep.), of Philadelphia.

ESSY, MOST REV. JOHN, D. D., Roman Catholic of Dubuque, Iowa; born in Ireland, Aug. 20, 1825; died e was ordained to the priesthood in 1850. In 1854 he was the Carondelet (Mo.) Seminary as vice-president and pro-

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fessor of dogmatic theology and ecclesiastical history. In 1857 he became president. Had charge of St. Joseph's parish, St. Joseph, Mo., 1860–66. Was elected, Apr. 24, 1866, bishop of Dubuque, which was created an arch-diocese in 1893. His zeal in educational matters caused him to be called "the apostle of the American Catholic educational schools."

HOVEY, RICHARD, *littérateur* and poet; born in Illinois in 1865; died Feb. 24. He was professor of English at Barnard College, New York City. He had written some "Vagabondia" poems with Bliss Carman, and had published four volumes in a projected series of nine, the subjects being drawn from the Arthurian legends.

THE LATE HON. ALFRED C. HARMER OF PENNSYLVANIA, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN, "FATHER OF THE HOUSE."

KEELEY, LESLIE E., physician; born in New York state in 1836; died Feb. 21. Dr. Keeley was the discoverer, or inventor, in 1879, of the so-called "gold cure" for inebriety.

KING, WILLIAM S., editor, politician, and ex-congressman; born in N. Y., in 1828; died Feb. 24. He founded the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and was for several years connected with the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

McLAREN, DANIEL, famous circus clown, known to fame as "Uncle Dan Rice;" died Feb. 22, aged 77.

McNULTA, GEN. JOHN C., financier; died Feb. 22, aged about 60. He was called the "Great American Receiver" because of his success in adjusting the affairs of bankrupt organizations.

MINER, HENRY C., theatrical manager; born in New York City, in 1842; died Feb. 22. He was successively pharmacist, in which capacity he served in the Civil War, medical student, lecture agent, manager for a magician, for a circus, policeman, and then theatre owner and manager. At different times he owned or managed eight theatres in New York City and its neighborhood. He was also interested in many railroad, mining, and other enterprises. He served one term in Congress.

PENNINGTON, DR. SAMUEL HAYES, physician; born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 16, 1806; died Mar. 14. He was the oldest living graduate of Princeton College, having graduated in 1825.

PHELPS, EDWARD JOHN, ex-minister to England, lawyer, professor; born in Middlebury, Vt., July 11, 1822; died at New Haven,

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9. Was graduated at Middlebury College in 1840; studied admitted to the Vermont bar in 1843. Practiced in his state hen he was appointed second controller of the treasury by lmore. In 1881 he was elected Kent professor of law at 85 President Cleveland appointed him minister to England. ncumbency the Extradition treaty with Great Britain was nd the Canadian fisheries dispute came into prominence. one of the American counsel before the Tribunal of Arbi- e Bering Sea controversy (Vol. 3, p. 235).

fficient index of character to re- that for fifty ive life, quali- ation and capa- blic affairs, he ne in the solidly ate of Vermont, unbendingly to s of the Demo- As to his at- was one of the nd of students of international ional law. His children survive

THE LATE HON. E. J. PHELPS.

ER, MISS cher; born in Conn., in 1813; 3. Miss Porter ad of the fa- gton school for vas a sister of Noah Porter, sident of Yale

, DR. JAMES and author; born in Centre Harbor, N. H., June 30, 1841; He was president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., d, and had been connected with numerous Western edu- tutions and commissions.

JAMES G., telegraphic expert; born in Durham, N. H., 6; died Mar. 13. Apart from his many business connec- e telegraph and telephone, he was known for his invention, n with Stephen B. Stearns, of the duplex system of teleg-

ENSSELAER, REV. MAUNSELL, D. D., LL.D., Prot- pal divine; born in Albany, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1819; died was president of Devoe College, Niagara Falls, N. Y., in Hobart College, 1872-76.

DR. CHARLES E., educator; born in Washington, 23, 1809; died Mar. 9. He was a pioneer in the higher women. Was graduated at Union College, '32. Was the of Rutgers Female Institute until 1851, when he took

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charge of the Buffalo Female Seminary. Was head of the Brookly Heights Seminary 1860–89.

WHELPLEY, A. W., librarian of the Cincinnati (O.) Publ Library; died Feb. 19.

WOOD, BENJAMIN, politician and editor; born in Shelbyvill Ky., Oct. 13, 1820; died Feb. 21. He was prominent in Democrat politics in New York City before the Civil War, which he oppos vehemently in Congress. In 1860 he bought the New York *Daily New* which he edited personally until recent years.

Foreign:

CANOSSA, CARDINAL L. DI, Bishop of Verona; died ear in March. He was the oldest member of the College of Cardinals, ar is said to have been Austria's candidate in the conclave which elect Pope Leo XIII.

DIDON, PÈRE HENRI, Dominican educator and author; bo in 1840; died March 13. In 1890 he was appointed director of the Co lege of Albert le Grand at Arcueil, France.

GEDDES, SIR WILLIAM, Scotch educator; born in 1828; di Feb. 9. Was principal of Aberdeen University.

HUNTER, SIR WILLIAM, K. C. S. I., author; born in 184 died Feb. 7. He went to British India in the Civil Service as a you man, and his writings were all on Indian subjects.

SMYTH, DR. CHARLES PIAZZI, astronomer-royal for Scotlan 1845–88; born in 1819; died in the latter part of February.

TIGHE, LADY LOUISA MADDELINA, daughter of the four Duke of Richmond; born in 1803; died Mar. 2. She danced at the hi toric ball given by her father at Brussels on the eve of the battle Waterloo, and girded on the Duke of Wellington's sword when started for the battle.

TRAILL, HENRY DUFF, editor of *Literature*, critic, and essa ist; born in 1842; died Feb. 21.

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10—15

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LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KOUROPATKIN,

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

URRENT HISTORY

MAY, 1900. NO. 3.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

sh Advance to Bloemfontein.—On March 10, od's cavalry brigade suddenly overtook the Boers ng about 14,000, under Commandant Delarey, hold- rong position in the Driefontein kopjes. General enny's division soon came up; and, after a severe rough the whole day, the Boers were driven from ng positions at the point of the bayonet. They re- uring the night—having lost in killed alone more , besides 40 prisoners; while the British loss was d or missing, and 321 wounded. Much of the ritish loss was due to the barbarous abuse of the g by the Boers, a treachery repeatedly charged upon t which the civilized world has been slow to believe. impossible to discredit it, since on the day after the rd Roberts reported to the War Office as follows:

following telegram has been addressed by me to Their tate presidents of the Orange Free State and the South epublic:

other instance having occurred of gross abuse of the white flag, e signal of holding up hands in token of surrender, it is my form you that if such abuse occurs again I shall most reluc- ompelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag en- ne instance occurred on a kopje east of Driefontein Farm evening, and was witnessed by several of my own staff offi- ll as by myself, and resulted in the wounding of several of and men.

arge quantity of explosive bullets of three different kinds was Commandant Cronje's laager, and this has been the case after gement with Your Honors' troops. Such breaches of the usages of war and of the Geneva Convention are a disgrace lized power. A copy of this telegram has been sent to my t, with the request that it may be communicated to all neutral

dent Steyn, replying to Lord Roberts's complaint, he charge of misuse of the white flag, accused the

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British of that practice, and alleged that any explosive bullets used by the Boers had been captured by them from the British. Lord Roberts then declared that, as investigation had proved Mr. Steyn's allegations unfounded, and as he himself saw the abuse of the white flag which was complained of, he thought it not desirable to continue the correspondence.

THEATRE OF THE BOER WAR.

On March 11, the British advance was continued to Aasvogel Kop, 25 miles from Bloemfontein; and on March 12, to Venter's Vlei, about 12 miles further. No Boers were seen, as Lord Roberts had turned from the line of the Modder river to the line of Kaal Spruit, and had avoided the main road from Petrusberg, thus practically turning the Boer positions. General French's cavalry was thrown forward

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ers to seize the railway line a few miles south of
tein, and, if possible, the station also, with the roll-
. All this he did before midnight, while Lord
with a brigade of cavalry, hurried to his aid against
ttack.

on of March 13, Lord Roberts entered the capital,
graphed to London that the British flag was fly-
the presidency
the late Presi-
yn" had evac-
e night pre-
The mayor, the
, with officials
late govern-
s Lord Roberts
met him two
n the city, and
to him the
he public offi-
e British com-
is reported to
en welcomed
emendous ova-
owds following
is way to the
sidence, cheer-
singing the
tional anthem.
on, the tidings
brought out re-
rongs.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. C. CHERMSIDE, COMMANDING FOURTEENTH BRIGADE, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

ght of the president of the Orange Free State, with the cap-
capital — the keys of the public buildings being formally sur-
ot only by municipal officials but also by two members of the
utive government" of the republic — is politically the most
event of the conflict thus far. Mr. Fraser, one of the two
f the "late government" referred to, was an eminent member
nge Free State raad, the leader of the most enlightened party
ghers; and, as such, he was the opposition candidate in the
r the presidency when Mr. Steyn was chosen. The whole
by Field Marshal Roberts shows that, as representing the
ernment, he has assumed and intends to assert the position
facto and *de jure* in Her Majesty's name. The republic,
pendence was originally a bestowment by the British crown,
ithout any quarrel or even any discussion with Great Britain
o declare war, must meet the consequences of defeat. These

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consequences the British government evidently views as including the annulment of the Orange Free State as a sovereign international power.

Other Military Operations. — On March 11, Lord Methuen occupied Boshof in the Free State, 30 miles northeast of Kimberley, capturing guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition. He left a strong garrison and returned to Kimberley. On the same day, by a forced march, the British, under General Brabant, took Aliwal North, on the southern border of the Orange Free State. At the middle of March, the country south of the Orange river was practically in the hands of the British. On March 14, the Boer forces on the northern border of Natal were found in strong positions along the Drakensberg and Biggarsberg mountains. The rebellion among the Dutch in northeastern Cape Colony was rapidly collapsing; in the northwestern districts the rebels continued active. Lord Kitchener was in Cape Colony, suppressing rebel movements, and providing for the safety and rapidity of the immense transport service, extending hundreds of miles, which was indispensable for bringing reënforcements and supplies to Lord Roberts's army at Bloemfontein.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. M. L. RUNDLE, D. S. O., COMMANDING EIGHTH DIVISION, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

In the advance of the three British columns under Generals Gatacre, Clements, and Brabant, across the Orange river and northward in the Free State, no great engagements were fought, though instances of conspicuous gallantry were frequent. The Boers, stubbornly contesting the road, gradually gave way, while the three lines slowly converged, aiming especially to open and protect Lord Roberts's railway communications. The engineer corps found heavy work in repairing tracks and reconstructing bridges that had been blown up by the retreating foe. General Clements's division, 6,000 strong, arrived at Bloemfontein, April 6, and encamped five miles north of the city.

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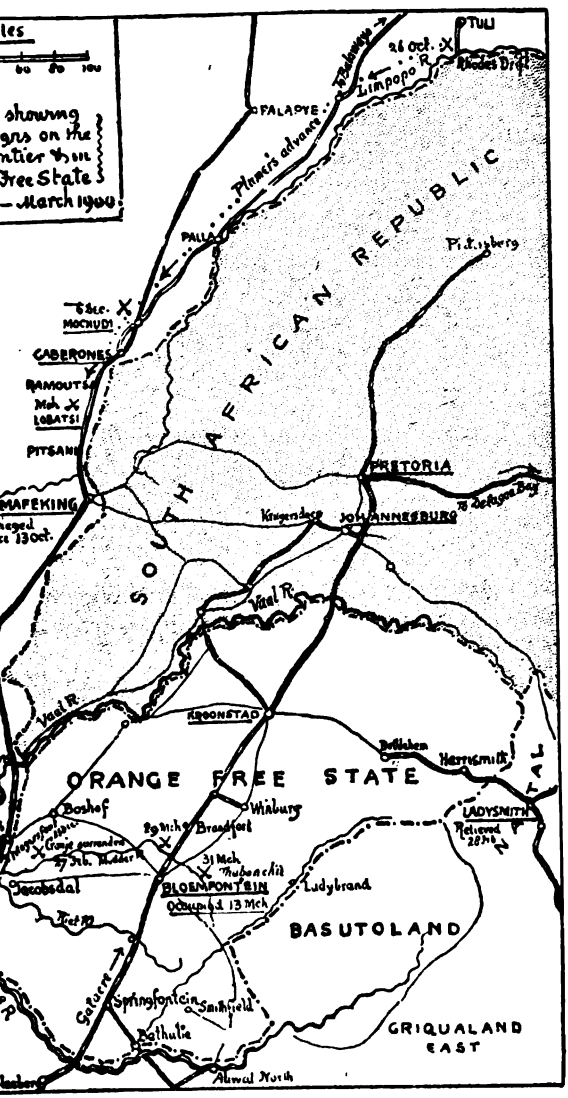

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The Siege of Mafeking. — Meanwhile, 220 miles to the north of Kimberley, in Bechuanaland, only five or six miles from the Transvaal border and 160 miles west of Pretoria, a gallant little band intrenched at Mafeking had been for five months withstanding siege, assault, bombardment, disease, and the increasing menace of starvation. To the other beleaguered towns relief had come; but no helpers had been able to reach Colonel Baden-Powell and the heroic garrison by the road stretching hundreds of miles northward along the very border of the enemy's land. They were known to be in sore straits, though all their messages kept one unchanging tone of resoluteness and cheer.

It was not known what plan of relief was in Lord Roberts's mind. On March 18, a British mounted force dispersed the Boers at a point 50 miles north of Kimberley; and another not large body of troops under Colonel Plumer, making a long detour westward, had come in on the railway line at Pitsani, 30 miles north of Mafeking, and were reported later at Lobatsi, 57 miles north from Mafeking, and at other points. Colonel Plumer's force had repeated contests with the Boers; and on March 31, after a fight in which it suffered heavy loss, was compelled to retreat. Colonel Plumer soon renewed his attempts; but up to April 15 the relief of Mafeking had not been reported.

A Military Pause. — On March 20, a general military pause was evident. Expeditions and local contests continued; but for any large movement the Boers were too much weakened and worn by their defeats; while Lord Roberts deemed it indispensable to secure the new communications with his distant base of supplies, and to rest, reprovision, and re-clothe his army, and re-mount his cavalry, which had lost many thousands of its horses, not in battle only, but also from the fierce heat and toil of its rushing march. Abandoning his westward communications at Poplar Grove, he had trusted to his transport service to supply his army until he could secure a line southward through Colesberg.

Meanwhile, many hundreds of the burghers in the southern and western districts of the Free State were availing themselves of his pacific proclamation (p. 135) by bringing in their arms to the nearest British officials, engaging to keep the peace, and returning to their farms. There were reports, not since verified, of discord in the Dutch camp, and of a sharp quarrel between Krüger and Steyn. Prophecies of a near ending of the war, though not frequent at the front, appeared in the English and even in the continental press, and were heard from military experts in London. At the front, among the British officers, there were signs of relapse into the recklessness which had brought disasters early in the campaign. On March 23, four officers of the guards, with a trooper as groom, having ridden nine miles over the veldt from

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OR-GENERAL BARON KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM AND ASPALL,

CHIEF OF STAFF TO LORD ROBERTS.

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their camp north of Bloemfontein, pursued some Boers, who drew them into an ambush where they were fired on — one being killed and the others wounded.

In the last days of March, Boer activity was renewed in various quarters. The Dutch shelled Methuen's camp at Warrenton, and appeared in small force near Kimberley and at Ladybrand. Their chief exploit was the escape from the region south of Bloemfontein of Commandant Olivier, with his four or five thousand men and supply train of miles of wagons, with which he passed about fifty miles to the eastward of Lord Roberts's army. His escape — and similarly that of General Grobelar — is ascribed to the worn-out condition of the British cavalry horses; Lord Roberts is reported to have lost 7,000 animals since his advance began on February 13.

On March 29, the total Boer force was rumored to be 40,000. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the *Morning Post* (London), on March 28, expressed his conviction that 15,000 troops from Europe and America had recently been landed as recruits for the Dutch armies; and added: "President Krüger boasts his intention to retake Bloemfontein within a week."

A British Convoy Trapped. — On March 31, there was a sudden turn in the tide of British military success. About twenty-two miles east of Bloemfontein a convoy under Colonel Broadwood, retiring before a superior force of Boers, while crossing a stream which flowed through a deep ravine, were suddenly fired on by men hidden among the rocks and bushes. The drivers of the artillery horses were shot down at short range, and seven of the guns were captured, with all the baggage. Subsequently, a British relief force appeared, under Generals Colville and French, and there was heavy fighting, with no British advantage. The British casualties were 450; of which, missing 363, wounded 83, killed 4. Probably many also of the "missing" were killed. The scene of this battle near Brandfort is named Sannas Post, or Korn Spruit.

A French General Killed. — Lord Methuen's force, nine miles south of Boshof, on April 4, surrounded seventy Boers on a kopje, killed sixteen, and captured fifty-four, with their horses and baggage. Among the killed was Count Georges de Villebois-Mareuil, a colonel in the French army, whose services had been secured by Dr. Leyds. He was chief of staff in the Boer army, with rank of lieutenant-general. The plan of the campaign in which Buller was so long kept out of Ladysmith, is said to have been due to him.

A British Expedition Captured. — On April 4, near Reddersburg, about 40 miles south of Bloemfontein, a British detachment of 591 men, without artillery, was suddenly surrounded by a Boer force of 3,200 with three guns.

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ght nearly 24 hours, as long as their cartridges held inally were captured, an hour and a-half before a ief force reached the spot. The British casualties nown. Tidings of this "unfortunate occurrence," oberts termed it, called forth much animadversion .

oers were moving in detachments in all directions in the parts of the Free State, ning the railway communi- eneral Brabant's force at the Basuto border, about utheast of Bloemfontein, lly isolated on April 10; ehension was felt concern- s the position is one of gth and they were fully

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON, COMMANDING RHODESIAN FIELD FORCE.

ituation in Mid-April. Boers in mid-April reported to number the Free State, and Natal) were in constant n the whole region ord Roberts's army, viftly in all directions of considerable size, seeking to disturb his ommunications, or to small British detachments. The field marshal o account all these Boer operations indecisive, no more disturbed by such spasmodic move- an he had been by the similar incidents which his great invasion of the Free State in the middle ary, by which he enveloped Cronje's army and the capital. He refrains from wearing out his chasing the elusive Boer detachments around the Meanwhile, he is gathering full supplies, and efforts to bring up remounts for his cavalry, and naturally be affirmed — arranging a far-reaching mpaign. His disciplined troops are trained to gain strength by waiting; while the undisciplined of the Boer army, admirably tenacious and brave as they have proved themselves to be, lose both nd spirit if held inactive during any long period.

and Boer Losses. — The War Office reports as total British losses up to April 7:

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Killed in action, 211 officers, 1,960 men; died of wounds, officers, 465 men; missing and prisoners, 168 officers, 3,722 me died of disease, 47 officers, 1,485 men; accidental deaths, 3 office 34 men; invalids sent home, 288 officers, 4,934 men; total, 13,36 To this are to be added the various losses of the week ending April 1 about 1,000; also the sick and wounded still in hospitals, abo 9,000.

An unofficial report from Lourenço Marques, April 1, gives an estimate of Boer losses (including prisoners) to tha date, at 12,000.

Boer Peace Proposals. — Soon after the capture of Ge eral Cronje and his army, the Boer authorities gave vagu intimations of a readiness for peace (pp. 148, 149). It soo became evident that their new attitude had little practica significance except as showing some diminution of that co fidence in their invincible strength with which they ha rushed into the war. They were now ready for peace if the might dictate its terms. All signs, however, indicate an ulte rior motive in the proposal of peace, which on March 5 th two presidents telegraphed to Lord Salisbury. Its accep ance by the British government could scarcely have bee deemed possible even by such rough-riders over all cu tomary bounds of diplomacy as its two authors have alway shown themselves to be. But in their innocent ignorance o the delicacy and complexity of the present relations amon the world's great powers, and in their almost childlike assu ance of the absolute rectitude of their original claims and o their present cause, they may easily have misjudged th effect of England's rejection of their offered peace. Eng land's rejection, they felt assured, would put her in th wrong before the tribunal of the world's moral sense. Thu their proffer might open a path for intervention — an inte vention either by negotiation shrewdly prolonged, durin which the British armies would be called to halt; or possibl by actual force put forth by one or more of the nations com monly deemed to be jealous of Britain's calm claim o superiority, and ready to avail themselves of any favorabl occasion to reduce her strength. In such a hope the Boe leaders may have been much strengthened by the warm advocacy of their cause, with bitter attacks on Great Britain constantly seen in the public press of continental Europe an in a noticeable proportion of the press in the United States and, indeed, they might naturally have been encouraged b the condemnation of the whole South African course of th British government by a considerable number of men of dis tinction in English politics and literature.

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er may be the truth in the foregoing conjecture
ers' plans or hopes at this juncture, it is evident
me reason, they placed great reliance on their
peace, soon followed by a demand on various
s for mediation or for some form of intervention.
Krüger is quoted as saying in an address to his
ut the time of Cronje's surrender, that whether
uld end by
or by inter-
id not know;
end quickly,
next month
strongly be-

ram of the two
the Marquis of
ed at Bloem-
5, and offici-
lic in London,
uched in terms
rvor. It aims
urpose of the
nning and con-
; and it places
h government
ponsibility for

of the asser-
ous British
the effect that
begun and is
n with the set
dermining Her
ority in South
setting up an
over all of

MAJOR-GENERAL H. J. T. HILDYARD, COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider
olemnly to declare that this war was undertaken solely
measure to maintain the threatened independence of
rican Republic, and is only continued in order to secure
the incontestable independence of both republics as
rnational states, and to obtain the assurance that those
ty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war
harm whatever in person or property.
e conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now,
desirous of seeing peace reëstablished in South Africa;
Majesty's government is determined to destroy the in-
f the republics, there is nothing left to us and to our
persevere to the end in the course already begun."
ney affirm that this declaration would have been made
not been for the fact that the advantage in the war had

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till very recently been entirely with the Boers; wherefore it was thought "such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people."

Lord Salisbury's reply was dated March 11.

After referring to the months of discussion in which the British government sought "to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering," and declaring that "no infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had taken place on the British side," he thus proceeds:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL N. G. LYTTELTON, COMMANDING FOURTH BRIGADE IN NATAL.

"Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty; and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier; a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life; and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by their character, could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your Honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised; but the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics.

"In view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions, Her Majesty's government can only answer Your Honors' telegram by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

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the formal declaration of Great Britain was in
t the war which the two Dutch republics had begun
l only in their unconditional surrender, with their
n into the British empire as self-governing depend-
which all white races should possess (as they now
bsolute equality of rights under the law. No other
the Boers' proposal could have been expected;
o British ministry could have accepted any terms
omise without immediate downfall under a storm
l indignation. The projects for mediation by some
ower, which had become frequent in the news-
the continent, with the increasing popular menace
ention by allied force to end the war — though no
t except that of the Boers had even hinted such a
n — had stirred the blood of the English people,
passion of anger, but to a cool contempt for any
interference. The nations might meddle if they
t their own risk.

Appeal for Mediation. — On March 12, it was made
om a trustworthy source at The Hague, and offi-
n Berlin on the 13th, that the two South African
had addressed to the United States government,
ne great powers, and the governments of Belgium,
and Switzerland, through the consuls at Pretoria,
for friendly mediation (for which they used the
ervention").

erman government replied that it would be "glad to coöp-
diation so soon as the preliminary condition of such a course
— that is to say, when it ascertained that both parties to the
ired mediation."

rench government is reported to have replied that the proper
a direct appeal by the Boers to Great Britain; the Boers had
l, and had received a reply, and the reply was in terms that
the possibility of interference by any other governments.
in and the Boers must themselves settle their own questions.
de of France, and incidentally of Russia, is stated to have
th by "a responsible mouthpiece of the French government,"
urport as follows:

e certainly will not offer mediation, and as certainly Russia
nce "the Dual Alliance is naturally working together in this
In the present excited state of public feeling in England
nce, any such step by the French government would not only
wn object of peace, but would tend to new complications. It
like oil on flames. Overtures for peace can come only from
r holding cordial relations with Great Britain. The Emperor
y, or President McKinley, might take the initiative without
stion being construed as unfriendly; then full reliance can be
ne support of France and Russia, who would be eager to lend
offices for peace.

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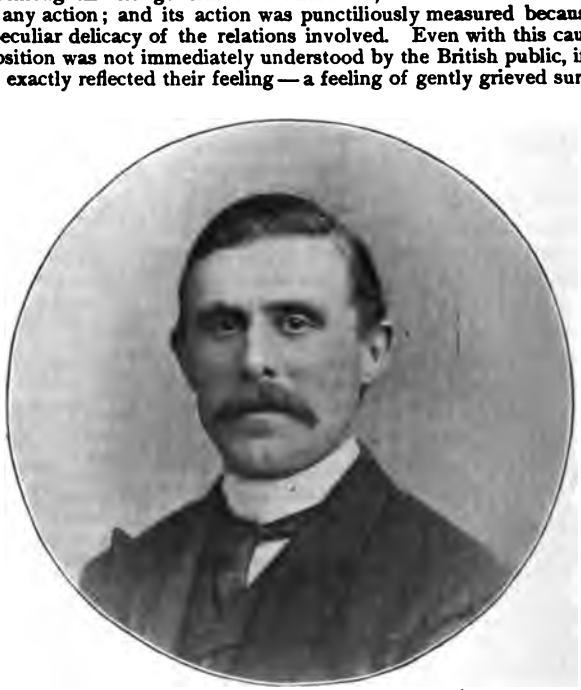
While this utterance from "a responsible mouthpiece" may have bu slight bearing on peace in South Africa, it shows a careful cultivation i France of the Russian alliance, and indicates the difficulty of framing European intervention in the Boers' behalf against Great Britain.

Among all the governments addressed, the United States alon took any action; and its action was punctiliously measured because o the peculiar delicacy of the relations involved. Even with this caution its position was not immediately understood by the British public, if th press exactly reflected their feeling — a feeling of gently grieved surpris



W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK,
BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

that the only nation on earth which they looked to for a deep an friendly understanding should have been the only nation to proffer mediation which was not wanted, and could not be accepted, and whos offer was, therefore, merely a clog to their feet. In a few days this mist view passed away, as did also the charges that President McKinley wa seeking, by his proposal of intervention, to conciliate the Irish and th Germans and the other pro-Boers among the American voters.

The President doubtless went as far as propriety allowed; yet h made no direct proffer of mediation, nor any request of Great Britain t accept the good offices of the United States for procuring peace. Through Secretary Hay he informed the British government of the fact that th Dutch republics had "requested the President's intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities;" and added an expression of his "earnes hope that a way to bring about peace may be found," with the assurance

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vould be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so sult."

ritish comments overlooked the fact that Lord Salisbury had kept back from publication the note to him from the two vith its impracticable conditions of peace; and that, therefore, om Washington could have referred merely to a request for offices of an intermediary. Thus, the President, in the note tary Hay, was acting the part not of a mediator who proposes terms of peace, but the part merely of an intermediary trans- equest. If his course was not as cautious as that of Euro- nments, it was because the relations between this country and in are not liable to explode into war by a spark.

Salisbury's reply, while courteous, was brief and to the effect that Great Britain would not accept rvention of any nation."

amentary and Political. — Debate in parliament the most part, been spiritless, dealing with many f detail, though it has been positive enough on the ancial questions pertaining to military and naval ents. The new and unprecedented policies requi- an expanding empire, which are now rising before n on the tide of events, involve issues so large and t so incalculable, that the old party questions are be hidden from view.

Liberal party still shows demoralization and lack of unity. ists are in a position to meet the new issues more unitedly easily than the Opposition; at least, for a while, they have only h the tide; but the lines of vital political division cannot yet y drawn. At present "Her Majesty's Opposition" appear in d of both a policy and a leader. The party shows signs of the question of "Imperialism." On April 10, the first meet- Imperial Liberal Council was held in London, under the of Robert W. Perks, M. P., a prominent Non-Conformist. d its object to be the maintenance of Liberalism in its "old, tolerant, and non-aggressive form, . . . following the lead en as Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey, and opposing all Little Englandism.'"

e commons, March 12, Mr. Wyndham, under-secre- var, presented the annual statement of War Office nd the next day, the votes for 430,000 men, and 000 in pay were agreed to, after the War Loan bill ed its second reading by a vote of 268 to 21.

War Loan bill — which passed its third reading, March 15, by 72 to 23 — embodied the government's proposals to issue for d general subscription a loan of £30,000,000, redeemable in t 2 3-4 per cent interest. On March 19, the chancellor of the announced the unprecedented success of this great loan, stat- s subscriptions had amounted to eleven times the sum de- the applications numbering 39,800, for a total amount of

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FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN

QUEEN VICTORIA. PRINCE OF WALES. DUKE OF YORK.
PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK.

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ɔɔo. The largest single application was for £10,000,000. The fe Insurance Company of New York applied for £2,000,000.

Queen's Visit to Ireland. — This royal sojourn in the great island which the Queen has not visited forty years has close relation — by the events that , and by the sentiment that prompted it — to the of the South African war.

PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN.

gements had been made for the Queen's annual visit to the rth of the Mediterranean, when suddenly the aged sovereign, from physical infirmities, made the startling announcement ɔould spend several weeks in her island of Ireland. Her long o such a visit is attributed to her deep sense of injury at the ng of sympathy by several Irish municipalities at the time of of her husband, whom she loved with a passionate devotion. en was wounded in her heart when Dublin, where her hus- made a pleasant sojourn with her, refused to grant any site s which citizens wished to erect to Prince Albert's memory, other Irish towns refused even to pass a vote of sympathy and her children. Ireland was then exasperated at harsh the cabinet, and visited its anger on the Queen.

his of the past, with the recurring outbreaks of disloyalty g to the present day, the aged Queen cast into oblivion, eeded to give the most conspicuous possible expression of her and admiration for the splendid heroism of her Irish troops, the military achievements of her many Irish officers from ɔerts down. To warnings of insult by an excitable populace no heed, though the lord mayor's procession in Dublin on

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St. Patrick's day, a fortnight before her visit, was a scene of disorder occasionally beyond police control — his coach being stoned because of his merely official attitude of welcome to the Queen, though he is a prominent Irish Nationalist.

Leaving London with a distinguished suite, April 2, Queen Victoria entered Dublin on April 4, welcomed with elaborate ceremonial and passing through miles of cheering crowds to her official abode in the vice-regal palace. A long series of splendid state and social functions followed. On April 6, the Queen surprised the city by ordering her course through one of its humblest sections, where she was greeted with immense cordiality. The venerable Queen's trust in Irish hospitality — if not loyalty — has been justified.

Queen Victoria, whose habit is to do thoroughly what she does at all, had still further honored Ireland by a proclamation of her wish that all ranks in the Irish regiments should wear on St. Patrick's day a sprig of shamrock in their headdress. The "wearing of the green," which had long been a sign of disloyalty, and therefore forbidden in the British army, was thus converted into a special badge of honor.

A remarkable fact of this royal sojourn as differenced from the Queen's annual stay of several weeks among the Scottish hills or elsewhere, is that she has so ordered it as to make Dublin during her stay the capital of the British empire. The sovereign is there with her court and all its accessories of state. The vice-regal prerogative of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland is temporarily abrogated; the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is officially present, and all edicts from Dublin castle issue in her name. Also, the Empress of India is officially there, and the Irish capital is the capital of a world-wide colonial empire. The episode soon passes, as its pageantry fades; but this queenly tribute of gratitude for valorous service, with its womanly grace of conciliation and its dignified appeal to loyalty, takes its place in history as one of the wisest and most morally august exertions of sovereign prerogative.

Death of General Joubert. — Petrus Jacobus Joubert, vice-president of the South African Republic, and commandant-general of the forces (Vol. 9, p. 798), died at Pretoria, March 27, after two days' illness from peritonitis.

He was a consummate master of the peculiar style of warfare practiced by the Boers, and to him is believed to have been due the thorough organization and equipment of the Boer army, which in the last few months has done such effective service. A strong and bitter foe on the battlefield, he had shown himself not lacking in humane and courteous elements of character. Though irreconcilably opposed to English domination, he was known to favor a more liberal policy than President Krüger's toward the Uitlanders; indeed, he has been credited by careful critics with a clearer intellect, a broader range of thought, and a more inflexible honesty. The English show no exultation at his death: Queen Victoria sent to his widow a letter of sympathy. As commander-in-chief he is succeeded, it is said, by General Louis Botha, though there are rumors that President Krüger may assume direction of the forces.

Prisoners at St. Helena. — In accordance with the decision of the British government, after a few weeks' confine-

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mons Town in Cape Colony of the 4,000 prisoners with General Cronje (p. 133), about one-half of ber have been sent to the island of St. Helena, arrived after five days' voyage. The transfer of der was delayed for a time because of a sickness as feared might spread among men confined on . The sickness has now abated, and all are to be rd as soon as Prison life on found detri- the health of tomed to out- and exercise; constant at- escape made a and watchful uisite. St. He- ne of the most climates in the l gives abun- rtunity for ex- e open air with s for escape.

THE LATE GENERAL P. J. JOUBERT, COMMANDANT-GENERAL OF THE BOER FORCES.

lacrum Case.

se of Charles , former Unit- consul at Pre- 9, p. 804; Vol. , was brought public notice, nd of March, vestigation at n by the house committee on Foreign Affairs, of s that British officials in South Africa had inter- his mail and telegrams.

crum's testimony was, in effect, that two letters received been opened; and that he "understood" that the British ession of the United States cable ciphers. While in office inform the State Department that his letters had been vertheless Secretary Hay, having heard the report (as he is letter to the house committee), mentioned it to Lord who was afterward informed from London that the rnment was not aware of any such incident, and that if any taken such action it was contrary to instructions. The es consul at Cape Town had informed Mr. Hay that at one a great accumulation of letters by a detention of the mail,

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some letters had been opened indiscriminately — the two referred to probably among them; for which Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town, Mr. Hay reports, had made a satisfactory apology. Secretary Hay's son, Consul Hay at Pretoria, responded to an inquiry from the State Department, that his careful search had failed to find in the files of the consulate the slightest evidence of any tampering with the official mail. Mr. Macrum's case failed to impress the committee favorably.

Boer Peace Commission.—On March 14, Messrs. Fisher, the Orange Free State secretary, Wolmeraans, of the Trans-

MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH AND DUTCH RACES IN SOUTH AFRICA.
(See note on opposite page.)

vaal executive council, and Wessels, chairman of the Orange Free State raad, sailed for Europe on a German steamer from Lourenço Marques. They arrived at Naples, April 10. The procedure which these envoys are to take is not officially made known to the public; but there is every reason to believe that they are empowered to open negotiations for an acceptable peace, or at least for a truce, with a view to subsequent negotiations. Further, it is conjectured that they

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watch the course of events in Europe, Asia, and the States, with a view to enabling the two republics in Africa promptly to avail themselves of any inter- l complications in which Great Britain may become d. They go, assured of the general sympathy of the in almost every European nation; and hopeful to find ne conditions in the United States, in which country r sentiment decides the course of the government. Naples they are expecting (it is said) to go to Berlin, s, and Paris and then to New York by way of p.

tish and Dutch Races. — The latest obtainable of the distribution of the rival British and Dutch n South Africa are given in the following table:

BRITISH AND DUTCH RACES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

	Dutch.	English.	Total Whites.
Colony, with Bechuanaland	265,200	194,800	460,000
oland	300	350	650
e Free State	78,100	15,600	93,700
with Zululand	6,500	45,500	52,000
vaal	80,000	123,650	†203,650
esia	1,500	8,500	10,000
otals	431,600	388,400	820,000

† Nearly all adult males.

he accompanying map (p. 240) dotted areas show British, ruled utch, predominance of population — the white races only being ed, although they are everywhere greatly outnumbered by the (chiefly Kaffirs and Hottentots). In Cape Colony, the western settled part is chiefly Dutch. It is only in the southeast (from ay eastward), the diamond-mining country around Kimberley, er-producing region of Little Namaqua Land, and in Cape Town at the British form the majority. The southeastern, pro-British is much more progressive and growing in population than the estern region. Taking the colony as a whole, the British and ections are probably in about the ratio of 7 to 10. In Natal ve-sixths of the 50,000 whites are estimated to be British. In eme northwest, however, there is a small Boer majority — a sur- the "Great Trek" of 1836. The Orange Free State and Trans- , of course, preëminently Boer. The small but relatively densely patch about Johannesburg is the glaring exception, from the e of which has sprung the whole vexed question. The as yet peopled Rhodesia and Bechuanaland are with equal obvious- tish — but their white population is too insignificant to play a at part in the solution of the difficulty.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

h Germany. — Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty n the United States and Germany made no progress ch. The State Department officials, recognizing the

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cause of delay through the action of the Agrarians in Ger many (Vol. 9, p. 938; Vol. 10, p. 154), deemed it best not t embarrass the government by pressing the negotiation Moreover, there was at Washington a desire to see wha effect would be produced in Germany by the senate's ratifi cation (if effected) of the pending French reciprocity treat giving preferential rates to many articles of French expor to this country. Ger many might decide t save her share of th important export trad to the United States b a similar treaty of reci procity abating her re strictions on American meats and other pro ducts.

M. MILLERAND, FRENCH SOCIALIST DEPUTY, MINISTER OF COMMERCE IN THE CABINET OF M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

President McKinley' suggestion of a mixe commission of scientifi and practical men t examine the allegation against American meat and German wines an sausages, as also thos gravely impugning th healthfulness of Germa toys, has not bee abandoned, but — a suggested by a leadin German official — ma form part of general treaty negotiations at Washington Ambassador White's suggestion is significant, that th Hague arbitration treaty is fully adapted to the settling als of commercial disagreements. The delay of America congressional action in the line of reciprocity is indicate as a hindrance in Germany: no one knows the temper o Congress on this subject.

In Germany, the Agrarian menace continues to block the gov ernment's action for commercial interests. Not representing the chie interest of the country, which is not and cannot be agricultural, bu is and must be manufacturing and commercial, it selfishly require concessions while refusing them in return. In the interest of suc laws as its "Meat bill" (pp. 154, 212), it threatens to block th emperor's pet measure for naval increase. At the beginning of Apri

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. strong opposition to the Meat bill was manifestly develop-
rotest against that bill has been entered by all the German
of commerce. All over Germany meetings of trade and
ring associations are protesting against the damage which
se to the vast interests of the German export and shipping
They affirm that this bill, justified by no sanitary considera-
tever, and urged solely in the interest of the Agrarians,
ase the price of principal articles of food for the working
nd is ominous of grievous results to wide circles of Ger-
stries and commerce. The last quarter's trade statistics,
he immense increase in exports to the United States, are
e question whether Germany can afford to lose so good a

France. — On March 21, Secretary Hay and Am-
Cambon signed a protocol extending for one year
nal ratification period of the French reciprocity
pp. 32, 154). The senate committee on Finance
elay for study of the effect on American commerce
stry, of the reciprocal concessions provided by the

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

iew of the extremely bitter character of the anti-
entiment expressed by some pro-Boer sympathizers
Jnited States — which is confined, however, chiefly
ns of non-Anglo-Saxon extraction, and which threat-
ject itself into the national political arena during
ing presidential contest — the following words of
T. Mahan, U. S. N., the distinguished naval author-
student of international affairs, written in March in
se of correspondence with Principal Peterson of Mc-
iversity, Montreal, Que., derive a peculiar signifi-

this period of the world's history, whatever tends to draw
ties of kinship between the United States and the British
hether in its whole or in its parts, is a matter of congratula-
e result of cordial mutual understanding is sure to be reached,
hose of us who realize the importance can have the patience
th the extravagances of opponents on one side or the other."
gards the relations of the two peoples, the "crucial necessity"
ce on the part of those who think as we do, with the volatile,
l, unthinking, or malevolent parts of the community. In a
t Britain needs this more than we, because your comparatively
ous people find it hard to understand the violent utterances
ssions of a nation which has not yet reached the stage even of
posite, but is simply heterogeneous, with prejudices often akin
. In this the Irish are conspicuous; but even the Germans do
escape, although as Americans they have a higher and more

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intelligent patriotism. But if it is hard for Great Britain to bear, what it to those of us who see the righteousness and policy of the sta endangered by such folly and malevolence as has been shown he lately. There is but one thing — patience; faith that, as the elemer of future understanding between the English-speaking peoples exist, they will progress to perfection if only we are patient in action and endurance."

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE chief elements in the European situation are, in previous months, weighed, measured, and classified a considerable extent, according to their supposed bea ings on Great Britain. Increasingly, however, Russia als appears as one of the decisive factors. The relations these two factors to each other form, in the main, the pre ent problem. The two great empires differ so profoundly their historic inheritance, in their racial elements, in the moral and social standards, and in their political organiz tion, that no off-hand solution of the problem can be muc more than conjecture. Moreover, their shifting relatior with other nations baffle prediction. From this preliminar remark, we turn to note the situation in various countries.

Germany. — In the latter half of March, the press wa giving much consideration to the question of intervention South Africa. In view of the promise, understood to hav been given by the Czar of Russia, that he would take n advantage of England's present difficulties in South Afric and in view of the recent declaration of the unshakable pu pose of the British government to annex the two Boer repul lics, the conclusion was becoming general in Germany tha no nation would take up the quarrel of the Boers; "German has only her own interests to look to; and, however grea her sympathy with the Boers may be, it would be madness t interfere in the war." There continues, however, among th people, a general condemnation of the British course, an even a hate of England — the chief exceptions to the hat being heard from the "Liberal" politicians and writers i the Social Democratic press. These wish Britain to receiv a check in her wrong course, but for her own good, not fo loss of her prestige or her power. "England ought to be ou natural ally," was Bebel's declaration in the Reichstag And probably what will be found to have been the key-not of the governmental sentiment, to which the popular sent ment will gradually accord, was an utterance in a certai company by Liebknecht, leader of the Social Democrats:

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THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
FORMERLY PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, MOTHER OF THE PRESENT CZAR NICHOLAS II.

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"What do you mean by hating England? Would you wish o (the German) police system, or French militarism, in the van of i fluence in Europe?"

The wild surge of German popular antagonism to Brita seems more and more, though slowly, to be finding this ba rier: "The enemy is France."

France. — The government continues its entire friendly relations with the government of Great Britai Certain groups of politicians, with sections of the peop numerically large, show signs of bad dreams in which the suffer terror from an impending war which England is t declare against the French Republic. It is, perhaps, n strange that some memory of the Fashoda incident (Vol. p. 837) should stimulate such dreams. A regrettable fea ure of the case is that a number of English journals, most of the low or irresponsible class, but some of them havin large circulation, have enlivened their columns with menacin replies to the abuse which the *Petit Journal* and the *Gaze de France*, for months past, have been pouring out on En land and her venerated Queen.

The essence of the threats thus bandied across the channel b tween these purveyors of international discord, is, on one hand, that soon as Great Britain has finished destroying the South African repu lics, her ships will open fire on the coast cities of France and seize h distant colonies; while it is on the other hand, that as soon as Fran has successfully carried through her grand Exposition and pocketed i profits, she will land a great army on the coasts of Britain, for whi purpose she is now preparing her troops and transports.

It is, of course, inconceivable that England is purposin an attack on France; and though the bitterly hostile feelin of the French people is not to be denied, it would be incre ible that France would rush into a reasonless and probabl hopeless war with England and her mighty navy, were n the Monarchists and Imperialists of France known to be s wild with hate of the Republican government that the might welcome a war in which French defeat would mea the downfall of the republic and the erection of a thron upon its ruins.

A possible clash of British and Russian interests in Ce tral Asia may be exciting in the ardent French mind som misty hope of a Russian alliance.

The French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé, in a speech i the senate, March 15, replying to a question as to the government's i tention regarding events in South Africa, said that the intervention the powers had become almost impossible. In a speech on April

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a question regarding the British and French relations in enounced national blustering and loud threats as "ridiculous." His whole tone was that of practical common sense, and reater ease in the relations between the two peoples, as well ch government's intention to avoid every kind of misunder-

ons between France and Germany show no notice-nge. The two governments maintain a friendly Popular feeling, as far as shown by the press, has e an undertone of distrust with remembrance of nd in Germany an outright cynicism.

a. — The attitude of this government may be set ne word — restlessness. But observers are unable the purpose or the consequences of its restlessness. guesses, rumors, charges, fill the air. The remark-ure in the case is that the government, which a few since sent forth to the nations a solemn protest ar, and summoned an august council of peace to d recommend restrictions on armaments, with sun-ntives and mitigations of national conflicts, is now d the storm centre of Europe and Asia. There are who deem Russia's restlessness an incident of and undeveloped empire — vast miscellany as it is languages, religions, civilizations, and barbarisms. garding mere telegraphic rumors, and the stream of picions and accusations, we note the few prominent of the situation which at present are well evi-ogether with some inferences accepted by careful

's military advance already accomplished through northern atening, it is said, Korea, is noticed elsewhere, as it concerns er than any European country, except that a war with Japan ent Russia from breaking peace also with Great Britain, Ger-urkey. As to her reported movement on Herat and Afghan-minary to her invasion of British India (p. 159), it is a report ; this does not prove it unauthentic now, but it permits us evidence. The Ameer of Afghanistan, however, is showing ience at what he deems British indifference to an imminent

o lines of recent actual Russian advance (aside from that on ch are viewed as menacing the peace of Europe, are in Tur-Persia. Of the menace in Turkey little is positively known fact that Russia has been urgently demanding of the Sultan ailway control and privileges in northern and northeastern . A report further is, that Turkey's refusal of this demand first step toward full possession of a most important part of 's empire, and Turkey's counter-proposal of control of the a joint commission of the two powers, have been resented

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at northern power; and that Russia has massed troops on the
id is making extensive naval preparations at Sebastopol which
le her to make real her long dream of the Black sea as a
ke.
if this unconfirmed report be verified, Turkey is no longer a
England or of Europe. England's interests in the Levant,
oad to India, have been transferred to Egypt and the Suez
et Germany has recently developed railway and commercial
Asia Minor, which may hamper the Russian movement. On
it was reported from Constantinople that the Porte was
ettle the Russian demands by granting to Russia railway con-
Black sea districts not already opened to other parties.

OF PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN TERMINUS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

a's movements on Afghanistan threatening British India, and
involving ultimately the control of the Persian gulf (p. 39),
ed, if pushed to any length, to call forth British protest, and
a forcible resistance. Her designs on Afghanistan have not
subject of exciting rumor of late so much as in previous
An advance by way of Persia and the Persian gulf would
overpowering naval strength which Britain would pour into
ow sea. But in Persia Russian funds are being invested
and extensive and exclusive railway privileges have been
hich, when the opportunity comes, may, on some pretext, be
basis for sudden military occupation and swift advance toward
r of India. The tone of some recent Russian newspapers must
agree with some such conjecture as the foregoing. Thus, the
burg *Novoye Vremya* opposes any division of Afghanistan
a with Great Britain, or of Asia Minor with Germany; be-

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cause these countries (and Persia is here specially named), being ter torially connected with Russia, should fall, without partition, to h when the time is ripe. Until then, "we should subject them to o protective influence, thus grouping them around us."

In all this is exemplified the historic policy of Russia appropriating adjacent territory — never to begin with o tentatious onset; never to pause; never to hasten; nev to recede.

The Balkan States. — The trouble in Bulgaria (p. 16 is not regarded as immediately threatening. Russia, thoug not nominally, is practically in control; and it is thoug that Russia does not consider the time opportune for Prin Ferdinand to assume the title of king, and to renounce th suzerainty of Turkey. Russia's open favoring of this ste would put her in direct opposition, not only to Turkey, b also to Austria, and would be the countenancing of a dire violation of the Treaty of Berlin. Russia has now enoug important issues elsewhere to occupy her. The suspicio which attaches to Russian diplomacy is evinced in the su gestion that the Bulgarian demand was instigated by Russi with no expectation that it could be pushed to accomplis ment, but for the purpose of frightening the Sultan into co cessions to Russia's demands in Asia Minor.

Turkey. — It was reported from Constantinople that o March 28 the European embassies sent to the Porte a co lective note, declaring positively that they will not consent any increase in the import duties without a previous unde standing between the powers and the Porte.

THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

China. — *Dangerous Disorder.* — The disorders in Chi (Vol. 9, p. 948; Vol. 10, pp. 111, 164) have become extrem especially in Shan-tung and Chi-li, whence they threaten spread.

The telegraph has been busy with rumors of intervention by t European powers and the United States to restore order. On April a dispatch from Shanghai announced that the respective ministers h sent a joint note to the Chinese Foreign Office, announcing that unle the society of "Boxers," a powerful anti-foreign league, were soon su pressed, troops would be landed and would march into the interior protect foreigners. The State Department at Washington had no o cial tidings of such action; and stated that Minister Conger had instru tions not to commit this government to any combined action with oth powers; it had been left to his judgment to frame as strong demands

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ection due American residents might warrant, and to reënforce
h menace, if necessary — thus possibly acting on lines parallel
ier powers — but to avoid any concerted framing of a policy
on this government.

Open Door Policy. — The recent successful effort
State Department at Washington to secure equality of
unity for trade in China throughout all the "areas of
" assigned to
nations (p. 164),
lled forth much
g comment in
Britain, not only
benefits to trade,
o as an aid to
and as tending
order and civili-
in China. To
ticism sometimes
in this country,
as in Europe,
s a mere agree-
it lacks binding
ntinuing power,
ly is made that
ly the same ob-
can be brought
all treaties, inas-
as these also are
sly broken in the
of war.

HON. JOHN HAY,
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE.

neral Trade In- .— Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, the accomplished Chinese
r at Washington, in an article in the New York
dent (March 29), calls attention to the rapid and
increase of American trade with his country, especi-
wheat, rice, and kerosene oil.

urges cotton manufacturers to make a study of the wants of
en, and so to lay hold of an immense market. He shows the
rofits from investments in Chinese railways. He enters his
s protest against our exclusion of Chinese gentlemen, bankers,
etc., as well as of laborers, under our law prohibiting the
of "Chinese laborers."

pan. — Regarding the relations between Japan and
, it is impossible at the date of the present writing to

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sift the facts from the mass of rumor. The dispute no centres on Korea (p. 167).

At the end of March, a dispatch from Seoul to the London *Tim* reported the modification of a previous demand by the Russian mi ister, and the asking of a cession to a Russian steamship company of coaling station near Masampho. His continued requirement, howeve that Korea should not alienate to any other power any portion of th island of Kojedo, commanding Masampho harbor and the straits Korea, may indicate a claim by Russia to the reversion of this in portant island.

CHINESE LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Early in April, war was rumored to be imminent, Russia storin immense supplies at Port Arthur, and Japan massing her fleet. At th middle of April, advices from Seoul and Tokio announced that the was no present prospect of a conflict.

THE DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

THIS award, awaited as the result of arbitration throug nine years (Vol. 9, p. 803), was announced from Bern Switzerland, — the meeting-place of the tribunal — o March 29.

Its amount — $3,202,800 — is surprisingly low, and is especial disappointing to the American claimants, whose share is a small pr portion of the whole award. To the above amount, however, is to

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interest for eleven years at five per cent, bringing the total to 50,000. Portugal is understood to be able and ready im- to pay over the entire amount, thus keeping the Lourenço ailroad, and disappointing the British expectation of soon trol of that important inlet, through which immense military ve gone to the Transvaal.

BERNE, CAPITAL OF SWITZERLAND.

THE BEIRA INCIDENT.

, a port in Portuguese, East Africa, on the Indian out 450 miles northeast of Delagoa Bay, was on nnounced as opened freely, by orders from Lisbon, ssing of British troops and ammunition to Rhode- s action by Portugal was declared at Lisbon to be dance with existing treaties." It will, to some ex- e good to England the failure through the Delagoa rd (see above), to secure the use of Lourenço

ber governments notified Portugal that they considered the Beira to the British as a hostile action. If they attempt re- ar, Great Britain will not only defend Portugal, but will be use Delagoa Bay freely.

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AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

THE deliberations and debates of Congress have ag centred in colonial problems, one of which — that the government of Puerto Rico — received at leas provisional solution through the passage of the act de mining the form of the government and the trade relati between the island and the United States.

Cuba. — *The Outlook for Independence.* — On his ret from Cuba, toward the end of March, Mr. Root, secretary war, reported the condition of affairs in the island as pea able and prosperous.

As an essential preparation for independence, the municipal gov ments must be established on a firm basis; then a constitutional c vention can be held, and a political constitution framed. When a so constitutional government has been set up, and has demonstrated stability, then will be the time for formal recognition of Cuban indepe ence, and withdrawal of the assistance and supervision of the Un States authorities. Mr. Root spoke hopefully of the aims and polic the revolutionary element of the population, who themselves rea the gravity of the problems which confront them.

In the report of the interview with Mr. Root, no ment is made of the new Cuban party, made up of former Aut omists and Annexationists, with a strong admixture original Conservatives and Loyalists. The party is s anonymous, and has not yet formulated a platform. favors independence, but independence to be earned by s discipline. General Gomez praises the aims of the leader this party, in particular Señor Montoro and the old Auto mists, but he thinks they should not appear prominentl politics, seeing how bitterly they had opposed the revoluti

In mid-March, the sanitary condition of Havana was clared to be most satisfactory.

At the same date, General Maximo Gomez's letter to son in San Domingo, in which he discusses the political a social condition of Cuba, was published.

General Gomez says that, though all is quiet in the island, people "are passing through trying times." He sees no necessity any American armed force; the governor-general and his wife, with a backing of soldiers, would be as safe in Cuba as though they w surrounded by a million of men in arms.

The mayor of Santiago, Señor Grinan, April 5, s pressed the journal *El Cubano Libre*, an organ of the pa of the colored men, for publishing an offensive and in cent editorial article on the municipal government. Gen

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no is a man of color, was, on the suppression of the elegraphed to, he and other leaders, to come forth- Santiago to head "a popular movement against the ns and the Cuban traitors."

to Rico. — *Tariff and Civil Government Bill.* — The f this island were under consideration in the United enate daily till April 3, when the bill to establish a ernment to regu- mmerce between Rico and the States, and to relief for the of the inhabi- 172), came up nal vote in that The bill was by a vote of 40 and was sent to se of representa- Six Republican voted against ely, Davis and (Minn.), Proctor mon (Ore.), Ma- .), and Welling- l.).

FEDERICO MORA,
EX-FISCAL OF THE CUBAN SUPREME COURT, WHO WAS REMOVED FROM OFFICE BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL WOOD.

er the bill, residents and who were for- bjects of Spain uch as shall have remain Spaniards), citizens of Puerto The United States n laws are extended land. The statute laws of the United States (with certain s) are to be in force in Puerto Rico. In the civil govern- e chief executive, appointed by the President and approved nate, will hold office four years, and receive $8,000 salary. An council of eleven members — a secretary, attorney-general, auditor, commissioner of the interior, commissioner of educa- five other persons, all appointed by the President and con- the senate — is to constitute one house of the legislative The other house is to consist of 35 delegates, elected bien- the people. Congress has power to annul all laws passed by lature. The island shall be represented in Washington by a commissioner elected by the inhabitants.

articles imported from places outside the United States shall ame duties as are paid upon those imported into the United

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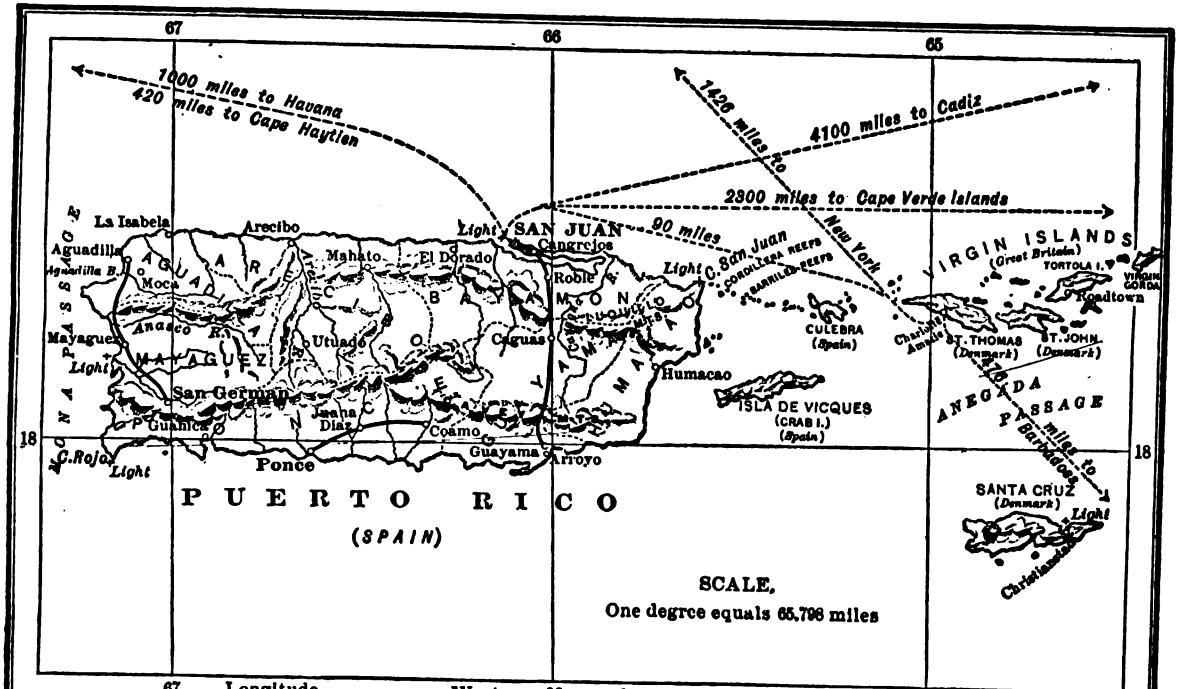
67
66
65
1000 miles to Havana
420 miles to Cape Haytien
1426 miles to
4100 miles to Cadiz
2900 miles to Cape Verde Islands
90 miles
New York
La Isabela
Arecibo
Light
SAN JUAN
Cangrejos
Aguadilla
Aguadilla B.
Mahato
El Dorado
Light
C. San Juan
CORDILLERA REEFS
SABRICOA REEFS
Moca
Roble
VIRGIN ISLANDS
(Great Britain)
TORTOLA I.
VIRGIN GORDA
Roadtown
Anasco R.
Utuado
Caguas
Mayaguez
Light
CULEBRA
(Spain)
Charlotte Amalie
ST. THOMAS
(Denmark)
ST. JOHN
(Denmark)
MONA PASSAGE
San German
Humacao
ISLA DE VICQUES
(CRAB I.)
(Spain)
ANEGADA PASSAGE
Guanica
Juana Diaz
Coamo
Guayama
Arroyo
18
C. Rojo
Light
Ponce
PUERTO RICO
(SPAIN)
70 miles to Barbadoes
SANTA CRUZ
(Denmark)
Light
Christiansted
SCALE,
One degree equals 65.798 miles
67
Longitude

but on all coffee imported into Puerto Rico there shall be
duty of five cents a pound.
merchandise entering the United States from Puerto Rico, and
Puerto Rico from the United States, shall be levied 15 per
the duties levied on like merchandise from foreign countries;
iso to stand until the internal revenue of the island suffices for
ssities of its government; all tariff duties then to cease; but in
shall any duties be collected after March 1, 1902. It is further
that duties collected in Puerto Rico shall be placed at the
of the President, to
for the benefit of the
f the island.

HON. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER OF IOWA,
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

e briefest sum-
of the daily de-
pon this measure
senate would nec-
occupy many
of this record;
ntiments of the
nts of the bill
forcible expres-
n the last day of
eration in the
es of Senator Ma-
ep., Ill.) and Sen-
Vellington (Rep.,

Mason declared that
s had no more right
customs duties on
merce of Puerto Rico
United States than
xchange of products
New York and
gton. The people of
Rico are either 100 per cent our people or 100 per cent not our

nator Wellington had stood ready to support the first bill pre-
to the senate on the subject — the bill granting free trade
). That bill was just, constitutional; but the present bill is a
ve monstrosity, transgressing every principle of national honor,
ith, and justice.

e bill, as amended by the senate, came up for a vote
house, April 11, and was adopted by a vote of 161 to

ly one Democratic vote — that of Mr. Sibley (Pa.) — was cast for
though two other Democrats (Davey and Meyer, of Louisiana)
ired in favor of the bill against two Democrats who opposed it.
epublicans voted against the bill, namely, McCall (Mass.), Little-

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field (Me.), Lorimer and Warner (Ill.), Crumpacker (Ind.), Lane (Iowa), H. C. Smith (Mich.), and Heatwole and Fletcher (Minn.). Eighteen pairs were recorded; and one unpaired, Stallings (Dem., Ala.).

On April 12, the "Porto Rican* Tariff and Civil Government bill" became a law by the signature of President McKinley; and at the same time it was announced that Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, assistant secretary of the navy, had been chosen as first civil governor of the island.

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER OF OHIO, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ALLEN, CHARLES HERBERT, first civil governor of Puerto Rico, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 15, 1848. Was graduated at Amherst, '69. First entered politics as a member of the Lowell School Board, on which he served from 1874 until 1881. In the latter year he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature. Two years later he was elected to the state senate. Was elected by the Republicans to the 49th Congress, and reëlected to the 50th Congress. Was defeated by W. E. Russell for governor in 1891. Became assistant secretary of the navy in May, 1898, succeeding Col. Theodore Roosevelt, now governor of New York.

Relief Measure. — In anticipation of the action of Congress in voting upward of $2,000,000 for the relief of the people of Puerto Rico (p. 172), the secretary of war made preparations in advance to carry the provisions of the act into effect at once.

The governor-general was authorized to employ laborers on public works; and on the passage of the act a million dollars was placed at his disposal for the purpose. It was estimated that 25,000 men would be employed immediately.

Death by Garrote. — Five men, natives of the island having been found guilty of the murder of one Prudencio

* In the bill as passed and officially published, the spelling P-o-r-t-o R-i-c-o is used in spite of the fact that P-u-e-r-t-o R-i-c-o is the spelling adopted by the national Board on Geographical Names instituted by President Harrison in 1890.

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z at Yauco, and of criminal assault on his wife and ers, were executed by the garrote at Ponce, April 7.

e inhabitants of Ponce viewed the employment of the Spanish f execution with marked disfavor, though they approved the e of death pronounced on the atrocious criminals. At Washing- cials of the War Department said that it would be impolitic nilitary authorities in the island to interfere in the processes of l courts, lest they should awaken the jealousy of the inhabit- ainst encroachment by the American government upon their customs and laws.

e Constitution and Our New Possessions. — In the States supreme court, March 26, a petition was filed ts of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in the case of Ra- Baez, imprisoned and condemned to a term of hard on the charge of illegal voting at Guayama, on the ce of a provisional court set up by the military author- The ground of the petition is that he was condemned t a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; this in vention of the constitution of the United States.

April 4, Solicitor-General Richards, of the Department of Jus- d a brief in the court, in which he holds that the constitution t extend to the new possessions without an act of Congress. esident is in control. The occupation is a military one. The o-called, are but agencies of the military power. The United Department of Justice is not operative in Puerto Rico. The s no jurisdiction of the case of Baez.

he course of the debates in Congress upon the Puerto ill, Representatives Payne (Rep., N. Y.) and Hopkins Ill.) cited as an authoritative judicial deliverance upon ra-constitutional power of Congress over the Territories United States, the judgment rendered by Justice W. orrow of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th States Circuit, in February, 1898, as a decision con- ly affirming the possession of such extra-constitutional as claimed by the framers and supporters of the bill.

e case before Judge Morrow was that of Max Endelman, appeal- the judgment of a federal court in Alaska, which found him violation of the laws there existing for the regulation of the intoxicating liquors. The appellant's counsel alleged several hich vitiated the indictment and the judgment — among them t the law is unconstitutional, as being beyond the lawful powers overnment; for "the government of the United States can exer- those specific powers conferred upon it by the constitution;" constitution guarantees to citizens the right to "own, hold, and property," but makes no distinction between kinds of property; ongress cannot impose restrictions upon commerce by prohibit- ale of a particular commodity; and if Congress has power to

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regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Territories as a police regulation, Congress must enact laws applicable to all the Territories alike.

The answer to all such objections, says the court, is "the now well-established doctrine that the Territories of the United States are entirely subject to the legislative authority of Congress. They are not organized under the constitution, nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as the organic law, but are the creation, exclusively, of the legislative department, and subject to its supervision and control." Judge Morrow then broadly asserts that the United States has, over the Territories, "the entire dominion and sovereignty, national and municipal, federal and state."

HON. WILLIAM W. MORROW OF CALIFORNIA, JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

MORROW, JUDGE WILLIAM W., was born near Milton, Ind., July 15, 1843. Family moved to Illinois in 1845. Has resided in California since 1859. Was admitted to the bar in 1869. Was assistant United States attorney, 1870–74; chairman of Republican state central committee, 1879–82; attorney for state Board of Harbor Commissioners, 1880–83; special United States counsel before the French and American Claims Commission, 1881–83, and the Alabama Claims Commission, 1882–85; chairman of California delegation to Republican national convention of 1884. Was elected to the 49th Congress from San Francisco in 1884; reëlected in 1886 and 1888. Declined renomination in 1890. Served on house committees on Commerce, Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Appropriations. Was appointed United States district judge for the Northern District of California, September 18, 1891; and United States circuit judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, May 20, 1897. In 1899 received degree of LL.D. from Wabash College, Indiana.

The Cruz Case. — The New York *Herald*, to have a judicial decision upon the political status of the people of Puerto Rico, brought to New York, under a formal contract, a laborer, Jorge Cruz, from San Juan. If Cruz was an alien, and came from a foreign country under such a contract, he was liable to deportation under the provisions of the Alien Contract Labor law.

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On Cruz's arrival at New York, the immigration officers pr vented his landing, and ordered his deportation. Thereupon, Abram Dittenhoefer, counsel for the *Herald*, applied to the United States ci cuit court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with the intention to have th man's status determined in the supreme court. But the Treasury D partment at Washington, unwilling to have the case judicially dete mined at this time, ordered the release of Cruz from detention; an the man was left free to carry out the contract. At the same tim notice was served on the proprietor of the *Herald* that the governmer reserved the right to take legal steps to exact from him the statutor fine of $1,000 for violation of the Alien Contract law. Lawyer Ditte hoefer then announced his intention to bring suit, on behalf of Cru against the immigration officials, for false imprisonment, demandin damages of $50,000.

The application of Lascelles & Co. to the United State circuit court in New York for an injunction to restrain th collector of the port of New York from collecting duties o goods imported from Puerto Rico, was denied, March 19, b Judge Lacombe.

The motion was denied on authority of Cruickshank *vs.* Bidwe (175 U. S.). The complainants, the court decided, have an adequat summary, and expeditious remedy at law under the Customs Admini tration act. Counsel for Lascelles & Co. had argued before the decisio was rendered that the Customs Administration act was not applicable i the case, because that act dealt only with imports from a foreign cou try; but Puerto Rico, counsel claimed, is not a foreign country.

Government for Hawaii. — The house of representa tives, April 6, passed a substitute for the senate bill provid ing a territorial government for Hawaii (p. 173), the vot being 120 to 28. The bill as amended then was referred t a conference committee of senate and house.

Before the vote, Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) proposed two amendment one providing for a resident commissioner for the islands at Wash ington, instead of a delegate in Congress; the other declaring tha nothing in the act should ever be understood as promising to Hawa statehood in the United States. These amendments were rejected by nearly unanimous vote. The provision of the senate bill, giving to th Hawaiian legislature power to impeach the judges of the courts, wa stricken out. Other amendments adopted were: postponement, for on year, of extension of the United States coastwise navigation laws t Hawaii; exclusion from the United States of Chinese who may obtain under the terms of the bill, admission to Hawaii; requirement that a Asiatics who have entered the islands under contract since annexatio shall depart within one year; prohibition of sale of liquors in saloons limitation of landholding by corporations to 1,000 acres.

Guam. — *Progress and Prospects.* — Gen. Joseph Wheele having officially visited Guam on his homeward journe made a report of his observations upon the island, March 17

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found Guam to be highly favored climatically, and judged it to
t of considerable strategic importance, especially as a midway
tation between Honolulu and Manila. The inhabitants are
as of docile, pleasing disposition; those of the aboriginal
of fine physique.

mander Seaton Schroeder was announced at Wash-
March 21, as successor of Captain Leary in the
rship of Guam.

Great Naval Base. — The Navy Department an-
d, March 28, the intention of the government to
ct at Port San Luis d'Apra a breakwater, coaling
epair shops, and shore batteries, involving an expen-
of several millions. The coal-sheds and wharf will
capacity of 20,000 tons, and will be provided with
ic loading machinery. A whole day may be saved
ransit from San Francisco to Manila when ships can
aled expeditiously at Guam.

Philippines. — *Insurgent Propaganda Active.* — A
n from Manila, March 18, reported that city to be, in
gment of General Otis, "the most troublesome centre
ituation to-day." At the same date signs were visible
here of increased activity of the Filipino junta at
Kong in conjunction with the insurgents in Luzon. A
nce of leaders of the insurrection had even been
Manila; some of them were arrested by the military
but others, though of course known, were not mo-
One Louis Spitzel, a suspected filibuster and pur-
f war material to the Filipinos, on reaching Manila
ong-Kong, was detained a few days under arrest and
perated. The rebels were reorganizing in the prov-
Morong, aided by prominent resident Spaniards. A
ort was made of the province of Zambales. In the
e of Nueva Ecija brigands were committing atroci-
d levying contributions from traders and farmers:
business paralyzed, food scarce. Funds for maintain-
guerilla warfare were collected in the towns every-
even those occupied by the United States troops,
ng Manila. In Albay province the harassment of
nerican troops was reported to have ceased, the
nts being short of ammunition; but burning and
went on as before. The opening of twenty ports in
n Luzon by General Kobbe had stimulated trade
in that region, and the agricultural products accumu-
n the twelve months' blockade had been taken to
: but that accumulation gone, the trade is at an end,

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the country in the interior being "non-productive an apparently non-consuming."

In General MacArthur's district evidence was accumula ing of the treason and perfidy of the municipal officers. Th presidents or alcaldes of several towns in Lepanto and Unio provinces resigned their places, saying they would no longe be identified with the Americans. Travel between town garrisoned by America troops was becomin more dangerous: sma parties are attacked; i dividual wayfarers di appear and are heard no more.

HON. EDMUND W. PETTUS OF ALABAMA, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

General Otis issue an order, March 25, su pressing the journal *La Patria* for publishin seditious articles; an sent the editor to priso A telegram from Manil dated March 27 reporte renewed aggressivenes of the natives in Genera Young's district; in pa ticular, the America battalion garrisonin Namacapachan was a tacked on four consecu tive nights. Genera Young intended to pu sue the rebels vigorously before the commencement of th rainy season.

Four Military Departments. — On March 29, the secre tary of war issued a general order by which the "Depar ment of the Pacific" is discontinued, and the "Division o the Philippines" created.

General Otis continued in chief command of this divisio which comprises four departments:

Department of Northern Luzon, Major-General MacArthur com manding; this department includes all of Luzon north of the province of Manila, Morong, and Infanta (see Map, Vol. 9, p. 531).

Department of Southern Luzon, Maj.-Gen. John C. Bates com manding; it comprises all the rest of the island.

Department of Visayas, Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Hughes comman ing; it includes all islands south of the southern line of the Depar

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f Southern Luzon and east of longitude 121° 45′ east of
ich, but including the whole island of Masbate (see Map, p. 53);
orthward through San Bernardino Straits.
partment of Mindanao and Jolo, Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Kobbe
ding; including all the rest of the archipelago.

nging Outlaws. — Two Filipino leaders, Morales and
les, were, on sentence of a military commission, hanged
aws at Bayambang, March 30.

BISHOP POTTER OF NEW YORK.

s is the first example
ew policy of the United
uthorities in the islands.
ne for which they were
ned to death was mur-
other Filipinos. The
n from Washington
announced the execu-
Morales and Gonzales
hat General Otis acted
on his own responsi-
nder the articles of war.
sentence of death had
al instances been previ-
onounced upon bandits,
ever before been carried
ecution, being, by order
President, commuted to
e of life imprisonment.
r, in the opinion of the
visers of the War De-
nt, the insurrection
s to a state of war, and
the commanding general needs no special authority from the
nt to execute death sentences.

shop Potter's Observations. — Bishop Henry C. Potter
Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, on his
home from the Philippines in the middle of March,
sed to the "Protestant Episcopal Joint Commission on
sed Responsibilities of the Church" a letter in which
y severely condemns the ecclesiastical policy of the
h government in the islands.

e religious orders, he charges, have all, with the exception, per-
the Jesuits, robbed the people, wrung from them their lands,
ed them with intolerable exaction of fees for religious ministra-
It was the tyranny of the friars, he says, that provoked the na-
insurrection against Spain. It is incumbent on the government
United States to right these wrongs of the inhabitants; and "it
a colossal blunder if any delicacy as to the policy which may
r offend a particular vote" — the Catholic voters — "is allowed
ure the fact or paralyze our action."
hop Potter confesses that his views as to the extension of the
y of the United States over the Philippines have been funda-

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mentally changed by his visit to the islands; the people are totally un for self-government, and they must be governed by a superior nati And he says the same of all the peoples of the East; they must brought to "see and recognize the superiority of what we know as ci lization," and an opportunity must be afforded them to adopt it. Of t American soldiers in the Philippines the Bishop speaks in terms of hi admiration; of General Otis the Bishop says, "too much cannot be sa in his praise."

General Otis to Return Home. — On April 3, Gene Otis cabled to the adjutant-general at Washington a reque that he be relieved from command by May 1. In reply t adjutant-general expressed to him the President's sense his distinguished and successful services in both military a civil administration, and signified to him the assent of t commander-in-chief to his request. He was to turn over h command to Gen. Arthur MacArthur as military governor.

The New Commission. — The secretary of war, Mar 29, held a conference with the members of the new Phil pine Commission (p. 177). At the end of the conferen the secretary gave to the newspaper reporters a general vi of the task before the commission.

The commission was to establish local civil government through the islands; in the choice of civil officials the commission would act their own initiative. Asked whether the civil authorities would superior to the military, Secretary Root said no question was likely arise on that issue; there would be no chance for friction.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

THE Convention Hall of Kansas City, Mo. — the des nated meeting-place of the Democratic national conventi of 1900 — was destroyed by fire, April 4. The work building a new hall was commenced immediately.

Charles A. Towne, chairman of the national committ of the Silver Republican party, issued a call, March 23, the party's national convention to assemble in Kansas Ci Mo., July 4.

William H. King (Dem.) was elected member of Co gress from Utah, April 2, to fill the place made vacant the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from his seat in t house (Vol. 9, p. 872; Vol. 10, p. 73).

Mr. King was elected to Congress in 1893, and served two ye In 1894 he was appointed associate justice of the Utah supreme co He is a Mormon, but not a polygamist.

Mr. Bryan's Candidacy. — The Nebraska Democra convention of March 19 has national significance because

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portant part taken in it by William Jennings Bryan, e most prominent candidate for nomination by the ratic national convention in July for the presidency United States (Vol. 9, pp. 617, 869; Vol. 10, pp. 60,

e resolutions of the Nebraska convention reaffirm and indorse le and in part, in letter and in spirit," the Chicago platform of n addition the resolutions favor a national income tax; elec- United States senators by the people; municipal ownership of es; liberal pensions to soldiers and their dependents; and the tion and fortification, by the United States, of the Nicaragua They declare hostility to "government by injunction and the st;" the Dingley tariff law; trusts, and, in particular, "the trust, the industrial trust, and the international land-grabbing the Puerto Rico tariff; retention of the Filipinos as subjects, not and militarism. Finally, sympathy is expressed for the people vo Dutch republics in South Africa.

miral Dewey's Candidacy.— The New York *World* il 4 made an authorized announcement of the inten- the Admiral of the navy to offer himself to the peo- a candidate for election to the presidency. In that nouncement, no declaration of political principles was ied, nor of attachment to either of the two leading l parties. But the next day, Admiral Dewey declared to be a Democrat, and counted on the support of rty. In his interviews with newspaper correspondents ressed confidence in winning the nomination in the ratic national convention; but in any event he would or the presidency. In a conversation with a represen- of the New York *Tribune*, April 4, he thus expressed ws as to the duties of the presidential office:

o my mind, the office of President, as contemplated by the tion, is wholly executive. It is not my idea that the President lictate to Congress; but, on the contrary, I believe he should the laws which Congress enacts, faithfully and without fear or e. I remember the denunciation which once followed the ement by a President of the United States of 'my policy.'"

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

nish War Claims.— In the senate, March 19, was a bill constituting a commission to adjudicate all of American citizens against the Spanish government, ction of which is undertaken by the United States in venth article of the Treaty of Paris (Vol. 8, p. 1018).

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The commission is to consist of three members, and its time limit is two years. Congress is to appropriate $50,000 a year for its expenses. The claims coming under the jurisdiction of this body amount to about $20,000,000. There is right of appeal from the commission to the federal circuit court. The awards of the commission are to be reported to Congress for payment.

Loud Postal Bill Defeated. — In the house, March 22, the Loud bill making radical changes in the postoffice charge for the conveyance of periodical publications (p. 183) was sent back to the committee on postoffices and post-roads by the decisive vote of 148 to 96.

HON. JOHN J. LENTZ OF OHIO, DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN.

This adverse decision was more indicative of popular opposition to the measure — for it was brought about chiefly by popular agitation stimulated by publishers — than was even the house's vote on Mr. Loud's bill of like tenor in 1898 which was defeated by a vote of 162 to 119 (Vol. 8, p. 110). The committee, after a week's deliberation on the bill, amended it in sundry respects; and, March 30, the amended bill was published as follows:

"That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed to admit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they can be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums, or supplements, or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals.

"Section 2. That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers, at the pound rate, unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of one cent for four ounces."

Seed Distribution by Congress. — When the Agricultural Appropriation bill was before the house, April 10, Mr.

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(Rep., Mich.) offered amendments restricting the free ution of seeds and vaccine.

e practice, he said, is an invasion of the field of private enter- The amendments were rejected after a lively debate. An ent offered by Mr. Latimer (Dem., S. C.) was adopted, to in- he supply of bulletins touching agriculture, issued by the De- t of Agriculture and distributed by members of Congress.

ular Bank Bill. — In the house, April 11, a bill intro- by Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) in March, to provide for eping and disbursement of public moneys in the sev- and dependencies, was passed.

uthorizes the secretary of the treasury to designate repositories , Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, as he now designates na- anks to be such depositaries under existing law. The bill pro- at the act shall apply to Cuba only so long as the island is d by the United States.

nate Seats Contested. — *Mr. Clark of Montana.* — By imous vote, April 10, the senate committee on Privi- and Elections voted to declare vacant the seat held Clark (p. 182), on the general ground that his ex- nary expenditure of money for political purposes pre- a free election by the Montana legislature of a States senator. The senator is not directly charged ribery.

e Pacific Cable. — On April 11, the senate passed, t a division, the Hale bill for construction, main- e, and operation of a Pacific submarine cable.

e cable is to be owned, controlled, and managed by the United overnment. The navy department is to survey the route and ble from San Francisco to Honolulu; and the Postoffice Depart- ll maintain and operate it. This is the first link in the chain of ication between our Pacific coast and the Far East. The sec- f the navy is to accept bids for the wires, batteries, and all other , from contractors everywhere; but the material must be of n manufacture, provided the price of the same does not exceed than 12 per cent the price set by foreign bidders.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

ports. — The total exports for March as reported by ited States Treasury Bureau of Statistics were $134,- 8, against $104,559,689 in March, 1899; larger than receding March, and only equalled by one month, ber, 1898, in the history of the export trade of the

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United States. The total of exports for the nine months ending with March ($1,053,832,675) is greater than that of any corresponding nine months in the history of our exports, having doubled in fifteen years. The increase over the corresponding nine months of last year is more than $100,000,000, and is largely in manufactures, figures on agricultural products being about the same as last year.

Wheat and Corn. — Three and one-half cents covers the variation in quotations on cash wheat for the month ending April 14 — 78.87 cents, quoted April 4, being high, and 75.75 cents, March 22, low. Exports of wheat and flour from all points from July 1, 1899, to April 13, 1900, have been 140,514,494 bushels, against 188,038,114 last year; and the total Western receipts for the same period were 188,927,920 bushels against 230,886,937 last year. Corn, No. 2 mixed, which was quoted at 43 cents March 10, rose irregularly in price to 48 cents April 4, following the lead of pork products, and resulting in heavy receipts at Western cities. Prices, April 12, were 4 1-2 cents higher than a year ago.

Cotton and Cotton Goods. — Quotations on middling uplands cotton reached 9.87 cents on March 15, which price held good until March 29, when there was a slight falling off, 9.62 cents being quoted on that day, and 9.81 cents April 12. On April 6, 8,191,347 bales had come into sight, against 10,075,432 last year. The visible supply on the same date was 1,002,413 bales in the United States, and 1,606,000 bales abroad and afloat, a total of 2,608,413, as against 4,013,848 bales last year at the same date.

Prices on print cloths remained unchanged at 3 1-2 cents up to April 12, against 4.06 cents early in 1893. There is but little if any change in other cotton goods, notwithstanding raw cotton is higher than since January 10, 1893.

Iron and Steel. — The Bessemer Association met March 31, and, contrary to expectation, on Bessemer pig for deliveries after July 1, made no advance from the present quotation of $24.00 at Valley furnace, or $24.90 delivered at Pittsburg. Production of Bessemer pig is still seriously hindered by scarcity of coke, notwithstanding an increase in active Connellsville ovens from 19,597, the middle of March to 20,137 on April 7, and an increase in production from 216,728 tons per week to 218,246 during the same period. Plates have been weak, prices falling from 2.15 cents to 1.9 cents at Pittsburg within a month. Bars are irregular, while

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ral shapes and rails are in good demand without in prices.

ol and Woolens. — The average of 100 quotations tes Brothers, April 2, was 23.54 cents, against 24.72 February 1, and, April 13, averaged about one-third nt lower. Sales of wool have been very light of late, nufacturers have largely kept out of the market for nonths past, yet 450,000,000 pounds of wool have onsumed in nine months. Prices of woolen goods are lly firm, though concessions are reported in some lines, mand has been limited.

ther Interests. — The hide market continued weak March with a decline of one-half a cent in some but was generally stronger in tone the first half of Sales of leather, March 15 to April 14, have been lly heavy. Rough hemlock declined one cent, hem- le advanced one cent, and other grades remained

to the middle of April, business in all lines of boots es fell far below the usual quantity for the time of The advance in hemlock sole leather increased orders r some women's goods, but aside from this has only to keep prices steady. Shipments from the East have the decrease, and for two weeks in April fell 16,700 or 9 per cent, below last year's.

lroads. — Railway earnings for the first quarter of ave exceeded the first quarter of any previous year, 5.9 per cent greater than last year. March earnings 4.4 per cent in excess of last year; and, for 21 roads ng for the first week in April, were 13.1 per cent than last year, and 26.8 per cent over 1898. The gains were made by Northern Pacific, Central West- d Southern roads. Grain shipments are light; ship- of machinery, agricultural implements, furniture, etc., are very heavy.

cks. — Sixty railway stocks averaged $72.25 March 12, 71.84 March 15, rose steadily to $75.21 March 28, and me fluctuation reached $75.82 on April 4, and fell $75.36, quoted April 11. The average of ten indus- r the same period was $61.57 for lowest, March 10, 5.47 for highest, April 2. Speculation on the New tock Exchange the last week in March broke all re- cords for gain in public business, activity of the deal- nd extent of movement of prices. Sales for the week

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were 4,939,000 shares. Saturday, March 17, was the m quiet day since our last report, with but 151,000 sha sold; and Monday, March 26, the busiest, 1,008,000 sha changing hands on that day.

Money and Banks. — Average daily bank exchanges the first quarter of 1900 were $266,206,000; this is 13 cent less than in 1899, largely owing to decreased trans tions in the New York stock market during the quart New York exchanges for the quarter being 17.7 per cent l than last year. For two weeks of April the average da exchanges were $299,605,000, a decrease of 8.8 per c from last year's figures, but nearly 5 per cent better than the first quarter.

Failures. — During the four weeks ending April there were 738 failures in the United States; and for t first quarter of 1900, exclusive of railroads, failures we 2,911 in number, with liabilities amounting to $56,677,05 of these, 284 were commercial failures, for $33,022,573; were financial concerns; and one, the Flour Milling Co pany, with liabilities amounting to $21,161,000. The lat is more properly classed with the financial failures, as no of the twenty mills represented has stopped or is insolve Still, the excess of commercial failures for the quarter o the corresponding three months of 1899 was 122, with lia ities amounting to $5,870,542.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Debt. — On March 31, 1900, the figures the public debt of the United States, with assets and lia ities of the treasury, are shown in the following table:

PUBLIC DEBT, MARCH 31, 1900.

Interest-bearing debt	$1,026,862,14
Debt, interest ceased	1,207,60
Debt bearing no interest	390,979,61
Total gross debt	$1,419,049,35
Cash balance in treasury	306,792,99
Total net debt	$1,112,256,35

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CASH IN THE TREASURY.

fund —			
oin and bullion			$150,000,000.00
nds —			
oin		$210,757,779.00	
dollars		409,723,000.00	
dollars of 1890		10,512,382.00	
bullion of 1890		74,862,618.00	
l States notes		14,645,000.00	
			720,500,779.00
fund —			
oin and bullion	$61,243,136.36		
ertificates	37,114,928.00		
certificates	6,679,641.00		
dollars	1,998,749.00		
bullion	111,693.36		
l States notes	9,233,372.00		
ury notes of 1890	724,941.00		
ncy certificates	310,000.00		
nal bank notes	3,876,714.22		
onal silver coin	5,373,892.15		
onal currency	98.45		
coin	499,696.14		
and interest paid, awaiting reimsement	70,037.17		
		$127,236,888.85	
nal bank depositaries —			
edit of Treasurer of the United es	104,566,700.15		
edit of United States disbursing ers	6,075,415.18		
		110,642,115.33	
			237,879,004.18
			$1,108,379,783.18

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

rtificates	$210,757,779.00		
ertificates	409,723,000.00		
y certificates	14,645,000.00		
y notes of 1890	85,375,000.00		
		$720,500,779.00	
l bank 5 per cent fund	10,510,506.83		
ding checks and drafts	7,455,085.02		
ing officers' balances	52,383,931.65		
ce Department account	7,602,583.07		
aneous items	3,133,902.06		
		81,086,008.63	
			$801,586,787.63
fund		$150,000,000.00	
le cash balance		156,792,995.55	
			306,792,995.55
Total			$1,108,379,783.18

Monetary Circulation. — The circulation statement of Treasury Department, April 1, shows that there is now rculation a greater total of money than ever before.

For the first time the circulation *per capita* has crossed the $26 for the first time also the total monetary circulation crosses the ,000,000 line; and the amount of gold and gold certificates circu- is larger than at the corresponding date of any previous year.

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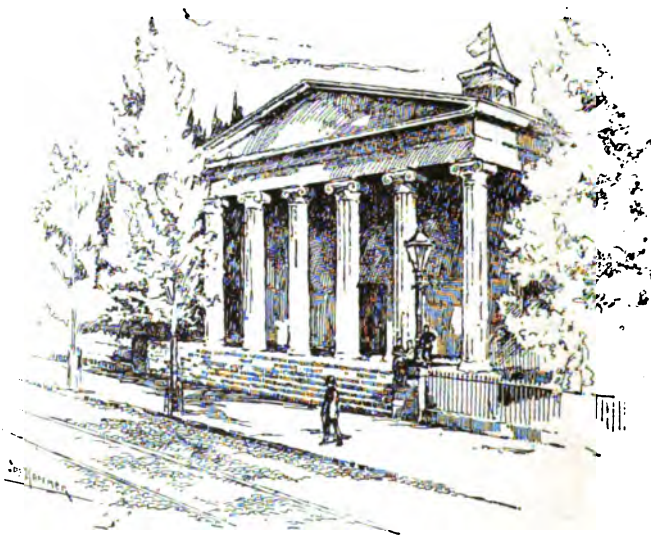
On April 1, 1900, the total money in circulation was $2,021,274,506 April 1, 1899, it was $1,927,846,942.

The *per capita* circulation of money is now $26.12 (calculating th present population at 77,395,000), against $25.45 one year ago, $23.6 two years ago, and $23.01 three years ago. The following table show the total money in circulation, April 1, of the years 1890 to 1900:



UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONETARY CIRCULATION.

April 1.	Total Money.	Gold and Gold Certificates.
1890	$1,437,494,052	$508,562,567
1891	1,530,080,404	552,785,919
1892	1,608,641,520	561,943,647
1893	1,602,521,806	519,285,960
1894	1,690,714,808	566,408,865
1895	1,584,184,424	528,337,088
1896	1,528,629,463	489,151,505
1897	1,669,000,694	554,582,096
1898	1,756,058,645	618,448,941
1899	1,927,846,942	727,748,591
1900	2,021,274,506	785,845,549

The silver in circulation, including standard silver dollars, subs diary coins, silver certificates, etc., amounts to $631,133,689, again $626,982,804 on April 1, 1899; $610,661,729, April 1, 1898; $569,024 775, April 1, 1897.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ast Defenses. — The committee on Appropriations to the house of representatives, March 19, the g appropriations for seacoast defenses.

oses an appropriation of $7,093,488; of this for gun and eries, $2,000,000; pneumatic dynamite batteries, $180,000; f fortifications, $4,002,588. The remainder is to be expended e of sites for fortifications, constructing sea-walls and em- installation of range and position finders, and in provid- es for harbor defense.

"Kearsarge." — The new battleship *Kearsarge* p. 640; Vol. 10, p. 188) had tests at sea, March April 3, and, in the opinion of most of the naval lemonstrated fully a destructive power far surpass- f any warship afloat.

istinctive feature of the *Kearsarge* is her twin two-story tur- vice which, before the test, was regarded with suspicion, for ed that simultaneous discharge of two 13-inch guns in the of the turret and two 8-inch guns in the upper would un- the vessel and the turrets. But when, on April 3, the four forward turret were fired simultaneously, no injury whatever to the structure of the ship or the gun mounts, nor were the turrets inconvenienced. In point of accuracy of fire the tur- l the most sanguine expectations; when the four guns of the rret were fired all together at 4,000 yards' range, three of iles fell apparently in the same spot, and one about 300 nd, but in line. There is no other arrangement of guns on at can strike within the limited area which can be struck by from the *Kearsarge's* battery; the effect on a ship within d be crushing.

s high estimate of the value of the two-story turret, l Board of Construction does not concur.

pril 12, the board, by a vote of four to one — Rear-Admiral the negative — decided to arm each of the five battleships ected, with four 12-inch guns and eight 8-inch guns, to be pairs in single turrets. As a reason for the rejection of the rret system, it is pointed out that with such turrets there nly four 8-inch guns available; and, were an enemy to attack sides only two 12-inch and two 8-inch guns could be turned Under the new arrangement two 12-inch and four 8-inch vailable to meet such an attack.

al Staff of the Navy. — A general order of Secre- , issued March 16, creates a general staff, or "gen- l" for the control of the naval establishment.

oard is to consist of the following officers: the Admiral; f the Navigation Bureau; the chief intelligence officer and al assistant; the head of the Naval War College and his

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principal assistant; and three other officers of rank not lower lieutenant-commander. As all the officers constituting the board the line, the new general order is understood to be an important st the direction of eliminating all civil interference with the purely tary and technical affairs of the naval service. Simultaneously the general order, there were published voluminous memoranda the reforms designed for the navy establishment, of which the f tion of the general staff is but a part. The navy is, for one thing, made less dependent on Congress than it has hitherto been, whe decided movement or change is desired in any of its departm It is proposed hereafter to make such changes on the authority executive department without reference to Congress; when the ch is fully effected, then Congress will be approached for its approbati law and for the needful extra appropriations.

The Gibraltar of the Gulf. — By an executive orde the President, issued April 9, the island of Dry Tortu near Key West, Fla., previously used as a quarantine sta by the Marine Hospital Service of the army, was transfe to the Navy Department to be used henceforth for naval poses exclusively.

Dry Tortugas will forthwith be transformed into a great for coaling depot and station. The island is the first fortified naval under exclusive naval control ever established by the United St and now for the first time is the navy charged with the holding an fending of American land fortifications. Already the fortification considerable; indeed, they are the largest ever constructed by the ernment of the United States; hence no great addition to them i way of new constructions is necessary, but only the mounting of power naval ordnance.

The "Holland" Submarine Boat. — The submarine pedo-boat *Holland* (Vol. 9, p. 891; Vol. 10, p. 79) bec the property of the United States, April 13, when the gov ment agreed to pay for that vessel $150,000.

The government further agreed to pay $175,000 for any boa the same type it may hereafter purchase of the Holland Comp Notwithstanding the danger attending service on board such many junior naval officers are applicants for the post of comma of the *Holland*. The government has decided to give the mand to a volunteer rather than detail an officer in the ordi course.

Naval Personnel. — Capt. Charles Stanhope Cotton nominated to be a rear-admiral March 29. In the war Spain he commanded the auxiliary cruiser *Harvard*.

Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Day was, at his own requ retired March 28.

Armor-plate Test. — The test at the Indian Head p ing grounds of Krupp armor-plate manufactured by Bethlehem Steel Company, March 27, was eminently satis tory.

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plate is intended for the Russian battleship *Retvisan*, which nps are building. The plate tested tapered from 9 to 5 inches ess, and was 12 feet by 7 feet. It had to stand the impact of ch armor-piercing projectiles, weighing each 250 pounds. The was in every case more than 1,932 feet a second. The greatest on was 3 inches; there were no cracks, no extensive flak- shells all broke to pieces.

LABOR INTERESTS.

itration at the Coal Mines. — For the first time, a ng scale" was established in the coal-mining district ral Pennsylvania by means of an arbitration board, 17, at Altoona, after conferences lasting five days.

scale determines the wages of mine laborers in District No. 2 year from April 1, 1900. The agreement was signed by the atives both of the miners and of the employers; and both sides ne result of arbitration in this case as a great step forward permanent good understanding between labor and capital, at Pennsylvania coal mining.

kes in Chicago and Elsewhere. — The strike of the ists in Chicago (p. 190) continued. On March 18, O'Connell, president of the International Association inists, declared that strikes would be called imme- in all parts of the United States and Canada, and 0,000 machinists would quit work. The machinists eland, O., were at the same time on strike, and the of men out on March 23, in that city, was 1,802. rch 24, a compromise offered to employers by the nen of Chicago was agreed to by several of the large cturers.

employer enters into an agreement with the men employed by e shop committee of the union — to grant the wages and manded by the trade union; but it is stipulated that no business alking delegate) shall visit the shop, or interfere in any way affairs of the concern.

March 26, over a hundred striking machinists of the s & Halske Co. returned to work, their demands as s and wages having been conceded. At that date, 22 nd entered into the agreement. But the Association hinery Manufacturers, on the same day, denied the hat many firms had agreed to the compromise.

ispatch from Chicago, April 1, announced the end of ke there, the employing firms having come to agree- th the men.

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About 12,000 men of the building trades in New Y quit work April 2. Several employers acceded to the me terms and their hands returned immediately to work. Si lar strikes occurred on the same date in Jersey City, Ho ken, Orange, Bayonne, and other places in New Jersey. Long Branch a building contractor, having a $60,000 c tract to execute, saw his 60 mechanics desert him in a bo The unions had walking delegates at all the railway stati to turn union mechanics back who should be found *en ro* to the several centres of disturbance.

A general strike of the miners in the Georges Cr region, Maryland, was ordered, April 10, to commence midnight, April 11.

The miners' demand was for an advance from 55 to cents a ton of 2,240 pounds. The Consolidation Coal Co pany, employing 1,800 men, had discharged 75 for taking active part in a meeting of the miners at which the dema of the men were formulated.

The Coeur d' Alene Riots. — A committee of the house representatives sat during the whole month investigating alleged military tyranny exercised by General Merriam the Cœur d'Alène mines in Idaho, after the blowing up one of the mining plants by dynamite last spring (Vol. 9, 393, 644).

The testimony was very voluminous and sharply conflict Viewed from the side of the mine-owners, the general command and the officials at Washington who authorized the alleged unconst tional use of military force, martial law was the only alternative to t anarchy in Idaho. Says the *Engineering and Mining Journal*: "T use of the troops was fully justified by the circumstances." But Detroit *Evening News* (Ind.) declares the doings of the military have been "such as should never have been permitted in a f country." The presence of the troops gave license to powerful mi owners "to inaugurate a system of terrorism;" and they used th advantage "for the satisfaction of personal grudges and even fouler objects, including commercial coercions, which amounted, intent at least, to robbery."

The Printing Trade. — The American Newspaper Pu lishers' Association, at its annual meeting in New York March, appointed Frederick Driscoll, for many years ma ager of the St. Paul, Minn., *Pioneer Press*, its general co missioner to represent that organization in dealings w typographical unions. He thus becomes the representat of the association's national labor committee, and is charg with the duty of collecting data regarding wages in differ cities, the condition of labor in the offices of the newspap

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ed in the association; also of composing differences venting strikes wherever possible.

ls of Coal-mining. — The annual report of the Penn- bureau of mines states that in the 30 years, 1870–5 lives were lost in and about the anthracite mines of e.

ne decade 1870–79 the lives lost were in the ratio of 3.839 per en employed; in 1880–89 the ratio was 3.210 per 1,000; 99, 3.140 per 1,000. The coal production of the decade vas 185,924,840 tons, and the lives lost were 2,151; in 1880–89, n 337,059,789 tons, lives lost, 3,119; in 1890–99, 470,242,- lives lost, 4,305.

SPORT.

th of Maud S. — On March 17, the famous trotter, ., which in 1885 made the then world's record of to a high wheel sulky, died.

age, almost 26, is computed by turf experts as equivalent to in the age of a human being. She was bought by the late onner from W. H. Vanderbilt for $40,000. Her record was o 2:08 1-4 by Sunol in 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 548).

key. — On March 23, in New York City, the Ottawa Hockey Club was defeated, 3 to 1, by a team from the ork Athletic Club; but the following evening the ns redeemed their laurels by defeating the All New am by a score of 5 to 2.

rnational Chess. — In the latter part of March, the merican cable chess match, for the third time out of ulted in an American victory, the score standing 6 to 4.

— On March 29, at Cannes, France, Mrs. C. Oliver f New York, won the ladies' trophy offered by the of Wales.

April 3, in a 36-hole match, on the links of the City (N. J.) Country Club, Harry Vardon, the expert, defeated the Americans, H. M. Harriman, champion, and Findlay S. Douglas, ex-amateur n, by 9 up and 8 to play. He scored 77 and 79 in rounds, respectively.

April 6, at New Haven, Conn., Vardon was defeated Cheney, Yale champion, and T. M. Robertson, by 2 to play.

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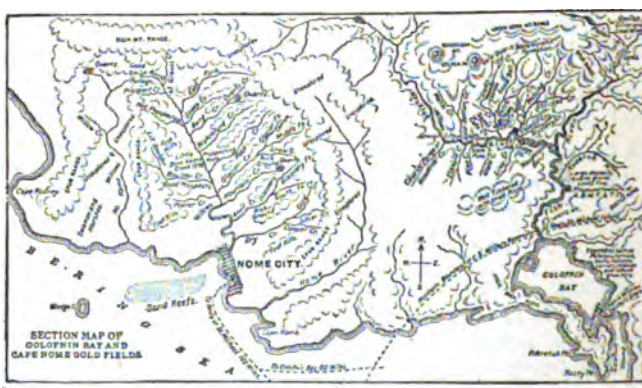
VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alaska. — The charge having been made in the N York *World* that exclusive rights of dredging the sea bed Cape Nome had been granted by the secretary of war t certain company formed to exploit the golden sands of th region, Secretary Root, March 22, admitted having grant one or two such licenses, though he could not remember t names of the individuals or companies to whom they h been granted. There were still on file, he said, about twe applications for licenses, and they would all be grant The licenses were granted in virtue of the War Departmen



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS.

jurisdiction over the navigable waters of the United Stat but the granting of them involved no exclusive privilege.

A telegram from Victoria, B. C., April 11, reported t discovery at the head of the Koyukuk river of a gold fi surpassing in riches Cape Nome and the Klondike.

The author of the report is Jack Bourne, who reached Daws March 29, from the Koyukuk; and his story is confirmed by rum not traceable to definite sources. The new diggings are situated ab 900 miles above the mouth of the Koyukuk, and are of very diffic approach. Pay dirt is found not on the river itself, but on four tri tary gulches, two of which have been named McKinley gulch a Bryan gulch respectively, and each is occupied by about fifty min It is estimated that there are claims — limited to 500 feet alo creeks — for 5,000 miners; in the whole country the number of min is 250. Report has it that $100 to the pan is the usual winning; a Bourne was assured by a trustworthy miner that the average of g won by each man was $50 a day.

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nia. — At San Jacinto it was discovered, March part of the neighboring San Jacinto mountain, an out 600 acres, had, at some time subsequent to 25, 1899, slipped into a subterraneous cavern.

istmas day last, two foresters established a trail over a mountain, while the ground was visibly trembling from On March 18, one of the two foresters tried to go over t found it obliterated by tons of earth and masses of es; and the area of about 600 acres was sunk 150 feet t had previously been. The surface is traversed by fissures depth; into one of these a man was lowered by a rope 40 reaching the bottom.

Assassins. — A police raid of the haunts of vi- amen in San Francisco, March 20, resulted in the ix noted highbinders, members of the Suey Sing

the six men is accused of at least one assassination, and n are suspected of having put out of the way two or more rival tongs. Among the men arrested was Su Ho-Mun, ader of the gang. He drew a revolver to shoot the officers o arrest him, but was disarmed.

. — *Chicago Street Lighting.* — A correspondent of ork *Tribune* writing from Chicago, April 1, credits pal ownership of the public electric lighting sys- a reduction of $100,000 in cost of operation in mpared with 1895, though in 1899 the number of hts was twice as great as three years before, when ipality assumed control of the electric lighting

t of a light for a year was reduced from $96.76 to $55.93 — siderably higher indeed than that prevailing in Detroit, ; but the extensive territory to be lighted in Chicago a multiplication of power houses, and for each of these a f of employees. The wages of the employees in Chicago han in other Western cities — trimmers are paid $68 a here $60; linemen $55 a month, elsewhere $45.

cky. — *The Governorship Question in Court.* — The nswer of the Republicans (pp. 82, 192) was filed ce Field in the circuit court at Louisville, March answer was made in order to perfect the record case goes to the state court of appeals and the ites supreme court.

il 6, the court of appeals handed down its decision, confirm- the circuit court. The court of appeals, consisting of four nd three Republicans, stood six to one in favor of Beck- , two Republican judges agreeing with their Democratic

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colleagues in their conclusion, though not on identical grounds. Republican judge, Du Rell, dissented. Counsel for Taylor obtained from Justice Hazelrigg of the court of appeals a wr error to carry the case up to the United States supreme court.

The Arrested Officials. — The state officials and ot arrested on charge of complicity in the assassination of Goebel were taken from Louisville to Frankfort for tria Sheriff Suter and deputies, and lodged in the Fran county jail. They were arraigned before County J Moore, who set Monday, March 19, as the day of trial; when that day came, the opening of the case was put of March 23. On that day the courthouse at Frankfort guarded inside and out by deputy sheriffs and militia to prevent interference by mountaineers rumored to b the way to Frankfort with the intention of rescuing accused men.

The testimony on the first day went to prove that the shots fired from the executive building, in which was the office of Powers, secretary of state, one of the accused; but the witnesses di connect the persons accused with the shooting. Later, testimon given tending to connect state officials with the conspiracy to assas Goebel. The conspirators' plan originally was, according to the fessions of accomplices — Wharton Golden, W. H. Culton, H Youtsey — to cause a riot in the legislature, and in the mêlée t Goebel and other Democrats. When that failed of execution, a was hired for $1,600 to shoot Goebel from a room in the State H The assassin, after the murder, fled to the mountains. A dispatch Frankfort, April 7, states that Jim Howard, the Clay county feud charged with the murder, and that a warrant for his arrest has issued.

Missouri. — The city of St. Louis is to have in 190 international exposition to commemorate the centennia the purchase of the province of Louisiana from France territory now represented in thirteen states of the Union

A fund of $5,000,000 is to be raised by subscription to carr project into execution; in addition to this it is proposed to hav state constitution amended so as to authorize the city to increa bonded indebtedness to the amount of $5,000,000 in aid of the Another proposed amendment is designed to authorize an expend by the state of $1,000,000 for a state exhibit. The legislatures of tain other states have been memorialized to make appropriations similar purpose. Congress also is expected to make an appropriati $5,000,000.

New Mexico. — Quartz gold assaying $200 a ton ha been discovered in San Juan county by John Hardie, S McCorkell, and J. L. Fraser, hundreds of prospectors ried to the region about the middle of March, staked

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s, and began sinking prospect holes. The find was made seven miles from Farmington on the San Juan river. of the quartz are reported as being in sight; the gold e extracted either by the cyanide or the free-milling ss.

ew York. — *The State's Canals.* — The bill authorizing penditure of $200,000 for a survey of the canals for the se of determining cost of deepening widening those ways (p. 87), passed enate April 5, and ssembly April 6.

he vote in the assembly ayes to 44 noes. The re was from the be- g strongly favored by nor Roosevelt, yet all egative votes except ere cast by Republi- embers, nearly all of were representatives nties having no canals. ote in the senate was 16; there, too, the op- n was almost entirely he Republican side.

HON. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY.

amapo Water Com- — The Fallows bill, the comptroller of City of New York of veto upon any act made by the Commission, or officials, with the Ramapo Water Company (Vol. 9, 63, 906), having been passed by both houses of the ature, and submitted to the mayor of the city, Robert Wyck, for his approval or disapproval, was rejected by but on April 3 it was passed by the assembly over the r's veto, and is now law.

axation of Mortgages. — The Stranahan bill for taxation rtgages (p. 87) was rejected by the senate, March 22.

rize Fighting. — On April 2, Governor Roosevelt signed ill passed by both houses of the legislature repealing Horton law, which legalized prize fighting (p. 87).

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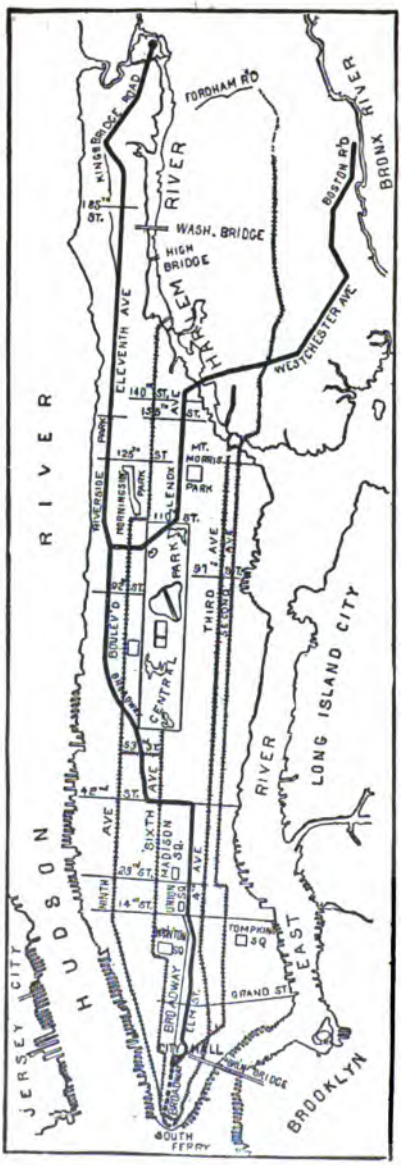

Courtesy of the *Scientific American*.
MAP SHOWING, BY HEAVY LINE, ROUTE OF NEW YORK CITY RAPID TRANSIT ROAD.

New York City's Rapid Transit Tunnel. — Ground was broken for this great enterprise, March 24, with imposing ceremonies (p. 88).

Among the most significant utterances of the public officers who delivered speeches on the occasion were those of the comptroller, Mr. Bird S. Coler. He saw in the practical solution of the rapid transit problem a very great step toward municipal ownership of all large franchises — ownership not only of a rapid transit system and docks, but of other income-paying improvements; in this way New York can be made the richest and greatest city in the world.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Failure of D. Appleton & Co. — The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., of New York City, founded nearly 75 years ago, passed into the hands of a receiver, March 22.

The cause of the failure was the insufficiency of the firm's $2,000,000 capital to meet the liabilities of an enormous credit business in selling books on the installment

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the sales of the year 1899, amounting to $1,828,715, consider-
$1,000,000 were installment contract sales, on which the term
ayment ranged from six to thirty-six months, an average of
o eighteen months.

Frick-Carnegie Suit. — The great suit at law be-
Henry C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie, of the Carne-
el Company (p. 90), in which Mr. Frick sought to
on dissolution of the company, about $16,000,000 —
of $6,000,000, the value of Frick's interest as esti-
by Carnegie — was by mutual consent discontinued,
21. A new company was formed, under the laws of
rsey, with capital stock $160,000,000, in which are
ed all the interests of Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick,
ir numerous associates.

Experiment in Journalism. — The attempt of the
harles M. Sheldon, in taking absolute control of
eka (Kan.) *Capital* during the week beginning March
9), in order to show to the world what a "Christian"
aper ought to be, called forth much discussion in
stic and religious circles, with varied comment of
, censure, and praise. Its honesty of purpose was not
, nor its value as a suggestive object-lesson denied;
an effort to produce an ideally edited sheet such as
ver hope to rally around itself a large, permanent con-
y, it is generally admitted that the experiment was
ualified failure. It could not have been otherwise.
of continuity obtains in newspaper offices as every-
lse. No man, without arduous and exacting training,
lofty his ideals and commendable his impulses, is
nsformed in the twinkling of an eye into a great
nor, as a general thing, will revolutionary methods
gnore, not to say despise, certain phases of the
ned order of life — imperfect though that order may
ccomplish directly much more than a revelation of
er's personal limitations of thought and vision.

he top of the first page of the initial number appeared a "Morn-
r and Resolve," by Bishop Vincent, the rest of the page being
wholly to articles of a general nature, upon such subjects as
India," "The War Spirit," "The Cry for Work," and "Pro-
Tested." The news was relegated to an inner page, and con-
what the public "ought to know for its development and power
of righteousness," all news of the drama, for example, being,
nt of evil associations of the modern stage, excluded, in spite of
s being made to purify it and restore it to its pristine glory as
e most powerful educative influences of history. The adver-
umns were strictly censored, and were guiltless of such things

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as cuts of tobacco products, proprietary medicines, ladies' underg ments, etc. The succeeding issues of the paper followed the same g eral plan, although some news atoms were admitted to the first pa later on.

As specimens of comment we note the following:

The Chicago *Times-Herald* spoke of the experiment as a "sen tional sacrilege." The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* said:

"When a man has the colossal egotism to make himself Chris mouthpiece on subjects concerning which Christ was silent, there is limit to the absurdities involved. The spectacle is both ridiculous a repulsive. To prostitute the great truths of Christianity to a weel flamboyant self-advertising is a degradation of religion."

On the other hand, Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace church, N York City, declared that Mr. Sheldon's "brave attempt to show wh journalism might mean in a thoroughly Christianized community deserves the sympathy and admiration of all right-minded people."

The New York *Tribune* referred to the Sheldon edition as "simp an ill-conducted secular paper combined with an ill-conducted religio paper." The Philadelphia *Times* said that the editor had shown that "knew nothing about the qualities of the newspaper the people wou read." The *Outlook* (N. Y.) said:

"We do not agree with Mr. Sheldon's apparent principle in editi either the news columns or the advertising columns; he seems to thi that the editor should decide what the people ought to know, and gi them only that. We have more faith in the people and less in the e tors, and would, therefore, have the paper tell its readers all that is goi on in the world that has any significance, and employ his editorial jud ment, first in determining the relative importance of different events, a next in giving to them such interpretation as he thinks just and rig As a type of journalism, therefore, we are not able to accept the Tope *Capital* under Mr. Sheldon's editorship as an ideal of what a da journal ought to be; as a business experiment it proves nothing; as illustration of the principles on which a daily paper should be conduct it proves little; in spirit it does not seem to us really more Christi though formally somewhat more so, than some other daily journals r advertised as conducted on Christian principles; as a somewhat sen tional method of calling the attention of the country to the truth th there is and ought to be some other standard of journalism than co mercial success, it may be useful."

And the *Ave Maria* (Roman Catholic) said, March 24:

"There are plenty of people, notably preachers, to throw stones Brother Sheldon. We will not join them. If he were not doing goo we doubt whether the devil would stir up so much opposition agai him. His methods may smack somewhat of sensationalism, but th are strong reasons for thinking that at heart he is honest and since The energy and earnestness of the man are admirable. He is anot John Wesley in this respect, and we wonder that devout Methodi have not noted the resemblance."

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CANADA.

ra-Imperial Relations. — The past few months have ed the ties of close affection which bind the Dominion other colonies to the mother country in a community ifice, sorrow, and achievement. As a result, imperial on, if not yet brought quite within the realm of practi- tics, or even made to approach measurably closer to rm of definite solution, is nevertheless looked upon onger a mere vagary of political dreamland. The ions have been strengthened upon which, some day, be found easier than now to rear a superstructure ing the ideals of those who are now feeling after, if hey may find, some form of imperial parliamentary The problem, however, is one beset with tremen- ifficulties, which, equally with their possibly compen- dvantages, cannot be fully understood or appreciated stage when the storm and stress of war are at their when the world's political horizon is ominously , when the permanent sentiment of the masses in the s is uncertain, and when all discussion partakes largely nature of speculation. That British public opinion, of the almost universal desire for a closer welding of nds of empire, considers the time not yet ripe for representation in the imperial parliament, is evident terances of Mr. Chamberlain in the house of com- n April 3.

T. C. Hedderwick, Liberal member for the Northern Burghs, ed that "in the opinion of the house it was desirable, in the in- f the empire, that the colonies should be admitted to some ation in parliament;" and Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Liberal mem- he Elland Division of West Yorkshire, had suggested that the neral of the colonies should be allowed a voice in parliament, vote.

colonial secretary, however, doubted whether the cause of ion — with which he sympathized — would be promoted by an resolution upon a question of the greatest complexity. He to say:

ch a change must come gradually, with the full consent of the No praise could be too high for colonial patriotism. The did not wait for a call, but voluntarily offered their assistance, as gladly accepted. Great as has been this assistance, and has been the sacrifice, if, under any stress, we should call upon ies, their offers would be immensely greater still; and, if any de- on the mother country were made by the colonies, nothing surer than the favorable reply of parliament.

far the colonies have not made any definite suggestion with representation, and I am convinced that nothing would be

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more fatal than a premature discussion of details. I do not think time has arrived to suggest to the colonies the form which impe unity should take. It is absurd to suppose that self-governing colon like Canada would sacrifice independence for the sake of a single v in the house of commons.

"We are not going to interfere in the domestic affairs of colonies, nor are they going to interfere in ours. I have never ad cated, as has been reported, the formation of an imperial *Zollverein;* I have pointed out that, if there were to be any kind of fiscal arran ment with the colonies, I believed the only form that would meet w the slightest favor would be an imperial *Zollverein*, in which there wo be free trade between the portions of the empire and duties as agai strangers. At any rate, the suggestion must originate with the coloni There is no suggestion from ourselves. The present resolution is p mature, is necessarily academic, and might be mischievous."

Though no form of political imperial federation may be said to be within sight, the following are noted as tangib steps tending in that direction:

1. The promise made by Lord Salisbury, to the Imperial Fede tion Committee, toward the end of March, to consider seriously recommendations for an imperial council to watch over the interests the empire as a whole.

2. The proposal to assign to colonial troops some permane function among the defensive forces of the empire.

3. More important still — the decision of the Liberal governme of Canada to increase its preferential tariff discrimination in favor Great Britain from one-fourth to one-third.

The Preferential Tariff. — It will be remembered that t present system of British preference in Canadian tar schedules first came into partial operation in 1897, the ye of the Diamond Jubilee, the reduction of the general tar being one-eighth in favor of Great Britain — or rather, in fav of all countries which were ready to give Canada the san trade advantages as Great Britain (Vol. 7, p. 440). In t following year, 1898–9, the reduction was increased to on fourth, or 25 per cent, and made exclusively intra-imperia applicable only to the products of Great Britain and h colonies (Vol. 8, p. 424).

While the effects of this policy have not been all that t Liberals anticipated in the way of reversing the relative pos tions of advantage enjoyed by Great Britain and the Unite States in the Canadian markets (Vol. 9, p. 173), it promis steadily to encourage growth of British trade; and Canadia consumers have benefited by the reductions on Britis manufactures, as well as by the lowering of American pric in many lines in order to meet the British competition. T last fiscal year, 1898–9, was one of the most prosperous the history of the Dominion; and, as increased prosperi

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ecreased taxation, the government considers that the
s now come for giving trade with the United King-
ill larger preference in the Dominion.

to the announcement of the tariff changes by the finance min-
arch 23, the attitude of the two political parties in regard to
l tariff had been revealed in the debates in the commons. On
Mr. Russell, Liberal M. P. for Halifax, N. S., moved an
t (to a motion to go into supply) expressing approval of the
l tariff. This
h a vigorous reply
Charles Tupper,
the Conservative
, who charged the
t with having vio-
free trade" pledges
dered into" pre-
rade. On March
Russell's motion
ed by a vote of 91

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND, M. P.,
NEW MEMBER OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Budget.—Mr.
minister of
brought down
nual budget,
3.

g the year 1898–9,
was $46,741,249;
ture, $41,903,500;
surplus of $4,-
compared with a
$1,722,712.33 in
d in 1896–7 a de-
19,981.44.
ly 1, 1899, the net
bt was $266,273,-
increase during
a little over $2,-

During the past three years the average annual increase has
2,004.61, as compared with $6,563,075.71 annually during
1878–96. The revenue for the current year is estimated at
, giving a surplus of $7,525,000.
tariff, as already intimated, the most important change is the
the British preference from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. Only one
made in the ordinary tariff: machinery to be used in the manu-
beet sugar, and not made in Canada, is to be admitted free.

e budget debate the Conservatives renewed their
n the preferential tariff, on the ground that it had
effective in encouraging British trade. On March
Charles Tupper came out strongly in advocacy of re-
from Great Britain some material return for the
n preference—in fact, a system of intra-imperial
ty. He moved the following resolution:

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"That this house is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in, and commerce between, these countries, and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire; and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

Sir Charles subsequently astonished the general public by opposing openly the movement — which he ascribed to the Liberals — toward imperial federation, on the ground that the advantages of colonial representation in the imperial parliament would be more than offset by the taxation — amounting to $46,000,000 annually — to which Canada would be subjected for imperial purposes.

How free-trade Great Britain can give trade preferences without abandoning free trade and taking on a system of protective duties, is not explained; nor is there any positive evidence that a British return for the Canadian preference has ever been offered or even suggested by any British statesman. While Mr. Chamberlain seems to lean toward an imperial *Zollverein* involving absolute free trade within the empire, with duties against outsiders, no attempt has been made by him or any other imperial statesman even to suggest to the colonies consideration of the plan as a feasible scheme (see Vol. 6, pp. 181, 423; also above, p. 289). The opponents of Sir Charles Tupper's resolution point out that it practically involves a demand for a departure from those trade principles under which Great Britain has prospered and to which she is greatly attached.

In this connection the London *Times* of March 26 makes the following significant observations on the action of the Dominion government in increasing the British preference:

"There is no immediate suggestion of reciprocity in this graceful and gratifying concession of Canada to the trade of the United Kingdom. What reciprocity there is so far — and it is very real — is the natural consequence of the fiscal policy which Canada has adopted with great advantage to both parties. Without recasting our whole fiscal policy we have no other reciprocity to offer. We hold that the best form of reciprocity is in the abstract that in which two countries exchange their respective products as freely as possible, without let or hindrance from fiscal barriers on either side. Perhaps, in the concrete, the next best form might be that of a common fiscal tariff for all parts of the empire. But the time for that is evidently not yet. The two ideals are economically irreconcilable, perhaps; but some day it may be found politic to subordinate the purely economical ideal to the larger ideal of a consolidated and united empire. 'It was, perhaps, within the bounds of possibility,' said Mr. Fielding, 'that England might be induced to impose a duty for the benefit of the colonies.' We do not question the possibility in the abstract; but, inasmuch as Canada has found her advantage in successive reductions of her tariff in favor of a

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which imposes no duties except for revenue purposes, it is, equally possible that the solution of the problem of an imperial may in the end be found in the common acceptance of the free exchange rather than in a reversion to the policy of protec- s and preferential tariffs."

Redistribution Bill. — On March 28, by a vote of in favor of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment for months' hoist, the senate repeated its action of last rejecting the tribution bill, had been passed Liberal majority commons on 8 (See Vol. 9, , 677; Vol. 10, 199).

n Commission — On April 4, mitted the report commission ap- to investigate eged grievances ers in the West ect of what is as the "elevator ly."

HON. F. R. LATCHFORD, M. P. P., ONTARIO MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

commissioners find grievances com- of by the farmers en largely from the offered by the Pacific Railway or-owners, to induce build elevators, which resulted in placing the shipping of grain or points in the hands solely of the elevator-owners. Owners arehouses* were not allowed to ship at points where standard of 25,000 bushels' capacity were erected, and their warehouses ctically done away with. No one desiring to ship grain in bulk it on cars otherwise than by having it handled through ele- The flat warehouses and their owners were crowded out, while ers were denied the benefit of competitive buying, and were to charges and exactions which they regarded as unfair. The oners go on to say:

e consider that proper relief from the possibility of being com- sell under value, and of being unduly docked for cleaning, is e had by giving the fullest obtainable freedom in the way of and selling grain.

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flat warehouse" is a large bin on posts beside a railway or siding, and accessi- ping driveway. It is essentially the device of the small buyer.

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"The law should require railways to furnish cars to farmers for t shipping of their own grain, and should allow the establishment at sh ping points, if required, of flat warehouses, under proper regulations, means of which a farmer who cannot conveniently load on cars dir can, for a comparatively small sum, obtain for a limited number of da the use of a bin of the capacity of a carload. He can then transfer grain to this bin until he accumulates a carload, to be then at or shipped. Though the furnishing of cars to farmers has been given as privilege, they should, with proper restrictions, enjoy it as a legal rig As a valuable accessory to the proper shipment of grain in carload l by farmers, we recommend the erection, at shipping points, of loadi platforms, to be used by shippers free of charge."

In order to prevent undue depression of prices during the mont of October and November, when most of the wheat is marketed, t customary shortage of cars at that period should be remedied by creased transportation facilities.

Ontario. — *Medical Education.* — In medical circl much agitation was caused early in April as a result of t introduction, by Dr. McKay, Liberal M. P. P. for South C ford, of a bill proposing revolutionary changes in the pr vincial system of medical education.

The fundamental principle of the bill is the abolition of state c trol of medical science. In 1853 the medical teaching faculty of provincial University was abolished by act of parliament; from 1853 1887 the work of medical instruction was carried on by propriet schools organized by private enterprise, and entirely outside of the c trol of the state; and in 1887 a further act of the legislature reorgani the medical teaching faculty of the University, thus bringing the sta ard and efficiency of medical teaching anew under the control of state. Since that time the University of Toronto has maintained strong medical faculty. The effect of the McKay bill would be to t away from the provincial University and the state the responsibility the standard of medical teaching, and to hand it over again to the p prietary schools.

The bill proposes to make the medical department of the Univers consist of the faculties of the affiliated medical schools — these at pres being Trinity Medical School and the Women's Medical College. T Examining Board, moreover, would be composed of equal numb from each affiliated medical school. It is further proposed to withdr from the 1,800 graduates in medicine of the provincial University right to elect representatives to the senate, which they now enjoy, a to substitute for these representatives one representative from each the affiliated schools.

A resolution protesting against the bill was unanimou passed by a meeting of graduates and under-graduates medicine of the University of Toronto, April 4.

When the bill came up in the legislature for second rea ing, April 6, Hon. R. Harcourt, minister of education, in cated his emphatic disapproval of it; but the adjournme of the debate on motion of Premier Ross prevented decis action at that time.

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April 5, the provincial secretary, Hon. J. R. Stratton, ed a bill to provide provincial aid for the establish- sanatoria for consumptives.

ltoba. — *Governmental Railway Policy.* — The first of the tenth Manitoba legislature — the first under a ative government for twelve years — was opened 9.

SIR W. R. MEREDITH,
NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

policy of the Macdonald ministry looks to the ultimate purchase tion of railways in the province by the local government. Hon. mpbell, a member of the cabinet, gave notice of a motion for ssing of a memorial to the federal parliament, declaring that ests of the province should be protected in Dominion acts g the construction and operation of railways situated wholly e province. The memorial asks that, in pending and future , provision be made for the complete and effectual control of such railways, including the fixing of maximum charges for ht and passengers, and that the province be given the right to ch railways on equitable terms based on the cost of construc- utes as to value to be settled by arbitration. It is also asked rovince be given the right to use such railways, for an equi- al, in connection with any lines of railway that may be hereafter operated by the local government, and shall have first option se on all such lines of railway.

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The practical results of the recent Manitoba school "settlement" (Vol. 6, pp. 159, 401, 654, 891; Vol. 7, pp. 169, 447, 934) are seen in the unanimous adoption, by members of St. Mary's Church and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg, March 18, of a resolution requesting the Public School Board of the city to take over the management of the separate schools now maintained by Catholics by private subscription.

British Columbia. — Politics in the Pacific coast province still continue in a state of great turbulence (p. 203). A strong faction of the Liberal party refuses to accept the ministry of Hon. Joseph Martin as a representative Liberal administration. The convention of the party in Victoria, April 8, broke up in disorder; and the supporters of Mr. Martin held a separate convention and decided to fight under him as leader in the coming electoral campaign.

The federal government refuses to sanction prohibitive imposts upon the employment of Chinese labor in the construction or operation of provincial railroads, Premier Laurier declaring, April 9:

> "It would not be right to force them to pay a tax to the Canadian government, and, after having taxed them, to deny them the right to work. So long as they were allowed to come in, they should be allowed to work like other citizens."

Miscellaneous. — The Strathcona Horse (p. 95), Lieut.-Col. S. B. Steele commanding, sailed from Halifax, N. S., on the *Monterey*, March 17, and arrived at Cape Town April 10, having lost during the passage 163 of the 602 horses aboard.

Major L. G. Drummond, of the Scots Guards, military secretary to the governor-general and chief staff officer of the first Canadian contingent sent to South Africa, has been appointed to command of the Canadian militia, in succession to Major-General Hutton (pp. 95, 196).

On March 18, the Academy of Music, Quebec, was burned; loss, about $80,000; insurance, $13,000; cause of fire unknown.

MEXICO.

The Pan-American Conference. — The outlook is promising for another Pan-American conference, to be held this time in the city of Mexico, in February or March, 1901. The first one was held in Washington in 1889 (Vol. 1, p.

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he State Department at Washington has received e responses to its suggestion to this effect from all er American republics, and assurances of favorable y their governments from the representatives of the tant South American republics.

bject of the conference is to cultivate a closer intimacy be- American republics in every way that will work to their com- ntage. The administration is especially anxious, it is thought, in close relations with these republics in order to offset the attempts of several of the European governments to foster and jealousy of the United States. Some of the subjects to ered by the congress will be provisions for its future meetings; lishment of better trade facilities by rail as well as by sea, in ce of the achievements of the former congress in this line; health measures regarding contagious diseases; a uniform banking, of customs methods, and of statistical data; and the on of a permanent arbitration tribunal for the settlement of es.

though no definite decision should be arrived at on the sub- ussed, it is felt that the mere coming together of the various in friendly discussion of their common interests will be of in- noral benefit.

hoped that one result of the conference will be the s of trade with the United States, whose export trade ese republics, contrary to the common belief, has ed $100,000,000 in the last decade. The import so shows a considerable loss (Vol. 9, pp. 696–8).

CENTRAL AMERICA.

RE is still danger of hostilities in Central America, g possibly three republics, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, ombia (p. 205).

March 31, a military expedition, under the lead of General Herrera, landed at David, a town on the Pacific coast in the between the boundaries of Costa Rica and Colombia that is y both governments. It is uncertain whether an attack upon can or Colombian soil is intended. The Nicaraguan government all responsibility for the expedition; but it is understood that it oyed to David by the *Momotombo*, a national vessel belonging to raguan government. The United States gunboat *Detroit* was to the Chiriqui lagoon to observe the movements of the expedi- prevent, if possible, a rupture of the peace of Central America.

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

urn of Isthmian Commissioners. — Early in April, dmiral Walker and three other members of the Isth- Canal Commission (Vol. 9, p. 444) returned to the

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United States. All of the commissioners have now returned save Mr. G. S. Morrison, who is still engaged in examining the isthmus of Darien; and they will begin the preparation of their report to the government at once.

Admiral Walker says that the commission has performed its work most thoroughly, and has examined every possible route for a canal on the isthmus, so that complete information can be given to Congress in regard to the conditions of all available routes. There is an impression that the commission will recommend the Nicaraguan route.

HON. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS OF MINNESOTA, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Canal Bill Shut Out. — On April 12, the senate, by a vote of 15 to 33, refused to consider the Nicaragua Canal bill, in spite of Senator Morgan's (Dem., Ala.) earnest efforts in its behalf. This is considered evidence of the senate's intention to defer canal legislation to another session on account of the apparent impracticability of securing the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty during the present session (pp. 102, 205).

A New Canal Company. — Still another company for building, owning, and operating a trans-isthmian canal (Vol. 9, p. 445) has been incorporated in Trenton, N. J. It is called the Interoceanic Canal Company, and claims a capital of $100,000,000. This is supposed by some to be a move on the part of the Grace-Eyre-Cragin syndicate (Vol. 8, p. 924; Vol. 9, p. 928) to assure for themselves their claim to an exclusive concession from the Nicaraguan government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile. — The Chilean government has named Señor Don Carlos M. Vicuna, its minister to Washington, as its member of the Chilean Claims Commission (p. 208), and Señor

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s counsel. The United States government has not representative yet, but has invited the President land to name the third neutral member of the com- who is to act as its president and umpire. It is hat Mr. J. B. Pioda, the Swiss minister to this ill be appointed.

nay. — A general treaty of arbitration between and the Argentine Republic has been signed at on.

uela. — The Venezuelan government reports a de- eat of General Hernandez (Vol. 9, p. 933; Vol. 6, 209) by its troops. The revolutionists lost 223 80 prisoners, and were obliged to retreat into the Later reports claim a less decided victory for ment. As a matter of fact, the campaign seems ner desultory, without marked progress on either

REAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ueen's Visit to Ireland. — The Queen has carried tention of visiting Ireland in order to show honor very and loyalty of her Irish troops in the South ar, and has been met with a genuine, warm-hearted, ome (p. 237).

pted Assassination of the Prince of Wales. — On n attempt was made to assassinate the Prince of he Northern Railroad station in Brussels.

nce and Princess were on their way to Copenhagen to attend celebration of King Christian of Denmark. As the train the station at 5:35 P. M., a young man jumped on the foot- ired twice point blank at the Prince. He aimed badly, how- neither the Prince nor the Princess was injured. They continued their journey, and reached their destination in

ould-be assassin, who was immediately arrested, is a boy en years old, a tinsmith by the name of Sipido. He is a nd declared that he tried to kill the Prince "because he sands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa."

ed is generally regarded as merely the act of an irresponsible is without political significance, although some English sider it a direct consequence of the continental press attacks ritain in connection with the African war. Expressions of he incident were immediately offered by Belgian dignitaries, Leyds, the agent of the Transvaal in Europe. The incident, th the Prince's calm and gentle bearing in the matter, have n more than ever to the general British public.

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Birth of a Prince of York. — On March 31, another was born to the Duke and Duchess of York, who now h three sons and a daughter.

Cambridge-Oxford Boat Race. — The 57th annual b race between crews from the two great English universit was won easily by Cambridge, March 31, over the usua mile course from Put to Mortlake, in 18 m utes 47 seconds.

EARL CADOGAN,
LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

GERMANY.

Colonial Interests Official reports just p lished show that German colonies h hitherto proved to unprofitable investme for the home gov ment, at least so far financial returns fr them are concern The colonial approp tions are shown to increasing, while the ports and imports either stationary or minishing.

As an illustration of general situation, the co tion of German East A is described. The colony is devastated by famine and disease. In year 1899, the population of the district of Tanga decreased from 12 to 61,328 from these causes. The trade of the colony, which is t times the size of Germany, is insignificant, and chiefly with British In while the cost to Germany is five-fold the whole trade.

The Meat Bill. — The Meat Inspection bill (pp. 1 212) has aroused strong opposition throughout the ma facturing, commercial, and export circles of Germany. chambers of commerce in Hamburg and other large ci have sent protests against the bill to the Emperor an the Reichstag, pointing out the disastrous results of the to German trade and shipping.

The bill goes further than merely placing a high duty on meat ports, and practically prohibits them. German manufacturers fear retaliation in tariffs that would naturally follow such a law, and mee

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held all over Germany by various trade organizations to pro-
t it. It is stated that Prince von Hohenlohe has declared his
o hand in his resignation, if the imperial government approves
re. The impelling cause for its passage is the determined
the Agrarians, who desire the bill for the protection of their
sts. The legislature adjourned for April, and the government
o effect a compromise with the Agrarians. One measure pro-
ppease them is an increase in the duties on American grain
ration of the present commercial treaty.

importance to the United States of such action re-
the importation into Germany of all meats, fresh,
or pickled, is shown by the following statistics:

United States is now the world's greatest producer and ex-
neats. The total export of provisions and live animals has more
ed since 1887, being $102,774,910 in 1887, and $207,105,637
This latter sum was 17.2 per cent of the total exports of that
e provisions exported to Germany in the fiscal year 1898 were
:

GERMAN IMPORTS OF AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS.

	Pounds.	Values.
beef	5,069,003	$446,440
ef	4,529,450	234,672
nned beef	302,700	36,339
	11,195,548	445,231
	51,524,565	3,338,869
	11,963,631	1,109,550
sh	621,917	36,361
it	8,995,122	488,498
	233,844,879	12,820,843
npounds	5,495,194	318,622
casings		718,571
neous meat products		2,961,598
otal		$22,955,594

Lex Heinze.—The artistic and literary circles of
are as much excited over a bill before the legisla-
ed the *Lex Heinze* as the commercial and industrial
re over the Meat Inspection bill.

bill, curiously enough, is called by the name of a notorious
whose misdeeds brought about its introduction to the legisla-
as intended by the government to prevent public immorality.
been added amendments providing penalties for the publica-
oduction of books, plays, or pictures that are immoral or
offensive to modesty. The decision will be in the hands of
who already have large powers in this direction.
bill, with its vague phraseology and wide scope for inter-
considered by artists and literary people as a grave infringe-
the liberty in art and letters which has hitherto characterized
Large mass meetings have been held in the great cities to
inst the passage of the bill; and the press is busy with the
Not only have the men most affected supported these protests,
men as Theodore Mommsen, the venerable historian, Felix
lsen, and a number of prominent officials.
iscussion of the bill in the Reichstag has been marked by sev-
al features. The first secret sitting ever held by the Reichstag

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was given up to its consideration; and the Opposition, led by the So Democrats, has adopted the obstruction tactics so familiar to Engl parliaments, but hitherto unknown in the German Reichstag. T tactics of the Social Democrats effectually stopped the passage of various paragraphs which the Conservative and Clerical majority h been steadily pushing on, and secured the laying over of the bill u after adjournment in April.

FRANCE.

Opening of the Paris Exposition. — At 2:40 P. M., Ap 14, the International Exposition of 1900 was formally inau urated by President Loubet in the presence of 14,000 invit guests. It is not expected to be fully in running order for month or two yet.

The American exhibits occupy a prominent place in extent, varie and state of preparedness. The United States stands second only France in the number of exhibitors, and has more than any three ot foreign countries together. The American exhibits at Paris are th times as large as were the French exhibits at Chicago. There are distinct American exhibition spaces, occupying 329,052 square fe without including the National Pavilion on the *Quai d'Orsay*.

Colonial Commerce. — The reports of colonial commer are very favorable, showing a large increase in the propo tion of the trade going to the mother country.

In 1888, the total imports into French colonies, exclusive of Alge and Tunis, were $38,139,130. The amount due to trade with Fra and French colonies was $14,017,938; to trade with foreign countri $24,121,191. In 1897, the figures do not include reports from the Fren Kongo, Mayette, and French possessions in India. The imports these colonies are, however, estimated approximately, on the basis o slight increase in the returns for 1896. This gives for the total impo in 1897, $49,360,278; France and French colonies, $23,300,268; oth countries, $26,060,010; showing a balance of only $2,759.742 in favor the latter, instead of $10,103,283, as in 1888.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE Reichsrath, March 14, passed the law governing t enlistment of recruits for the army, and is having a mo quiet and orderly session than any during the last thr years.

Marriage of the Crown Princess. — The marriage the Crown Princess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince R dolph, to Count Lonyay, was celebrated March 22 (p. 11 By this marriage with the count, the Princess relinquish all her titles, which pass to her seventeen-year-old daughte the Princess Elizabeth.

Miners' Strike. — A severe contest between labor an capital has been going on for the last six weeks in the co

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of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Seventy thou-
ners are out on a strike for advanced wages, shorter
days, and other redress of minor grievances, and
supply has been almost stopped. Although no vio-
s occurred as yet, the situation is very serious in its
industry.

INDIA.

Famine. — India
facing the most
famine it has ex-
d since the
came under Eng-

situation has grown
orse (p. 111). On
he number receiv-
had grown to 4,-
d matters will con-
grow worse rather
r for the next four
nths. The govern-
king every possible
eet the emergency,
private subscrip-
being made to the
. The Queen her-
buted $50,000.

CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE OF AUSTRIA.

n Finances. —
nnual financial
t of the Indian
hows a surplus
–1900 of $12,765,000, and an estimated surplus for
of $800,000. This latter is, however, only a paper
as a temporary loan of $2,500,000 is to be incurred
nd, and a further temporary loan is anticipated.
ine expenditure for 1899–1900 was $12,275,000,
for 1900–01 is estimated at $16,675,000. Except
famine expenses, the budget is regarded as healthy.

CHINA.

ks of the "Boxers." — The boldness of the secret
gn organization of the "Great Sword Society," or
xers" as they are commonly known, seems to in-
ther than to decrease.

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They have continued their depredations on missionaries in the p
ince of Shang-tung (Vol. 9, p. 948; Vol. 10, pp. 111, 164, 250), and t
activity is spreading into the neighboring province of Chi-li.
attempts of officials to fulfill the government promises to subdue
punish the rioters are only half-hearted, and so serious has the lawl
ness become as to give rise to the report from Shanghai that the Brit
German, French, and American diplomatic representatives have se
joint note to the Tsung-li-yamen demanding the suppression of
society of "Boxers" within two months. This report is not credite
Washington. It is deemed probable, however, that the representat
of the various governments may have sent identical and coincident n
concerning the suppression of the society, but any joint action is
credited, particularly as regards the American minister, Mr. Con
who has definite instructions to act independently. Threats of an
intervention on the part of the United States are also considered
probable.

Persecution of Reformers. — The Empress contin
to give evidence of her determined attitude against all
vance of Western ideas, by her persistent pursuit of all
formers, whom she apparently regards as favoring foreign
(p. 164). She has drawn up a list of 300 reformers, who
to be proscribed, and another of 35, who are to be killed
soon as captured. For the head of Kang-Yu-Wei, one
the chief reformers, she offers $100,000.

AUSTRALASIA.

Federation. — It is now possible to give fuller inf
mation concerning the Federal Enabling bill, which,
amended, has been accepted by all the Australasian c
onies, except West Australia and New Zealand (Vol. 9,
206, 465, 725).

The federal administration will be in the hands of the Queen
two houses called the senate and the house of representatives.
senate, or upper house, will have an equal number of members for e
state. To begin with, the number is to be six, and there are provisi
for its increase when rendered necessary by expansion in populati
The number of members in the house is to be always as nearly as p
sible twice as many as in the senate, the allotment to the various colo
to be made on the basis of population, with the proviso that no st
however small, shall have less than five members. According to e
mates just made by statisticians, the total population of the five fed
ating colonies is 3,546,700. This would necessitate 62 members of
house in the following proportion: New South Wales, 23; Victoria,
Queensland, 8; South Australia, 6; Tasmania, 5.

The franchise for the election of the two houses is to be identi
and popular. For the present, the parliamentary franchise of e
colony will be the federal parliamentary franchise for that colony.
federal parliament, however, reserves the right to determine its o
franchise, if desired.

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colonial parliaments reserve all rights except those that are given up to the federal parliament. This provision follows the he United States rather than the Canadian constitution. Some its invested in the federal parliament are the regulation of for- nterstate commerce; the control of customs, excise, and boun- a certain period; and the power to borrow on the public

balance of power between the two houses is so arranged as to nancial control to the lower house. The powers of the Crown ercised in the usual way by a governor-general assisted by an council of seven members responsible to parliament.
h court, composed of a chief justice and at least two judges, is ted as a court of appeal from the supreme courts of the states, the right of appeal to the imperial Privy Council is not

mendment of the constitution is provided for by a system of vote of each house, and a *referendum* to the people. In this the votes of colonies where female suffrage is enjoyed will d at one-half their number.

llock in Negotiations. — Early in April a deadlock tween the representatives of the five colonies desir- eration and the crown officers, in the preliminary ons regarding the Federal Enabling bill.

uestion upon which disagreement arose was that of "appellate n," which closely concerns the future relations of the proposed ealth with the mother country. The article in the constitution by the delegates is as follows:

ppeal shall be permitted in any matter involving the interpreta- s constitution or of the constitution of a state, unless the pub- ts of some part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the ealth or a state are involved."

elegates are anxious to have the bill approved without amend- ny change in it will require a vote by the Australian people. ial secretary and his associates do not wish to take any action l to a possible future federation of all the colonies in the em- state the issue concretely, they desire that the supreme court at Westminster, known as the Judicial Committee of the ncil, shall be the final court of appeal from the highest court lia, as it is now from those of Canada and India. The framers desire that the judgment of the high court of Australia in ppeal from the supreme courts of the several states shall be all questions concerning the interpretation of the new consti-

Plague at Sydney. — Ninety-three cases of bubonic esulting, up to April 9, in 29 deaths, have occurred y, New South Wales. April 12 was appointed as a tercession and prayer for relief from the disease.

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AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

The French in the Soudan. — The government of rocco is opposed to the recent French occupation of oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria. The situatio March was reported to be grave, and two French cru were despatched to Tangiers. A battle between the Fr forces and the Arab malcontents was fought, March 1 Inrahr, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, their town captured.

Outbreak in Ashanti. — An uprising of tribesmen arc Coomassie caused anxiety early in April regarding the sa of Sir F. M. Hodgson, governor of the British Gold C Colony.

The trouble is said to have been due to efforts of the Briti obtain possession of the "golden stool," or chair of state, which Prempeh had used on great occasions instead of a throne, and whi is said to have concealed at the time of his submission to the B forces under Sir Francis Scott in 1896 (Vol. 5, p. 957; Vol. 6, p. 10

Two British constables were wounded and one killed, and se other casualties reported, necessitating the dispatch of troops t capital; but, as most of the native chiefs refused to join the Coom tribe, a prompt and peaceful settlement was looked for.

Liberian Navy Lost. — On March 10, the gunboat *A town* was sunk in the harbor of Monrovia; and at the s time was reported the loss, by capsizing, of the *Gorrono* These two gunboats, costing about $140,000, constituted Liberian navy.

SCIENCE.

Arctic Exploration. — *Mr. Stone's Discoveries.* — In course of explorations of the northernmost coast of A ica, between October, 1898, and May, 1899, Andrew Stone, of the American Museum of Natural History, dis ered three important, but hitherto unknown native tribe the Kook-pug-mioots, the Moonitagmioots, and the Kog liks; added numerous small mammals to the natural his of the country; discovered many new lakes, rivers, islands; and corrected many inaccuracies in official hy graphic charts.

He travelled over 3,000 miles on sledges — the longest sledge jou ever made in any one winter — covering the arctic coast 70° to 72° latitude, 117 1-2° to 140° west longitude, from Herschel island to Do and Union straits twice; sledged the Mackenzie delta for its entire l

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es; and crossed the Rockies at 67° 30′ north. Some of his map
ıe indicates as follows:
imau lake, as represented on the United States hydrographic
. 1,189, does not exist. Instead there is a vast, low, level coun-
ed with numerous lakes forming a chain.
olsen island is not located as charted, but should be the island
ed just off Maitland point, as laid down in the chart, which is
eninsula.
canal of Louis Napoleon III. does not exist.
e are no such islands as the *Iles de Lesseps*, *de la Société de*
ique, and *Gibbs*, but instead a continuous strip of land terminat-
pe Dalhousie.
e is no such river as Macfarlane river flowing into Liverpool
Anderson river does not empty into that bay as represented.
river Laroncière does not exist. No river flows into Franklin
is is represented to do.

esire," reports Mr. Stone, "to refute the prevailing belief in
c mind that the Esquimaux are necessarily a dwarfed or even a
eople. In physique our north coast Esquimaux are a magnifi-
.
e most astonishing thing which I discovered on this trip was
iles of burning coast line within the Arctic circle. Here I found
sing directly from the sea to a height of from twenty to two
feet, the whole of which, so far as the eye could reach, was one
burning lignite and dense clouds of smoke. . . . By careful
ıents I estimate that the blazing cliffs extend continuously for
iles."

the North Pole Been Reached?—A French Canadian
and trapper, Joseph Zotique La Joie, who has spent
ears in the Arctic regions, claims to have reached the
Pole and to have found living in its vicinity a people
g in language, customs, and appearance from any
known.

story is, that toward the spring of 1892, while hunting with a
on near Cape Brainard, he became separated from him on an
nd was carried northward by winds and currents for 37 days.
ate became milder the further north he went; and when finally
e grounded on a large island and he reached land, he found
mong the strange people of his narrative. Journeying inland
iles he discovered a "small, luminous mountain about 300 feet
ich, from its peculiar physical features and the disturbances he
he magnetic needle while in its vicinity, he believes to be the
e North Pole.

Joie's story has greatly interested scientific experts,
of whom, however, is prepared to accept it unre-
.

arctic Exploration.—On April 1, the Antarctic ex-
under C. E. Borchgrevink, fitted out in 1898 by Sir
Newnes, of London, Eng. (Vol. 8, p. 737), reached
ell Town, N. Z., on its return voyage.

ils of results of the explorations are still awaited; but it is re-
at the exact location of the Southern magnetic pole has been

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determined. The expedition reached the most southerly point, sledges, of which there is any record, 75° 5′ South, and longitude East.

Rotation of Venus. — A Russian spectroscopist, B polsky, of Pulkowa, claims to have discovered in photogra of the spectra of the planet Venus — our nearest celes neighbor with the exception of the moon and one asteroic evidence supporting what is known as the "short rotat period" theory.

This theory is held by the Cassinis, De Vico, and Schröter, fixes the period of rotation of the planet at 23 hours, 21 minutes, some odd seconds. Another theory, favored by the Italian, Schiapa and Percival Lowell of the Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., is, Venus's day and year are identical, equivalent to 225 terrestrial d the planet continuously presenting the same side to the sun, and rotating on its axis only once in the course of its yearly revolution. P to the application of the spectroscope, the evidence had consisted in faint markings sometimes seen on the surface of the planet. Night a night, or day after day, at the same hour, the planet presents exactly same appearance in this respect.

High Temperature Record. — By means of the comb tion of a certain chemical compound (whose composition a secret), in connection with powdered aluminum, one Lo Dreyfus, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, demonstrated in Thor A. Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., April 7, his abi to produce a temperature of 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit. steel bar six inches long and half an inch in diameter completely melted in ten seconds after immersion in glowing mass.

Multiplex Telegraphy. — A Frenchman named Mer dier claims to have succeeded in sending between Paris a Pau twenty-four independent messages — twelve each way over a single wire.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE following items cover the leading productions of month under this head:

"The Sunken Bell," fairy play, with music by Aimé Lachau produced at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York, March 26, by E. Sothern, is an adaptation to the American stage, by Charles He Meltzer, of the German play of Gerhart Hauptman, in English verse.

"A Hot Old Time," musical farce, presented at the Broad theatre, New York, April 2, is such a boisterous, rollicking medle scenes from low life as its title promises.

Two dramatizations of Sienkiewicz's *Quo Vadis* (Vol. 6, p. 982) w brought out in April, in the New York theatre and the Herald Squ

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e, New York. One version is by Miss Gilder, the other by Mr. e. Says the New York *Tribune*: "Neither Mr. Stange nor Miss has contrived to irradiate this compilation of Roman sensuality hristian martyrdom with anything like the glory of the horse-race t other pious boon, Ben Hur."

he trial of Miss Nethersole, on her indictment for producing an in- t play (pp. 119, 214), took place in Judge Fursman's court; after witnesses had testified, the court decided that sufficient testimony een given. The jury, after very brief deliberation, declared the ed — Miss Nethersole, her "leading man," her manager, and the ger of Wallack's theatre — not guilty. The inculpated play was diately put again upon the stage, and attracted larger audiences ever.

n Berlin, Germany, *Der Baerenheuter*, opera in three acts, by Sieg- Wagner, son of the celebrated composer, was produced, for the me, at the Royal opera house, March 18. The music is described asing, original, melodious, and rich in dance measures, too fine and al for the libretto.

bsen's dramatic epilogue "When the Dead Awake" was uced at the Deutsche theatre, Berlin, for the first time, h 19. The heavy drafts the plot makes on the imagi- n of the spectators were too much apparently for the ners, and the piece was voted tiresome.

The Casino Girl," musical comedy, produced at the York Casino, March 19, was a success, though in this, rst presentation, it was seen to be in need of much ing. As a comedy it is "a clever bit of nonsense;" and nusic, though it lacks lightness and grace in the solos, ry effective in the ensembles.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

the Bodleian Library, Dr. M. Gaster has discovered a manuscript dating from about a century before the Christian era — the "Chronicles of Jerahmell" — em- ing ancient legends and some hitherto unknown tales g certain gaps in the Hebrew Biblical narrative.

RELIGION.

McGiffert Heresy Case. — In view of Dr. Birch's appeal e General Assembly from the decision of the New York bytery in respect of the charges of heresy against Prof. . McGiffert (pp. 120, 215), and in order to avoid pro- ing controversy in a Church already somewhat distracted

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by doctrinal agitation, Dr. McGiffert, March 19, wrote t Moderator Duffield, of the New York Presbytery, askin that his name be stricken from its roll of members. His re quest was granted at the semi-annual session of the Presby tery, April 9.

Dr. McGiffert asserts his conviction that his views are "in harmon with the faith of the Presbyterian Church and of evangelical Christe dom in all vital and essential matters." On April 11, the Manhatta Congregational Conference unanimously voted to receive him into mem bership.

Dr. Hillis and Calvinism. — Still another sensation i theological circles has been caused by the Rev. Dr. Newe Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y. — th church of Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbott.

From his pulpit, March 25, Dr. Hillis repudiated the "foreordin tion" article of the Westminster Confession of Faith — the clau which declares that God has been pleased to pass by the non-ele without making provision for their salvation, and that the number those for whom he has made provision is so certain and definite that cannot be either increased or diminished. In the course of his serm he said:

"I would rather shake my fist in the face of the Eternal and fli every vile epithet toward the stainless throne where Eternal Mercy si with the world's atoning Savior, than lift my hand with that cre toward God's throne and affirm that I taught or believed it."

As a result of criticisms from the professors of McCormick The logical Seminary, Chicago, Ill., and the request that he should resign be tried for heresy, Dr. Hillis, March 29, wrote to the Chicago Presb tery, in which he still retained membership after his call to Brooklyn the retirement of Dr. Lyman Abbott (Vol. 8, p. 907), requesting that h name be dropped from its rolls and that he be allowed to demit t ministry of the Presbyterian Church. On April 16, the Presbyte granted his request, with only one dissenting voice; and subsequentl on motion of Dr. Herrick Johnson, president of McCormick Theologic Seminary, unanimously resolved to overture the General Assembly appoint a committee to report on the general question of creed revisio

Miscellaneous. — For denying the bodily resurrection Christ, Pastor Weingart, of Osnabrück, has been depos from the ministry of the Protestant Church of Prussia.

The case was carried with uniform result from the Hanover Co sistory up to the court of final resort, the Emperor himself.

In view of a recent noticeable decline in the membersh of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Bisho issued a call for a week of fasting and prayer, beginni March 25.

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SOCIOLOGY.

Trust Problem. — *Report of the Industrial Commis-*
The report of the United States Industrial Com-
to Congress (p. 121) was made public early in

commissioners believe that "industrial combinations have
fixtures in our business life," and that "their power for evil
e destroyed and their means for good preserved." For the evil
the remedies recommended are: (1) an increase of the powers
Interstate Commerce Commission in order to stop rate dis-
ons whereby railroads help the trusts to kill competition; and
rced publicity of trust operations.
lower-tariff remedy suggested by anti-protectionists is care-
ided in the report. Indeed, the rather general conclusions of
rt tend to show how difficult it is to make the trust question a
issue of the first importance.
recommendations regarding publicity are, first, that the
s of industrial combinations shall be required to furnish all
l information necessary for safe and intelligent investment;"
nd, that while the business is being carried on, the company's
nall be required to give to the members of the corporation such
ion as "may prevent the misuse of their property by directors
es."

e larger corporations — the so-called trusts — should be re-
publish annually a properly audited report, showing in reason-
il their assets and liabilities, with profit or loss; such report
t under oath to be subject to government inspection. The
of such publicity is to encourage competition when profits
excessive, thus protecting consumers against too high prices, and
the interests of employees by a knowledge of the financial
of the business in which they are employed."

to discriminating freight rates granted to large shippers, the
ioners recommend:

That the Interstate Commerce Commission be given au-
ot only to prescribe the methods of keeping accounts of the
and to demand reports in such details as it may require, but
nspect and audit said accounts.
That the Interstate Commerce law be so amended as to make
ions of the Commission operative at a day fixed in the de-
nd until reversed by the United States courts on appeal.
That the Interstate Commerce Commission be authorized to
classifications of freight articles, and to make rules and regula-
freight transportation throughout the United States; and
The penalties for violations of the Interstate Commerce act
e appropriate fines against the carrier, and not imprisonment of

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DISASTERS.

Floods in Texas. — An extraordinary flood in the Colo rado river broke the great dam above the city of Austin April 7, letting loose a reservoir of water thirty miles long half a mile wide, and fifty feet deep.

The dam gave way at noon and the flood swept before it all th works of man in the valley below the city, including the great light an power plant. The loss of life at Austin was believed to be about fifty The loss of property in the river valley below the town was very great large herds of cattle drowned; 300 human habitations were swept away though, fortunately, but few of the inhabitants lost their lives. Th country tributary to the Colorado was everywhere laid waste by th rising of the waters in every creek and rivulet. In Williams county railroads and their bridges, together with fences, houses, and cattle, ar reported to have been swept away. In west Texas the Rio Grande an other rivers were out of their banks, and the loss of cattle was great Telegraph lines throughout the state were wrecked. Growing corn an cotton were submerged everywhere, and would have to be replanted.

Miscellaneous. — On April 8, a fire destroyed Josepl Horne & Co.'s supposedly fire-proof department store, Fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

The building was valued at $750,000, insured for $450,000; th value of the stock was $1,000,000; insurance about $800,000.

In Greenpoint, borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., property valued at $500,000 was destroyed by fire, April 9.

The fire had its origin in the stables adjoining a box factory; i spread till every building in a triangular area, bounded by Paidg avenue, Dupont street, and Oakland street, was destroyed; other build ings in the neighborhood were burned down or scorched; and only b the efforts of 32 engine companies for several hours were still mor serious disasters prevented.

NECROLOGY.

American:

ASHFORD, VOLNEY V., Hawaiian political agitator and fo many years legal adviser to the Hawaiian Crown; died at Oakland, Cal. about Mar. 22.

BAER, ALLAN TRUMBULL, journalist; born in South Bend Ind., May 11, 1864; died Mar. 28, in Paris, France. He was managing editor of the New York *Evening Telegram* until a year ago, when h went to Paris to represent James Gordon Bennett on the Paris *Herald*.

BARTHOLOMEW, GEORGE RICHMOND, editor; born i Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1841; died at Lakewood, N. J., Mar. 17. H had been since 1867 managing editor of the New York *Daily News*.

BERTRAM, GEORGE HOPE, Liberal M. P. for Centre Toronto Ont.; born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, Mar. 12, 1847; died a Toronto, Mar. 27.

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IDWELL, GEN. JOHN, distinguished Prohibitionist; born in auqua co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1819; died near Chico, Cal., Apr. 4. as one of the first party of pioneers to cross the plains in 1841 to rnia. Served in the Mexican War. Was California state senator 9; the only California delegate to the Democratic national con- n of 1860 who remained loyal to the Union; was delegate to the olican national convention of 1864. Was elected to the 39th Con- In 1892 he was Prohibition candidate for President, polling a f about 270,000 votes, the highest in the history of the party (Vol. 179, 391).

INGHAM, JOHN ARENDE, politician; born in Mercer, Pa., 1, 1815; died March 19, at Cadiz, O. He served eight terms in ess; was judge advocate-general of the army under Lincoln, and ppointed minister to Japan by President Grant, holding that post years. He aided in writing and introduced the Fourteenth dment to the Constitution.

OYNTON, REV. CHARLES, evangelist; born in Watertown, , in 1817; died Apr. 7, in New York City. Until his retirement, years ago, his labors were all in Wisconsin, where he had been a e of Beloit College, stated clerk of the Congregational convention, airman of the Board of Missions.

HURCH, FREDERIC E., landscape painter; died Apr. 7, in York City, aged 74. He was next to the oldest member of the nal Academy of Design. Among his notable paintings are: "The ra," now in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington; "The shoe Falls," in a gallery at Edinburgh; "Cotopaxi," in the Lenox y, New York; "The Heart of the Andes;" and "The Iceberg."

OBB, SILAS B., merchant and financier; born in Montpelier, an. 23, 1812; died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 5. He went West in o Chicago (then Fort Dearborn), where he became rich in various of business, and invested in a number of railroads. He made us gifts to the Presbyterian Hospital and the Humane Society of go, and he gave Cobb Hall to the University of Chicago.

OLT, E. BOUDINOT, director of the New York Equitable Life nce Society; born in Paterson, N. J.; died in New York City, 2, aged 76.

USHING, FRANK H., ethnologist; born in Northeast, Pa., July 57; died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 10.

EAN, JOHN WRIGHT, the "Quaker Evangelist," of Wash- ; born in Hamburg, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1830; died at Pawtucket, Apr. 8.

LASSFORD, HENRY A., banker; born in Montreal, Que.; n New York City, Apr. 11, aged about 70. He served with dis- n in the Civil War, first in the army and then in the navy, where the title of Captain. It was he who organized the "tin-clad" fleet Mississippi.

ALL, EBEN A., editor of the New Orleans (La.) *Gasette*; born nton, Mass.; died in New Orleans, Mar. 17.

EELER, AARON BENEDICT, one of the associate editors of ENT HISTORY; born in Ridgefield, Conn., Apr. 13, 1872; died ly in New York City, Apr. 14. Was prepared for college at Wil- Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and graduated at Harvard, '94. t two years in Buffalo, N. Y., one year in Boston, Mass., and, 897 had had charge of the French department in Mr. Browning's

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school for boys, New York City. He married, in 1897, Miss Ethel Kestin, daughter of Walter Kestin, of London, Eng. Some of his sketches, quaint in humor and revealing a brilliancy of promise, have appeared in *Puck;* but his most serious writing was done for CURRENT HISTORY. He was a most faithful and conscientious co-worker, and his death is a personal loss to us.

MAYO, COMMODORE WILLIAM K., U. S. N., retired; born in Virginia; died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 9, aged 70. He was appointed a midshipman in 1841, and served through the Mexican and Civil Wars.

AARON B. KEELER,
ONE OF THE ASSOCIATE EDITORS OF
"CURRENT HISTORY."

MORAN, MONSIGNOR THOMAS R., Roman Catholic prelate; born in Dublin, Ireland, and educated for the priesthood at Rome; died at Princeton, N. J., Mar. 31. Was Vicar-General of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, and rector of St. Paul's Catholic church at Princeton.

MOSES, OSCAR G., president of the Ripans Chemical Company; born in Marcellus, N. Y.; died in New York City, Mar. 21, aged 57.

PEPPER, PROF. JOHN HENRY, author and chemist; born in 1821; died early in Apr. He was the inventor of "Pepper's Ghost," a seeming spectre produced by an arrangement of mirrors.

ROGERS, SHERMAN SKINNER, prominent lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y.; born in Bath, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1830; died at Santa Barbara, Cal., March 23.

SAWYER, PHILETUS, the "Lumber King," former United States senator; born in Whiting, Sept. 22, 1816; died at Oshkosh, Wis., Mar. 29. Was for years leader of the Republican party in Wisconsin; served ten years in the house of representatives and twelve in the United States senate.

SCRIPPS, GEORGE H., interested in numerous newspaper enterprises; born in England; died near San Diego, Cal., Apr. 13. Was brought up on a farm near Rushville, Ill., and saw service in the Civil War. Began his newspaper career about 25 years ago, in connection with his brother, James E. Scripps, proprietor of the Detroit (Mich.) *Evening News.* Helped to found the Cleveland (O.) *Press,* Cincinnati (O.) *Post, Kentucky Post,* St. Louis (Mo.) *Chronicle,* Kansas City (Mo.) *World,* and Omaha (Neb.) *News.*

STONE, J. M., for ten years governor of Mississippi, and at the time of his death, president of Starkville Agricultural College; died in Holly Springs, Miss., Mar. 26.

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YKER, REV. DR. PETER, minister of the Reformed born in Fairfield, N. J.; died at Asbury Park, N. J., Mar. 4. Was a graduate of Rutgers, '45.

BENECK, HERMAN E., formerly chairman of the Populist ommittee; died in Seattle, Wash., Mar. 19.

ER, GEN. ZEALOUS BATES, U. S. A., retired; born at Mass., Jan. 12, 1819; died there, March 21. Graduated at t, '41; served with distinction in the Mexican and Civil Wars; led at the second battle of Bull Run. Retired in 1874.

SON, WALTER, for over 20 years New York manager of of Montreal; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1830; died in City, Apr. 3.

KINS, CAPT. JAMES H., a veteran of the Civil War, said irst colored man to join a New England regiment, and organ- first colored military company in New England; born in North died in New Haven, Conn., Mar. 18, aged 57.

E, REV. DR. ISAAC M., noted Rabbi of the Reformed hurch, and president of Hebrew Union College; born at Bohemia, in 1819; died in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 24. He was d editor of the *American Israelite*, and a prolific writer on questions.

NG, REV. ALFRED, one of the founders of the Order of thers; born in Bristol, Eng., Jan. 21, 1831; died in New York 4. Was graduated at Princeton, '48, and in medicine at the of New York, '52. Was converted to Roman Catholicism d ordained to the priesthood in 1856, becoming vice-president Hall College. Held pastorates in Princeton and Trenton, resigned in 1861, and helped to found the Paulist Fathers' He composed many devotional hymns, and was prominently vith the reformation of Catholic church music in the United ecially in the abolition of the concert style of singing, and the odern musical masses and vespers. Among his works were holic and Protestant Countries Compared," "The Complete Hymn-Book," "The Catholic Hymnal," etc. He also wrote ems.

REOLI, ÉMILE M. H., investigator and writer on the chemi- netallurgical applications of electricity; born in Besançon, 1835; died in London, Eng., Feb. 23.

EDETTI, COUNT VINCENT DE, French diplomat; born Corsica, Apr. 29, 1817; died Mar. 28. Was appointed ambas- erlin in 1866, where he was entrapped by Bismarck into giving a pretext for declaring war in 1870.

TON, SIR FREDERIC WILLIAM, artist and antiquarian, irector of the National Gallery, London, Eng.; born at Mun- ty Limerick, Ireland, in 1816; died in London, Mar. 16.

ERRÉ, ADMIRAL BARON VICTOR AMÉDÉE, chief of t of the minister of marine during the siege of Paris; born in d Mar. 26.

FAX, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY, K. C. B., British naval rn Jan. 21, 1837; died at Naples, Italy, Mar. 20.

BES, ARCHIBALD, war correspondent; born in Morayshire, n 1838; died at London, Mar. 29. Was educated at the Uni- Aberdeen. Enlisted in the Royal Dragoons, and served ten

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years in the ranks, where he gained his intimate acquaintance of army life under all conditions. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 he became correspondent for the London *Morning Advertiser*, and later, for the *Daily News*, serving for that paper in every later war of consequence, including five campaigns in Europe, one in Asia, and one in South Africa, until 1879, when his health compelled him to give up a remarkable career as an active war correspondent. He also accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through India, 1875-6.

JOUBERT, GEN. PETRUS JACOBUS, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces; born about 1834, in Cape Colony; died at Pretoria, from peritonitis, Mar. 27. For a sketch of his life, see CURRENT HISTORY, Vol. 9, p. 798. For portrait, see Vol. 10, p. 239.

LOCKHART, GEN. SIR WILLIAM STEPHEN ALEXANDER, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the British forces in India; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1841; died at Calcutta, Mar. 18. His chief services were in Afghanistan, on the Chitral mission, and in repressing rebellion among the tribes on the northwestern frontier of India. For portrait, see CURRENT HISTORY, Vol. 7, p. 725.

MAZZELLA, CARDINAL CAMILLO, famous Jesuit theologian, Bishop of Palestrina and Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites; born in Italy, in 1833; created Cardinal in 1886; died Mar. 26.

MIVART, DR. ST. GEORGE, prominent Roman Catholic scientist; born in London, Eng., in 1827; died there Apr. 1. Was formerly lecturer on zoölogy at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and Professor of Biology at the University of Luvain. He was educated at Harrow, King's College, London, and at St. Mary's College, Oscott. A convert to Catholicism in 1844, his advanced views more than once brought him into conflict with the authorities of his Church (p. 215). Was called to the bar in 1851; was an M. D., a Ph.D., and a Fellow of the Royal, the Linnæan, and the Zoölogical societies. His leading published works are: "Genesis of Species," "Man and Ages," "Nature and Thought," "Lessons from Nature," "On Truth," "The Origin of Human Reason," and "Types of Animal Life."

OSMAN, NUBAR PASHA, called GHAZI, "the Victorious," famous Turkish general; according to some accounts born at Tokat, Asia Minor, in 1832; according to others, at Amasia in 1837; died at Constantinople, Apr. 4. Ranked with the greatest generals of Europe for his heroic defense of Plevna during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877. For portrait, see CURRENT HISTORY, Vol. 7, p. 298.

PRIESTLEY, SIR WILLIAM OVEREND, M. P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews since 1896; died in London, Apr. 11.

SPOTTISWOODE, LADY JOHN SCOTT, composer of "Annie Laurie," and other familiar melodies; died at the age of 91 about the middle of March.

STEWART, FIELD MARSHAL SIR DONALD MARTIN, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., British army officer; born Mar. 21, 1824, in Mount Pleasant, near Forres, Scotland; died at Algiers, Mar. 26. Distinguished for his services in Peshawur and Afghanistan. It was he who despatched Lord Roberts on his famous relief march to Kandahar in 1879. Was commander-in-chief in India, 1881-5. Was a member of the council of the secretary of state for India since 1885.

WOODGATE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD ROBERT PREVOST, K. C. M. G., C. B., late commander of the 11th Brigade in South Africa; born in Worcestershire, in 1845; died at Mooi river from the effect of wounds received at Spion Kop, Jan. 24 (p. 9), the third British general thus far killed in the Boer war.

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FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

A BULWARK OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

URRENT HISTORY

10. JUNE, 1900. NO. 4.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

the middle of April England was daily expecting tid-ngs of Lord Roberts's advance from Bloemfontein, vhich he had occupied on March 13 (p. 223). The pments of his army stretched for miles around that vhile detachments protected his railway communica-s far as Norval's Pont, 120 miles southward on the e river, and held the northern line in force to the r river, twenty-five miles away.

the reported 190,000 British troops in South Africa, the number is immediate command has been reasonably conjectured as not a 90,000; the number, however, was doubtless changeable by vals, and by occasional detachment of large columns to operate ndependently, for a time, at the distant points included in his advance. The *Standard* estimated that he would move north 000 men, leaving considerable garrisons at various points. The rces were estimated only by various guesses; one guess in the *Daily Mail* counted them at 35,000 in the Free State and 7,000 . Besides, there had undoubtedly been, for many weeks, succes-vals in the Transvaal of volunteers, sometimes by the hundreds, rope and America. Some estimates rated their numbers much but the most trustworthy reports gave them a total of between nd 35,000 in the early part of April, of whom between 20,000 00 were in the Free State.

itary Operations. — *Around Bloemfontein.* — The n the latter weeks of April were in incessant move-coursing swiftly in parties of several hundred or a usand through the region from 30 or 40 miles north st to 70 miles southeast of Bloemfontein — a kind of e for which, together with the holding of quickly hed kopjes, the Boers are far better fitted than for battle on an open field, or for assault on fortified April ended without their adding any more successes eir ambushes at Korn Spruit and Reddersburg (p. It is asserted that the Boer forces hovering in num-nknown but unexpectedly large around the British

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lines, comprise many of the Free State farmers who a few weeks ago, availing themselves of Lord Roberts's offer of protection, brought in their arms, gave pledges of peace, and formally accepted British authority. Instances are cited of men who entered on this treacherous course under threat by the Boer leaders that a refusal would bring confiscation or destruction of their homes and property.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. A. P. CLEMENTS, COMMANDING TWELFTH BRIGADE, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

In Western Free State and Natal. — At the end of April General Methuen was at or near Boshof, 70 miles northwest of Bloemfontein, with an army considerably reduced by withdrawals to other points, and with the Boers in renewed activity along the near border of southwest Rhodesia. At distant Mafeking the small British garrison was still resolutely facing starvation and repelling assaults. In Natal, General Buller, with (it is said) 20,000, and later 30,000, troops, was encamped near Elandslaagte, on Sunday river, about 20 miles northeast of Ladysmith and 230 miles east of Bloemfontein, watching the passes from the Transvaal in the Biggarsberg mountains, which the Boers had strongly fortified. Apparently, he was waiting to attack and force these passes when Lord Roberts's expected invasion of the Transvaal should have largely drawn off the Boers.

The Siege of Wepener. — Several days before the middle of April a British detachment of colonials numbering about 2,000, under Colonel Dalgety, stationed at Wepener, on the border of Basutoland, 60 miles southeast of Bloemfontein, attracted the roving Boers as a prize worth capture and far from any rescue. The Boers soon surrounded it and made a vigorous assault, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Some accounts gave their number as 7,000, but 4,000 is deemed

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e truth. Fighting was renewed day after day; the sses officially reported in the four days to April 14, killed and 132 wounded. On April 16 and 17, olumns were reported in motion to the relief of ; General Brabant from Aliwal North (60 miles d) had reached Rouxville, 45 miles south; while Rundle was approaching *via* Reddersburg, 45 rth. On April ermside's and divisions were s away. Still, sh forces seemed lose in on Wepe- re fighting, less continued — the rrison evidently out well. The the relief forces, tly to repeated ttacks from ene- vering around, appear as part n to envelop the a net, Rundle with them until rthward line of *ia* Thaba Nchu brand, 80 miles

COLONEL DALGETY, DEFENDER OF WEPENER.

Bloemfontein, could be reached by French and n. While this was probably one of the field mar- rposes, an alternative in his plan may have been ing of his eastern flank and rear by driving off the orces before beginning his long northward march a hostile country.

April 24, the Boers, under Olivier, made their last to carry Wepener by storm. They were beaten d in a few hours retreated hurriedly on the Thaba ad, leaving their dead unburied. They had taken enty-four hours too early for the successful drawing ritish net, and, with the large force at Dewetsdorp, ad made a still narrower escape and was closely by General French, were making their way, either d or in the direction of Ladybrand on the Basuto- der. On April 27, General Rundle's division, after

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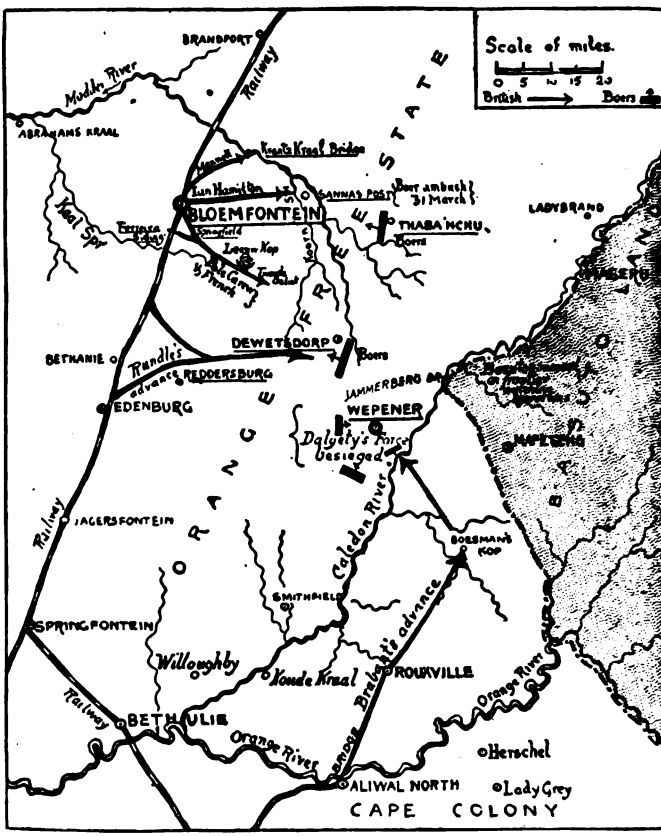
some sharp fighting, seized a position at Thaba Nchu, twenty five miles east of Bloemfontein.

The Siege of Mafeking. — A report from Cape Town published in London, May 1, announced that General Hun



MAP OF SCENE OF LORD ROBERTS'S OPERATIONS SOUTHEAST OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

ter had been sent to Kimberley to command a strong colum to move northward.

The Boers were then said to be in force between Kimberley an Fourteen Streams, 50 miles north of Kimberley, having recently occu pied Windsorton (midway between the two), and threatening the com munications of the British at Warrenton, three or four miles south o Fourteen Streams.

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British garrisons along the railway have since been strengthThe news from Mafeking, from Lady Sarah Wilson, April 19, onel Baden-Powell, April 20, was that rations were getting disy low, but the spirit of endurance was high. The colonel renat the Boers had fired on native women trying to escape on the April 15, killing nine and wounding two; and that whenever ve women, half-starved, try to escape by day, the Boers capture g them severely, and send them back.

May 5, General Hunter had evidently begun a movement northBarton's brigade, of ion, had successfully the Vaal river at rton, and was driving 3,000 Boers from ridge. They were rewith stubborn fight. as dubious rumor of al relief expedition" by a westward course king, 200 miles north erley. On May 8, a was received from arah Wilson, reportgarrison depressed at any sign of relief, but rmined as ever. A f flour was sold at for two guineas. If nfirmed Boer report 12 was true, of a relief column movforced marches night within a hundred the besieged town, detachment of a few d men (three or four d might suffice) from s division. It was t Lord Roberts had Baden-Powell to hold May 18.

COLONEL F. W. KITCHENER, FORMERLY GOVERNOR OF KHARTOUM, NOW COMMANDING SEVENTH BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

Toward Pretoria.— In the last days of April the ship of dispatches had become more strict, and the s in the London papers were confused and contradic- Later, it appeared that the accounts of a great battle, eavy losses on both sides for several days, for posses- the kopjes east and north of Thaba Nchu, were ex- tions of a series of minor struggles in which the Boers riven from several kopjes, after considerable stubborn g. Meanwhile, numbers of Free State burghers were sing to their farms and pledging themselves to peace. *Times* correspondent reported that the singular leniency emency previously shown by the field marshal had given

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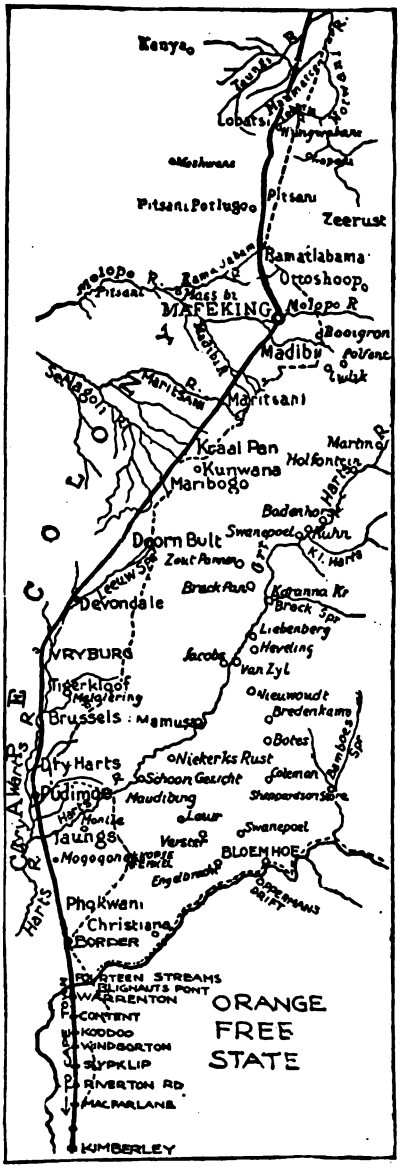

place to severer de
ings in view of a secr
conspiracy which h
been brought to lig
in the capital itse
Lord Roberts ha
ordered a close exan
nation of the farm
This disclosed in almo
every house an abu
dant supply of milita
rifles and ammuniti
—material for a dang
ous uprising soon
military pressure shou
be relaxed.

As late as May
London, still in the fo
was receiving repo
of the Boers, stoutly
sisting, hanging on t
British right flank a
hindering their advan
Meanwhile, on th
right flank, General I
Hamilton's cavalry ha
with little loss, driv
the Boers out of a stro
position at Houtne
several miles north
Thaba Nchu, dispe
ing them in all dir
tions; Broadwoo
cavalry brigade h
pressed 15 or 20 mi
still farther north; a
at the west front Lo
Roberts had his hea
quarters at Brandfo
35 miles north
Bloemfontein, on M
3, the place havi
been captured wi
small loss.

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May 2, the long-expected British advance had quietly and, while a strong reserve was left to hold Bloem- at least 50,000 men, with 140 guns, were on the rd march, along a front of 40 miles. The immense f Lord Roberts's operations, with their suddenness recy, had made his plan a mystery; yet the general ent was, at least in its first steps, on lines not unex-

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. POLE-CAREW, C. B., COMMANDING THIRD DIVISION, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

He had refused drawn off to the d by the Boers'. n fighting, and by ported massing in untainous district Ladybrand. On his mounted in- in Pole-Carew's , among whom the Canadians, l the Vet river, 18 orth of Brandfort. ers, in consider- rength, held the e bank, and, in llery engagement, e hours, prevented sage of the river, e mounted infan- der General Hut- rned their right flank, and, under a heavy shell and ry fire, pushed across with a brilliant dash and com- the Boers' retreat. At this point there were said to Lord Roberts 35,000 men, with 20,000 more easily le. The Boers, under General Botha, were rumored ber 15,000 or 20,000, with 46 guns.

criticisms of Lord Roberts's many weeks of delay have been wered by the use which, in this advance, he was, at every point , able to make of cavalry and mounted troops. A large portion my had at last been made equal in mobility to the Boer forces, re almost entirely composed of infantry on horseback. As to in the ranks, the courage and fighting quality of the common soldiers have never been doubted; but the present war has the universal English acknowledgment, with glad surprise, of picuous dash — the emulation in brave deeds — which charac- he colonial troops, Canadian, Australasian, and others. Their ind it hard to hold any of them back.

capture of Winburg, an important point 63 miles northeast of

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Bloemfontein, by General Hamilton, moving north from Houtnek, was reported on May 6. The British force reaching Smaldeel, May 6, had covered 63 miles of the 275 to Pretoria; and the army's widely extended front in its swift advance had swept the country clear of all Dutch forces of any considerable size. By May 8, events had justified Lord Roberts's expectation that his northward movement would soon draw the Boers away from their impregnable position far on his right flank among the high hills near Thaba Nchu. On May 6, General Rundle occupied without loss of life their abandoned intrenchments.

LOUIS BOTHA,
COMMANDANT-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOER FORCES IN SUCCESSION TO THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.

The Boers in considerable numbers, however, were still in the region of Ladybrand on the eastern border. General Buller's large force, three divisions, long encamped in Natal fronting the Boers at Biggarsberg, resumed active operations on May 10. His first object, which in a few days was fully accomplished, was by a flanking movement to drive the Boers out of their strong positions in the Biggarsberg mountains. Further account of this is reserved for the next issue.

It had been expected that the Boers would make a stubborn stand at the Zand river, but they held their position there only long enough to withdraw their convoy safely after a skilful tactical movement. The British army steadily pushed its way northward, and on May 12 captured Kroonstad, which had been made the temporary capital after the fall of Bloemfontein. President Steyn fled in the evening previous, after vain endeavors to persuade the burghers to continue fighting. He issued a proclamation removing the seat of government (it is said) to Heilbron, 50 miles northeast from Kroonstad. Lord Roberts's dispatch contained the important announcement that the Free State burghers and those of the Transvaal had disagreed, and had separated — the former, refusing to leave their own country, retired eastward to the mountainous region around Bethlehem and Harrismith, while the Transvaal men abandoned their entrenchments and fled northward toward the Vaal river. This sudden division is considered in London as bringing in sight the end of strongly organized resistance to the British advance. The Vaal river, however, offers a line for resistance. The cause of this precipitate flight of the Boers from a position practically impregnable, where they had every intention of fighting, is explained by their dread of being surrounded by Lord Roberts's wide-reaching flank movements. General Botha had the choice of retreat or surrender. Many British sympathizers were found in Kroonstad. The more

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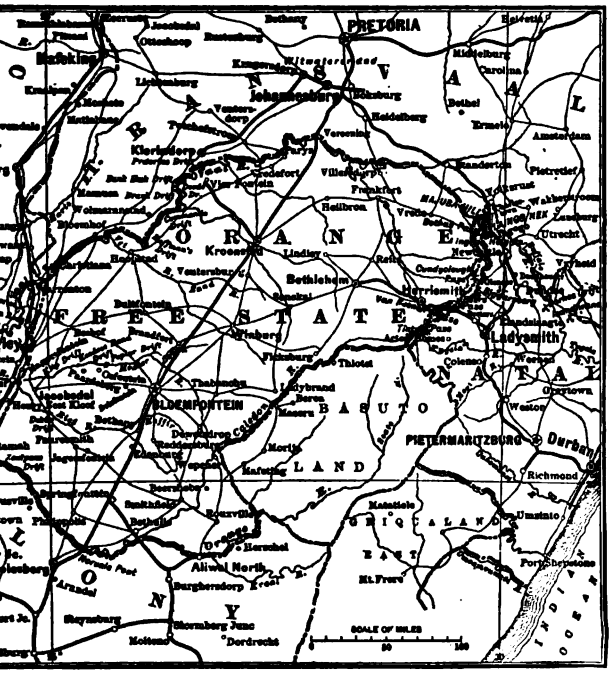
hundred prisoners whom the British had taker. in the previous
eemed glad to be captured, saying that they are tired of a war
can have only one end. They report the quarrel in the Dutch
acute. Lord Roberts is expected to disregard, as at Bloemfontein,
attered forces on his eastern flank — leaving them to Generals
e, Brabant, and Buller — and to press forward his invasion of
ansvaal. The British losses in the three or four previous days
orted to have been very small — the most grievous, because due



esy of *The Independent*, N. Y.

AP SHOWING REGION LYING BETWEEN BLOEMFONTEIN AND PRETORIA, THE SCENE OF LORD ROBERTS'S LATEST ADVANCE.

chery, being the killing, wounding, or capture of a party of about
of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who were induced by a white flag
roach a farm-house, and, while unsaddling their horses were fired
n the house.

he fall of Kroonstad was a great surprise in Berlin and other
ean capitals. The military expert of the *Lokal Anzeiger* said:

Lord Roberts's advance was splendidly executed. It is worthy
placed beside the Kandahar expedition. . . . The fate of the
aal Boers is settled."

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Operations in other districts, May 8–14, may be brief noted. The few thousand Boers in the eastern Free Sta around Ladybrand and Ficksburg were reported movi northward toward Bethlehem. General Rundle and Gener Brabant, with large forces at strategic points, were watchi them. On the north, in Rhodesia, General Carrington force, which had come by way of Beira, was said to be a vancing.

GENERAL BRABANT,
COMMANDING BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN
MOUNTED BRIGADE.

Criticism by Lo Roberts.—Some chang of British commande were announced a fe days before the midd of April. General Ga acre — whose manag ment of the small gar sons along the railway the Orange Free Stat notably in regard to t force which met disast at Reddersburg, is u derstood to have bee disapproved (though definite criticism has bee made public) — was c dered back to Englan and the command of h division was given Major-General Sir H. Chermside, a young officer of high repute for skill and ef ciency. For reasons unknown, Lord Roberts made no ne disposition in the case of Colonel Broadwood, whose for had met disastrous surprise at Korn Spruit.

A great sensation was caused in England by the pub cation, on April 17, by the War Office, of Field Marsh Roberts's dispatches dated two months previously, Februa 13, which submitted General Buller's dispatches relating the Spion Kop and other operations of January 17–24 (p 7, 9), with the field marshal's criticisms.

His criticisms of various officers are severe, while to the priv soldiers he gives unstinted praise for bravery, endurance, and prom obedience. He complains that General Buller's dispatches do clearly show his plan of operations for relief of Ladysmith; and declares that (as relates to Spion Kop), whatever faults may be ascrib to General Warren and Colonel Thorneycroft, "the failure must a

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buted to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was nd also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of respon- by a subordinate officer." The criticism in the last phrase refers rneycroft, who, it is said, "appears to have behaved in a very manner throughout the day," but who, in the late evening, "is- e order" to retire from Spion Kop "without reference to superior ty, which upset the whole plan of operations"—an action char- d as "wholly inexcusable." As to General Warren, in direct nd of the whole force under Buller, Lord Roberts attributes to rrors of judgment, and want of administrative capacity:" the ce seems to have been solely to his military capacity, as on April ouncement was made of his appointment as civil administrator of Bechuanaland.

neral Buller's dispatches, as now published, show that Spion key position so gallantly captured, and at such sacrifice, could y have been held with final discomfiture of the enemy, but that on top were in ignorance of the fact that the guns were coming l, generally, there was a want of organization and system that nost unfavorably on the defense." Much surprise was at first ed that these various strictures had not been earlier made public, this late time held back altogether in view of their possible ing effect on the army in mid-campaign; but, in military con- Lord Roberts's word is law to the English nation; and most of itary critics are reported soon to have seen reason to approve ne tone and the time of his utterance. In parliament, however, r Office was sharply reproved by the Liberals for its procedure whole matter.

rliamentary and Political.—In the house of com- April 26, Mr. Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of ar Office, replying to questions relative to criticisms ther dispatches from Lord Roberts, said that no com- on Lord Methuen's Magersfontein operations had been ed from Lord Roberts; nor had his dispatches indi- that his advance had been hindered or in any way d by the scarcity of remounts.

e War Office had invariably exceeded the requisitions for horses h Africa; but all estimates in this regard had been exceeded by penditure of horse-flesh. The government had had much diffi- procuring ships, but thus far in the year they had sent out as ts 27,041 horses and 17,143 mules, besides those accompanying ops sent out; and by the end of May the remounts delivered number 42,000 horses and 23,000 mules. The field marshal's of his base from Cape Town to Bloemfontein had made it ry to recapture, and repair, and protect his railway line of 750 n a single track with a rise of 4,500 feet.

ion Kop Debate.—On May 1, Mr. Wyndham an- ed in the commons that in the exceptional circum- s of the case he purposed to lay on the table the aphic correspondence on the Spion Kop affair between

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nsdowne, secretary of state for war, and Field Mar-berts.

line taken by the Liberals in the debate on a motion indirectly the government, was that of a most bitter criticism for pub-spatches of such a delicate nature, and for attempting to throw mmander-in-chief the responsibility for publication. The pub- declared, had been disappointed in the expectation which had d that the censured commanders would be recalled. Speeches . Labouchère and sh Nationalists at- dishonorable mo- the government. y Campbell-Banner-eral leader, speaking rdedly, said that the f the government out precedent, and ase utterly insuffi-Ir. Wyndham, quot-Duke of Wellington dent, defended the ent's course as to nableness, justice, eral good effect. Buller, he thought, ely been unlucky. lfour, government pelled the personal ns against Lord ne, war secretary, ng and scandalously The motion was re- 215 to 116 votes. strong speeches he government were ionists whose votes on its side.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. B. STEELE, OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, COMMANDING THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

he house of lords, in a debate on the same subject, Lord Lans-efended — somewhat feebly, it is thought — his action in detail. mberley, Liberal leader, declared the publication unjustified; l Rosebery declared that the government had published every-naging, critical, and censorious on General Buller, impairing his and degrading him before the public, because of their inability he questions of the house of commons. On this point, and on nnected, his terms were unqualified and his speech an invective. ef reply from the Duke of Devonshire, the unedifying subject ped.

general tone of the press indicates public disapproval of the ent's course, though its expression is somewhat guarded.

e debates in parliament have mostly been listless, when touching on the Spion Kop dispatches. The ure, like the country, is waiting for Lord Roberts. he campaign presents something decisive the govern-

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ment is not likely to introduce any measures which w
arouse sharp controversy. Not even a permanent poli
regarding South Africa seems likely to be announced in a
detail until the issues of the war open clearer lines of poli
cal vision. The Liberals criticise this waiting on event
and call for frank announcement of a program; but the
discord of feeling and of utterance regarding the war bo
shows and holds them in a helpless weakness. Lord Spe
cer's speech in the last week in April evinced a desire to r
unite the broken party, and a choice of Lord Rosebery as i
leader. But even if the disjointed party could be rejoine
under him, as doubtless it might be on local issues, his u
yielding antagonism to the radical section of the Liberals c
imperial questions, which now take precedence of all othe
in the public view, seems to render impossible a reunion
the old party under him. He has shown no signs of willin
ness to lead a new party at this juncture; and the "Imp
rial Liberals" (p. 235), even though justifying their resona
title by lofty aims and a broadly patriotic purpose, see
liable to form a party new and raw, without traditions
political inheritance. It is too early, however, to foreca
their future.

Boer Peace Commission. — The envoys of the two Bo
republics, who landed in Europe on April 10 (p. 240), four
no occasion for prolonged stay. Except in the little kin
dom of Holland — which, with the old Dutch braver
acknowledges with fervor its tie of kinship, and shows a
almost universal popular sympathy with the Boers' strugg
— the commission has found no official welcome in Europ
Indeed, being made aware that no official reception would
accorded them, they may be said to have limited their vi
to Holland.

A report published in Dresden, "from the very best source," a
coming thence, April 28, by way of Berlin to New York, but — it mu
be observed — a report difficult of confirmation, is that the Dutch m
ister of foreign affairs, Dr. de Beaufort, in his conference with the Bo
envoys, strove to convince them of the hopelessness of their missi
Nevertheless, yielding to their urgent request, he put himself in co
munication on the subject with the cabinets in Berlin, Vienna,
Petersburg, and Paris, and from them all he received reply that a
intervention was impossible. The report further states that all th
powers, without exception, advised that the Boers make overtures
peace to Great Britain, inasmuch as, even though their independer
were sacrificed, the ending of the war would be at least an end of u
less bloodshed.

Whether this report is true in all its details, may be questioned; b
it unquestionably indicates the facts of the Boer situation as now view

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chancelleries of all the great powers. Whatever may be their
ny with the Boers, and however strong the disapproval of prob-
najority of European governments in regard to the whole British
n South Africa, the governments all clearly see that the first step
ath of intervention would be the signal for a war which would
volve all Europe and would be spread by the British navy to dis-
ores. It is perfectly evident that at this time all the great conti-
powers could not be combined against England. Thus these
of "peace," if their pathetic solicitations were granted, would
be envoys of a world-wide conflict. The Boer envoys, if the
report of May 5 be
hen embarking for
a, sent a message to
itish people, saying
ey would make any
ions short of surren-
their national exist-
They declared that
nt Krüger's ultima-
ich practically opened
, was issued only in
ief that Great Britain
termined on the de-
n of the republics.

M. W. H. DE BEAUFORT,
FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE NETHERLANDS.

arious published
s have drawn at-
n to the fact that
peculiar history of
outh African con-
nd the unusually
table elements
it presents, were
nough to show its
ive liability under
oreign intermed-
then the actual
ion would be made
y clear by a glance at Lord Salisbury's reply to Presi-
McKinley's most cautiously worded note (p. 234) —
not suggesting any plan for peace, as does a medi-
or urging Britain's duty to make peace, but merely
ting that whenever any occasion presented itself for
service the President "would be glad to aid in any
ly manner to promote so happy a result:" the reply
hat Great Britain would not accept "the intervention
nation."

default of action by Europe in behalf of peace, Presi-
Krüger and Steyn are said to have a hope that some

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pending international controversy, such as the French Sh question in Newfoundland, may soon assume a critical pha embarrassing to British policy in South Africa. Should such crisis develop, the last hope of the Boers is in so action in their behalf by the United States.

In the early days of May the Boer envoys sailed for United States. They are reputed to be men whose perso

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. L. LESSARD, COMMANDING MOUNTED INFANTRY, SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

character and undou edly conscientious p pose, as well as th official station, will sure them, as indivi als, a courteous a kindly reception. Mo over, there is, in United States, a v wide and a very earn sympathy with the ca which they represent the cause of a br little people, struggl against overwhelm force for what they h estly believe to be th rights as a nation, rather as two natio These are termed " publies," though term is scarcely ap cable in the same se as in this country.

Of the about 1,000,000 inhabitants in the principal republic, Transvaal, perhaps 800,000 are of the native races; and of the al 204,000 whites, about 80,000 are Boers, or of Dutch descent; while whites of British or other descent (probably 20,000 Germans and 10 Americans) number about 124,000. In the Transvaal the governm is held entirely in the hands of the 80,000 Boers, under laws which a no native to vote or to hold real estate, and which admit to the suff only a small proportion of the "Uitlanders" (British, Americans, e In the Orange Free State the Dutch number 78,100 out of the 93 whites. The Boers are farmers, and, on occasion, soldiers, as the w has seen; they have little to do with the gold mines and the diam mines which have been opened and developed by the Uitlanders, ex that the farmers have in recent years gained much wealth by the r influx of population and by the rise in value of their lands and produ The Boers have, however, a strong moral disapproval of the loose w of the British and other leaders in the mining interests, and are fully

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scientious purpose to save the country and its institutions from into alien hands. They now appeal to the United States as to republic to aid them in ending the war, which has reached a at menaces the overthrow of their power, and the establishing of aws.

e errand of these envoys — though it involves dealing with per- atters — is entirely legitimate, so far as is evinced by the spirit e of their utterances before embarking: they come to plead for y with their country. They may be expected to furnish us a contrast with a previous agent of the Boer government, Mr. ı White, who, at a great meeting in Cooper Union, New York, 5, used these words:

hope you will give to the President of the United States a man- ıt will force him to do what we want him to do." This for- owever, may have taken his tone from the meeting, which hissed ident because he had not "interfered" before the mandate was n him.

e period covered by the issue of these pages ends the time of the envoys' arrival. There are many f a warm popular welcome. Several municipal gov- ıts, notably Boston and New York, have already resolutions of welcome and of cheer, with provision blic receptions in their honor. Mr. Webster Davis, nt secretary of state, having recently returned from ended visit in the Transvaal, resigned his office that ght plead their cause in fervid public addresses hout the country. Numbers of well-known citizens his plea in resolutions calling on President McKinley e interests of humanity and civilization, to invite the owers of Europe to join in a concerted demand upon Britain to stop the war and respect the rights and in- lence of the South African republics." This program ewhat more definite than the statement which Mr. r, of the peace commission, made at The Hague when o start for America:

riefly, the object of our mission to the United States is to appeal government and people, in order to seek the reëstablishment of . . . We are going with the object to rectify erroneous opinions nake the truth known. . . . We do not make the appeal to one ther of the American parties, but to the American people as a

twithstanding this declaration, doubtless honestly it is generally remarked, with warm approval by some, isapproval by others, that the coming of this commis- ent by a foreign power *at this time of a presidential gn* turns American politics unavoidably to a quite se. An illustration is seen in the utterance, on May

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10, of one of the well-known leaders of the Republican pa in New York:

"I believe the Republican party is irretrievably lost if it leaves the Democratic party the first opportunity to insert in its national pl form a plank that will declare for the South African republics."

Our political campaign thus becomes an internatio European and South African affair.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. D. B. EVANS, SECOND IN COMMAND, FIRST BATTALION, CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Congress and t Boer War.—In t United States sena April 30, Mr. Pettigr (Rep., S. D.) sought force consideration his resolution, previou offered, declaring t sympathy of this co try with the Boers their struggle agai Great Britain. His m tion to bring up the re lution was defeated, to 20. On May 7, M Teller (Indep., Co called up his resoluti of sympathy with t Boers, and made an e nest speech, protesti that mediation such he proposed should n be regarded by Gr Britain as unfriendly

In view of the pected appeal of the Boer envoys for mediation, the Hag arbitration treaty is frequently referred to as permitt and even authorizing an offer of mediation by this coun (Vol. 9, pp. 304, 575; Vol. 10, p. 29). This, it has be pointed out, overlooks the fact that the treaty, by its ter applies to disputes between the governments which are signatory parties. The South African Republic is one of the signatories. Moreover, as by the Hague tre all mediatorial duties cease instantly on a declination either of the contending powers, mediation cannot be while either party holds an attitude of refusal. In suc case, mediation offered urgently, as with suggested mena

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l be insulting, and if insisted on would be an act of ity.

n article in *The Independent*, by Captain A. T. Mahan, s some serious consequences that might be expected American intervention in the South African war:

he United States commissioners at The Hague refused assent to nvention which would "require the United States of America to from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, angling itself in the political questions, or policy, or internal ad- ration of any foreign state." Captain Mahan deems this position ct derivative from the Monroe doctrine; and that if the people on any interposition by this government in controversies between ments on other continents (except, indeed, as we might suppose add — on a request in which both disputants join), the American will be breaking down one of our trusted national safeguards.

he Beira Incident. — The consent of Portugal, which een announced, to the transport of British troops and ies by the railway from Beira on the Indian Ocean (p. — across Portuguese East Africa to British Mashona- on the way to Rhodesia north of the Transvaal — has ed the Boers to angry remonstrance and threat of war, was reported to have greatly stirred several European rs, especially Russia.

heir position seems to be that Great Britain, by cajolery or by e, has induced a feeble state to violate its neutrality. Great and Portugal answer by pointing to the obvious terms of their of 1891, which distinctly allows such transport. The Russian seems not to have observed that the transport now granted is not Beira to the Transvaal, but from Beira to British territory inland. al Carrington and the Rhodesian field force, which recently passed odesia by this road, are believed to have for their object not an on of the Transvaal, for which there are approaches far more able, but the defense of British Rhodesia from an invasion or a " by the Boers.

Boer Peace Party. — A *Times* correspondent from enço Marques, May 9, reports a strong party in the raad as determined to secure the reopening of peace iations on a basis which they hope will get the support majority in the raad. President Krüger and State Sec- Reitz express indignation at the proposal.

stances of Uncivilized Warfare. — In numerous in- es the Boers have been charged with violating more one of the rules of warfare now observed by civilized ns.

any of these charges, depending only on statements by sundry correspondents, may be quietly dismissed as due to haste in ac- rumors, or to insufficient knowledge of the facts. Others of

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these charges against the Boers may be dismissed as possibly, if probably, referable to mistakes quite naturally occurring: of this cl are accusations of the use of "dum-dum" bullets, and of firing (dur sieges of towns) on hospitals, women's and children's quarters, Accusations of the last class have pointed to so numerous instan where these shots have had damaging effect, that it seems difficult ascribe them to mistaken aim. Still, it may be better thus to asc them, for, in a heavy bombardment many shots may go wild, and aims are precisely accurate. As to the accusations of using "du dum" bullets — meaning probably all kinds of explosive or expans bullets — the counter charge is made that the British also use them; it is to be remembered that there was not full agreement of all powers in the Hague convention as to disuse of all such bullets. It moreover, to be noted that some surgeons in South Africa are now tributing the excessive laceration in bullet wounds to the compressed which a swift bullet may in some cases drive before it or draw afte into the wound, and whose passage outward, as it expands, lacera the flesh. There remain two forms of downright treachery repeate charged on the Boers: one, using the white flag as a decoy, so that men whom this universal symbol of an intermission of fighting puts their guard, may become easy marks for fatal rifle-shot. This cowar kind of murder Lord Roberts reports officially that he saw done, a reported it indignantly to Presidents Krüger and Steyn (p. 221). T other form of treachery, in which men calling themselves American c zens are said to have taken part with the Boer leaders, is the betra of the Red Cross. A company of men formed themselves into "Chicago Ambulance Corps," professedly with the purpose of engag in the Red Cross service to the wounded and sick in South Afri Arriving there under this solemn pledge, they cast off their benevol disguise and entered the Boer army as soldiers. On April 20 it reported that European ambulance corps in the Boer army were foll ing the same course.

Miscellaneous. — *The Present Mood of the British Pub* — Public feeling in England has entered a new pha Determination remains unshaken; but the effervescence patriotic spirit has given place to a weariness of expenditu and, far deeper, of bloodshed. Many homes, the loftiest a the lowliest, are under a shadow that will darken them years. And England, profoundly convinced that her cou is one of justice, and, ultimately, of the largest beneficen finds herself unable — so it seems — to convince any otl nation on earth that she is not moved on a course of slau ter by revenge, or by greed of gold, hunger for territory, a lust of power. She is tired of the war, yet for that reas the more fixed in her purpose to bring it to such an end t it will not need to be fought again. The nation, proud of soldiers, is not proud of some of its officers in the field t had long been held in highest repute; its confidence in war administration at London was sadly shaken months a Both political parties have found much to criticise in th

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who, with two or three exceptions, have seemed to cope with crises. The one brilliant exception public men, in the general estimation, is Field Mar- rd Roberts, of Kandahar, of Paardeberg, of Bloem- of Kroonstad: he is not supposed to make mistakes. lventure on his part might straightway be accounted tory veiled. He exercises a sort of dictatorship over blic mind. His severe criticisms of generals long in army, court, and street, are as law. As for Her s Majesty, she is held in a reverence impenetrable cism; it is a blessing to a nation to have such an ge for its reverence.

sul Hay's Work. — The young consul of the United t Pretoria, Adelbert S. Hay, has won diplomatic suc- an exceedingly difficult position. His policy has e of impartiality and determination, doing everything ower to add to the comfort of the large number of prisoners, according to his instructions, while avoid- offense to the Boer officials, with whom he is on t terms.

UTENANT-GENERAL SIR HERBERT C. CHERMSIDE, succeeding Gatacre in command of the third division of the British army Africa, was born at Wilton, near Salisbury, England, in 1850. cated at Eton; entered the army in 1868; was military attaché e Russo-Turkish war in 1877–8; served in the Egyptian expedi- 1882; and in the Egyptian army 1883–8. He was governor- f the Red Sea littoral 1884–6, and commander of the Egyptian tier force 1886–8. He was British consul for Kurdistan 1888–9, attaché at Constantinople 1889–96, and British military com- r commanding in Crete 1899. He went to South Africa in d of the 14th brigade. For portrait, see p. 223.

IS BOTHA, commandant-in-chief of the Boer forces, appointed ssor to General Joubert, deceased (p. 238), is a man long known, one concerning whom few facts have come to public knowledge. y occupation a farmer, though he has high repute as a soldier, id to have been General Joubert's right-hand man in the Natal n — having unusual abilities as a strategist and a tactician. He notable for daring on certain occasions when others doubted, he shows much caution in framing a strategic plan. He is of stature, with gray beard and a stern countenance.

VARIOUS TREATIES.

Hague Conventions. — On April 9, it was an- d that President McKinley had ratified two of the conventions providing for universal arbitration of tional disputes and for regulating the use of instru- of war (Vol. 9, pp. 304, 575; Vol. 10, p. 29). This

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government is believed to be the second (only Holland preceding it) of all those represented in the conference at The Hague in perfecting the formalities necessary to give full effect to the action of the conference.

On May 4, the senate ratified a treaty negotiated at the Hague conference with all the maritime nations, extending to naval warfare the regulations of the Geneva convention which have long had application in land warfare. Hospital ships are thus brought under the same protection as hospitals on land.

HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO TURKEY.

The tendency toward arbitration of international differences is seen in the unusual number of conventions and protocols recently concluded providing for arbitration of claims. The United States has recently concluded such agreements with Great Britain, Germany, Chile, Hayti, and Nicaragua; and is negotiating to like purport with Russia.

Reciprocity.—In Germany the reciprocity treaty with the United States (p. 241) continues to be a theme for discussion between the Agrarians, who demand a high protective duty on pork and fruits from this country, and the manufacturing and other interests, which protest against such a tariff. A compromise bill has been devised, and its adoption is expected; it is freely spoken of, however, as a capitulation of the government to the Agrarians.

In Italy, concern is shown regarding renewal of commercial treaties with Germany and Austria because of the ultra-protectionist tendencies of German and Austrian Agrarians. These, it is feared, will prevent due effect being given to the clause reputed to have been added in 1891 to the *Dreibund* treaty, stipulating for grant by the three nations, one to another, of the greatest possible facilities for trade (Vol. 1, p. 489).

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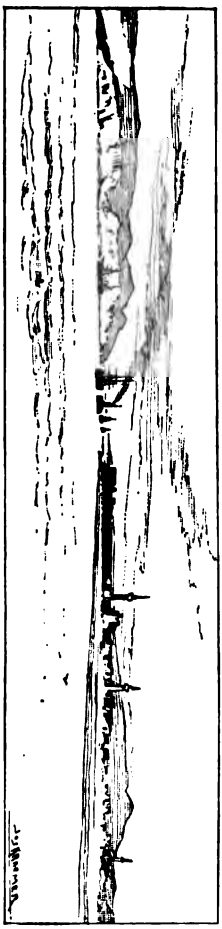
ARMENIAN INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

NDS by the United States for indemnity to American
ries for their property destroyed by Kurdish mobs
rkish soldiery in the Armenian massacres of 1895
p. 812) have been presented
by successive ministers at the
ol. 9, p. 402; Vol. 10, p. 42).
rkish government long refused
entertain the claim.

present minister, Mr. Oscar S.
New York, at last secured from
n himself the positive promise of
of an indemnity, with the promise
the rebuilding of the mission
nd schools destroyed at Harpût;
ermit the building of the long-
nnex to the great Robert College
ntinople. The proved damage in
issionary property alone amounted
than $300,000; and the Sultan,
he low estate of his treasury, sug-
Mr. Straus a reduction to about
with the understanding that there
e promptness in paying the smaller
th the acquiescence of the mission-
izations, which preferred to accept
ey rather than nothing but promises,
3,000 was agreed on, December 8,

n Mr. Straus presented the demand
ent, he was informed that so large
ld not be at once spared from the
ourse; and, moreover, that the ar-
t must be kept secret, because of
similar claims being pressed by
nations, while it was possible to
the United States.
several months of waiting, Mr.
no had long been on a very friendly
ith the Sultan, lost patience, re-
his government, and came home
of absence. On April 17 it was
d that the United States *chargé*
at Constantinople would be di-
inform the Sultan that this gov-
must insist on payment of the in-
vithout further delay. The reply of
was that Turkey would compensate American missionaries
same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects or



ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES.

e is no case for an investigation, or for arbitration or mediation.
investigation, both parties have agreed on a specified sum, and

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Turkey has promised to pay it promptly. The only question now is Will Turkey do what she has promised? One very desirable and i portant thing Turkey has granted: on April 25 an *iradé* was reported have been promulgated permitting the rebuilding of the American str tures burned at Harpût, also the long-needed enlargement of Rob College.

About the end of April — when newspaper rumors h become rife that the United States, if the payment were n soon made, would send a fleet, seize the port of Smyrna, a collect its debt from the custom-house dues, or even assay force the Dardanelles and levy on Constantinople — protes were seen in the press of Russia, France, and Germar against allowing any American intrusion into the sphere the "European concert," which has guaranteed the integri of the Turkish empire. The exact terms of the dema from Washington are not known: its tone was decided a earnest, we are told; but it may be doubted whether the has been any threat of force except in the columns of new papers. From Turkey it is reported that temporary delay asked; and that a vice-admiral is to be sent to this count to study naval construction, or with orders for a warship be built here for the Turkish navy — with the understandi that the amount of the indemnity will be quietly added the cost of the ship. It is not known that there is any pro pect of the United States engaging in business on this lin A positive gain thus far is the long-delayed permission to r build at Harpût, and to build at Constantinople.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THE attempt of the Boer envoys to secure aggressive i tervention by the United States to stop the war in Sou Africa and save the republics from the threatened cons quences of the struggle, is recorded elsewhere (p. 33 What the outcome of their mission may be at this time political unrest in the United States, cannot be predicte but it would seem as if its success could hardly compo with any attempt to force the hand of the administration b injecting a foreign and international issue into the arena American domestic politics.

No alteration in the status of mutually friendly relatio between the governments of the United States and Gre Britain is looked for in the immediate future by any o capable of estimating the causes that produce such change

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niversity Club in Buffalo, N. Y., May 4, Admiral reported as saying:

an whip any nation in the world except England, and Eng- best friend."

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., speaking on the occa- his receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. from niversity, Montreal, made the following significant s:

thing the people of the United States and of the Dominion non possession; they spoke the same tongue; and the time when the unity of tongue was going to be one of the greatest ne development of the world. All speaking English looked the day when the English-speaking race was to be the great ing factor of the world. The dwellers on the North Ameri- nt, divided into two communities, probably held the key of n as regards the future of the English race. We fronted the one hand, and the Pacific and Asia on the other. We entral position which, whether it be in diplomacy or states- military art, was the commanding situation. . . . It was a leasure to him that he had been able to side, heart and soul, Britain in the present contest. . . . He had rejoiced to see greatness of the British empire, and he had rejoiced to see lp coming forward. They would not misunderstand him. one bit less a citizen of the United States. "Let us all," conclusion, "as we go away from here, and particularly you remember how all important it is that these two nations — al it is to the welfare of each, how essential it is to the future l, that differences do not ripen into quarrels."

ENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

ternational relations no important change has oc- ıring the month. The governments all maintain a ttitude toward England; and there is ground for conjecture that all, with the possible exception of nments of the Netherlands and of France, would regret to see her stability shaken. Any serious ne to her would subject the whole European struc- convulsion of unknown force. This universal feel- irely consonant with a distaste on the part of some nts for her general character and ways, and a readi- ee her disciplined by some mild adversity for her l — a not altogether unknown type of friendship. les mostly are in another mood: they would feel et for her final overthrow. In Holland, Belgium, ıer procedure in South Africa has stimulated the

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populace to an actual hate; Britain they view as the great devourer of the weak nations. This, however, is a transient violence; and trustworthy observers tell us that signs of its diminution have recently appeared.

Lord Salisbury's Primrose League Speech.— Probably the most startling incident of the earlier weeks of May in Europe was Lord Salisbury's speech before the Primrose League on May 9. It was one of the most surprisingly undiplomatic pieces of diplomacy on record. Expert critics in that line are still questioning whether the premier's straightforward bluntness on the various questions touched was a casual aberration, or an intentional challenge to all actual or possible foes. Nothing was suppressed, little suggested; all his utterances were direct, and with a tone of finality.

M. DE SMET DE NAYER,
BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER.

After declaring Mr. Gladstone's "home rule for Ireland" dead, he announced that he saw in external affairs "the elements and causes of menace and peril slowly accumulating;" yet he emphatically denied knowledge of any untoward events now impending, and added:

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the careful, calm neutrality which has been observed by all the governments of the world."

Turning from the governments to the peoples, he said:

"The root of that bitterness against England, which I am unable to explain, may be mere caprice to satisfy the exigencies of journalists to-day, or it may indicate a deep-seated feeling which, later, we may have to reckon with."

He added with a grim significance:

"There can be no security nor confidence in the feelings or sympathy of other nations except through the efficiency of our defense and the strength of our own right arm." He proceeded at this point to urge full preparation, not only by the naval power, against attack, but also

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specially greater land defenses of all sorts for the British Isles elves.

The premier's speech was a puzzle. What hostile power he in mind? The wisest public men and journalists it up immediately, some denying it the puzzle quality e premier's own assertion that he was not aware of any nding attack. France, however, was easily recognized power whose strategists had recently devised a brilliant of land invasion. One man, prominent in public affairs, that Lord Salisbury's reference was to the United States, that he was "reliably informed that the premier had in

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

the unfriendly utterances attributed to Colonel Bryan," the many expressions by public men warmly favoring Boers as against England. The *Saturday Review* agreed this solution of the puzzle. But in general there was more curiosity than excitement; and the general public settled its mind on the conviction that the premier was ly giving notice to Great Britain that she was an object ate in some foreign lands, and giving notice also to any all nations interesting themselves now in her affairs that e point where that interest passed into interference Great in and all her colonies would stand and fight as many ight insist on that kind of exercise. Taken in this view peech was exceedingly English.

Foreign Relations of Germany.— From the journals it be judged that German interest in the Boer war is flag- and with it the popular hate of England.

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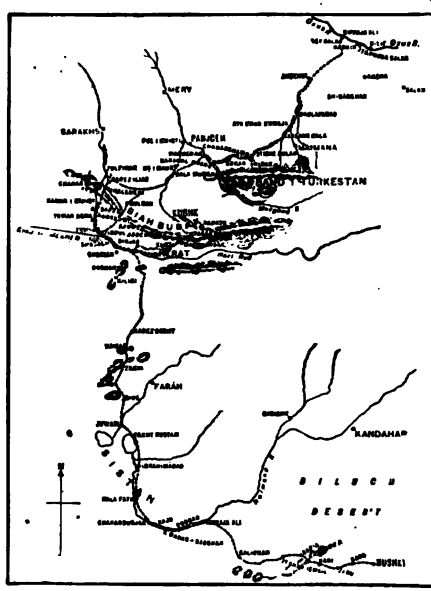
The *North German Gazette*, the government organ, recently reprinted an article from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, anti-British in sympathy, which declared it "foolish needlessly to anger and provoke England," and advised more wisdom and circumspection when criticising the English or the war. Another paper was showing that in previous criticisms of the war it had only been giving England "good advice, . . . otherwise remaining friendly."

The government press must have had a hint from headquarters, to cause their recent presentation of pro-British arguments. The Emperor's pro-British attitude, evident from the first, seems more definite. His policy in recent years involves a cordial understanding between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. Dr. Theodore Barth, leader of the *Freisinnige* party, in an article in the May *Contemporary Review*, argues that good relations with the nations above named are required by Germany's position as a world power. This policy is strongly disapproved by the Agrarians, who follow Bismarck in considering Russia's friendship of chief advantage. With them in disapproval stands the venerable historian, Professor Theodor Mommsen, who, in the *North American Review*, presents a bitter indictment of England as morally and politically corrupt, and as now prosecuting "a war which is an infamy."



WESTERN AFGHANISTAN, SHOWING THE PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN FRONTIERS.

Germany and South America.— The rumors of probable difference between Germany and the United States, which might involve the latter in war to maintain the Monroe doctrine in preventing German occupation of territory in South America, need have little heed at present. There are no facts as yet made public that show Germany's intention to contravene the American doctrine: there are only some rumors of German colonizing schemes, also of plots in regard to the Danish West Indies, with a suggestion from Secretary Root that watchfulness was desirable. The

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CARDINAL GIROLAMO MARIA GOTTI,

PROMINENTLY MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO POPE LEO XIII.

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subject may be found important, but can wait for furt
developments.

Russia.— One writer has compared the advance
Russia in Central Asia to the gradual and natural adva
of a glacier. Her very weight seems to be ever forcing
onward in a movement characterized as "slowly and sur
progressive." In the latter part of April a renewed activ
of Russia in the Murghab valley, on the Afghan fronti
drew the attention that had been given to her movements
Persia (pp. 39, 249). Meanwhile Czar Nicholas has do
somewhat to placate England by refusing to French a
German overtures, and granting to British, a valuable c
cession to work 8,000 square miles of gold fields, the Cza
private possession, in the Nertschinsk district of Siberia.

Finland is being Russianized rapidly — its autono
guaranteed through generations having been suppress
(Vol. 9, pp. 198, 460, 717, 943). The change from Finn
to Russian currency, flag, military organization, and lo
officials, is now wrought on its schools, which have rank
among the best in Europe. The children are henceforth
learn the Russian language instead of their mother tong
and many of their former studies are thrown out as seditio
The Finnish press has been abolished. All this, for a la
long conspicuous for its loyalty to the Russian soverei
As a result, about 15,000 Finns emigrated last year, a
50,000 or 60,000 are expected to go this year.

Italy.— The *Dreibund* (Triple Alliance of the th
powers, Germany, Austria, Italy) has been losing fa
recently in Italy; and a campaign against it is now
veloped in the Italian press, including the prominent pape
They point out that the *Dreibund* is economically ster
and, indeed, that trade with Germany is retrograding.

The Vatican and the Boer War.— The attitude of
Vatican toward Great Britain in the South African war, li
wise the attitude of the British Roman Catholics, has be
brought out by a correspondence between the Duke of N
folk, president of the British Catholic Union, and Cardi
Rampolla, papal secretary of state.

The duke called the cardinal's attention to the anti-British tone
the *Osservatore Romano*, supposed to be the Pope's organ (Vol. 9,
770, 864). The cardinal replied that the paper printed only one colu
which was official; he denied any responsibility for its political vie
The incident, while renewedly showing the readiness of the Engl
Roman Catholics to obey the Pope implicitly in religious matt
developed their purpose in affairs of civil government to stand w
their countrymen.

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sion of Monsignor Tarnassi as papal legate to 3) has not resulted in his remaining at that court nuncio.

Hungary.— The Emperor's visit to Emperor Berlin, May 4, occasioned a surprising amount some of which seems trivial; also of rumor ure, most of which is worthless. It is remem-

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH CATHOLIC UNION, LATE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF ENGLAND, WHO RESIGNED HIS POST TO SERVE WITH THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ver, that in balance of fairs, straws eight.

seems to have Vienna court e Berlin news- said to have to strengthen iance; yet the , King Hum- as not present; eemed the dis- ber. It is said ntrigues in the the main sub- -Austria wish- ve the *status* denied in the *Nachrichten*, bly says, that, neral political otless was dis- neeting of the was mainly a and that the was the one desire of the ncis Joseph to the coming of age of his godson, the German crown prince. e that the London papers show pleasure at the visit, while papers show some irritation. The Austrian Emperor con- German Emperor the rank of field marshal in the Austrian tary rank higher than he holds in his own army.

kans. — Rumors of Russian intrigue in Bulgaria tently (pp. 163, 250).

ochta, Sophia, appears the positive statement that a secret een made between Russia and Bulgaria, which stipulates shall receive the rank of an independent kingdom; that all be divided between Bulgaria and Montenegro; that, in es of Bulgaria and Montenegro shall be added to the army nd that Russia shall have "lease" of a site for a naval Bulgarian port of Burgas. Bulgaria is to have a loan of rom Russia.

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Minor parts of this report are deemed not improb especially as relates to the naval station; but such a t as a whole would be a direct violation of the Berlin cor tion, and of Russia's treaty of 1898 with Austria-Hun (Vol. 8, p. 343). There is a counter-report that Russia recently come to a good understanding with Austria-H gary on all matters in the Balkans, setting itself fre attend to affairs in China.

Turkey. — On April 18, the Porte, replying to the collective note of the powers on the proposed increa three per cent in duties (p. 250), announced the governm adherence to the plan of increase, because of the bad dition of the Turkish finances. The ministers of powers are expected to persist in their protest.

The Sultan has renewed his attempt to abolish the fo postoffices in his empire, proposing straightway to imp the scandalous Ottoman postal service, and then to clos others. The powers are not likely to permit such a cou

The patriarch of the Orthodox Armenians in the man empire, Monsignor Ormanian, has offered his res tion. Russia's historic claims to the protectorate o Christians in the Turkish empire conflict with the arch's work. This question presages trouble; but ca better set forth after it has more fully developed.

THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

China. — The government still shows itself powerle quell disorder (p. 250). It issues wordy commands whose enforcement it lacks either the power or the will expects these to be accepted by foreigners as fulfilling it ligations. An edict was issued, April 19, directing all roys and governors to warn armed organizations to re from hostile acts toward native Christians. It instruct officials to punish severely any infractions of this order

The report of an attack by Chinese on Wei-Hai-We been confirmed. A British War Office dispatch relates Captain Watson and 60 men of the Chinese battalion attacked by 3,000 Chinese, who were repulsed without ualties to the British.

In the new examination for degrees, in honor of the peror's birthday, the Empress Dowager commands, on of severe punishment, that the examining officials shall

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ess all essays that make mention of reform, Western ence or "new ideas."

Rumors continue of the raising of an army to march in summer against the Empress Dowager. The Rev. Dr. A. P. Martin, the well-known missionary in China for re than half a century, denies the story that the Dowager press is not of royal birth (Vol. 8, pp. 603, 852). She of a noble Manchu nily, is sister of the e Duke Chao, and nt of the Manchu me minister Yung Lu. e became the second- wife of Emperor en Feng. The pres- emperor, Kwang- u, her sister's child, s adopted as the dow- er's son after the death her own son.

VICE-ADMIRAL TIRTOFF, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

Japan. — This coun-, rapidly developing ong manufacturing es, is probably to be great commercial ntry of the Far East. ina and Korea need industrial products; d Japan, with her ge population and ited territory, needs, or soon will need, their agricultural ducts. Japan, therefore, favors freedom of commerce, d this is one of several grounds for her antagonism to ssia in Korea.

Russia demanded cession of a territory in Korea (pp. 167, 252), the exclusive monopoly in opening the Korean mines. Russia's nand for a small territory seems to have been conceded. The de- nd for a monopoly appears to have been blocked by Japan, as she already there many subjects busied in mining. Japan will insist on en access to Korea. In case of war, she has a more powerful fleet n Russia in Asiatic waters; she can land 200,000 men in Korea, ch Russia cannot do until the Siberian railway is nearer completion; has enormous reserve of gold, though in private hands. The best lified judges are of the opinion that the war which may develop will begin in the immediate future. Men who know the conditions well that Japan needs only time to pour in a large Japanese population,

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gain control of Korean commerce and manufactures, and thus practica identify Korea with herself.

Mr. J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, N. Y., who has recently return from Korea, says that Korea, with her 3,000 miles of coast-line and unaggressive people, is ideally fitted to be a buffer state between Rus and Japan. He reports a beautiful country, a well-disposed populati and a rapid development of American interests there.

It was reported from Seoul, April 21, that in an agre ment between the Russian and Korean governments, Kor had pledged herself not to alienate Kojedo island (p. 252)

Information has reached Washington that the Japane government, without waiting for a request from the Unit States, contemplates taking steps to restrict the emigrati of Japanese coolies to this country. This course is adopt to protect laborers from imposition — many having been i duced to emigrate by stories of plentiful work and immen wages.

AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *Finances.* — The total receipts of the insul treasury in March, 1900, were $1,678,669.34, of whi $1,472,990.14 was from customs, $13,729.23 from the pos office, $94,880.21 from internal revenue, and $97,619.(from miscellaneous sources. These figures show an increa of $715,635.77 as compared with those for March, 190 when the total receipts amounted to $963,033.57.

The Census. — The figures of the census of Cuba we published April 19.

They show a population of 1,572,797, of whom 815,207 are mal and 757,592, females. The white population consists of males, 447,37 females, 462,926; surplus of females, 15,554. The foreign whites a 142,218, of whom 26,458 are females. There are of mixed race 125,5 males, 145,305 females; and 14,694 male, and 163 female Chinese.

Havana's population is 235,981; the population of Havana pro ince, 424,804. The other provinces have: Matanzas, 202,444; Pinar d Rio, 173,064; Puerto Principe, 88,234; Santa Clara, 356,536; Santiag 327,715. Of the total population, 443,426 can read and write; but this educated class a very large proportion is made up of persons foreign citizenship. There are in the island 20,478 persons of Spani citizenship, and 79,526 of other alien citizenships. It is estimated th there are at least 140,000 qualified Cuban voters.

General Rivera's Resignation. — Rius Rivera, secreta of agriculture and industry, resigned from Governor-Gener Wood's cabinet, April 24, and opened a canvass for th mayoralty of Havana. The reason of his retirement fro

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binet was his dissatisfaction over a hostile criticism of
officials contributed by an intimate friend and adviser
overnor-General Wood to an American publication.
to Lacoste was appointed Rivera's successor in the
aryship, April 28.

aterial Development. — On April 25, articles of incor-
on of the Cuban Company were filed in the office of
ew Jersey secretary of state.

e Cuban Company proposes to construct railroads throughout
tern half of the island — the provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto
e, and Santiago, now declared to be in an almost wholly unde-
state (see map, p. 168). These three provinces comprise rich
ural areas, as well as forests and mines. The railroads will open
interior country; and the Cuban Company will promote develop-
agriculture, mining, lumbering, and manufacture.

iscellaneous. — The wife of Major-General Wilson, mil-
governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department,
April 28 from the effect of burns, her dress having
et on fire by a match on which she trod in stepping
her carriage. She was about fifty years old and left
children.

investigation made by order of the governor-general
d that General Rabi had taken no part in an alleged
ectionary movement at Santiago (p. 254). Gen. Eu-
Hernandez, a prominent member of the Democratic
, at a meeting held in Havana toward the end of
advised Cubans not to agitate for immediate inde-
nce; were the Americans to retire from the island now,
e, they would have to return immediately to maintain
and then they would remain in perpetuity.

auds in the Postoffice Department were discovered
n May, causing a shortage of $75,000 (this estimate
being raised to $100,000) in the accounts. The officer
d of the frauds is Charles W. F. Neely, chief finan-
gent of the postal service in Cuba, who was arrested
chester, N. Y., May 6, and held for extradition to
a.

erto Rico. — *Administrative Offices Filled.* — On April
H. Hollander, of Maryland, was appointed treasurer
erto Rico, and John R. Garrison, of the District of
bia, auditor. There were at that date on file in the
tment of State in Washington some 500 applications
aces of judges, secretaries, auditors, treasurers, mem-
of the council, district attorneys, marshals, and other
ls.

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HON. C. H. ALLEN OF MASSACHUSETTS,
FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO.

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r. Hollander was, when named to the office of treasurer, an assist-
the Johns Hopkins University. He is about 32 years old.
r. Garrison, at the time of his appointment to the auditorship, was
in Puerto Rico in the same capacity, by appointment of the
ry of war.
ne principal places to be filled are those of United States district
salary $5,000; chief justice of the Puerto Rico supreme court,
four associate justices of that court, $4,500 each; supreme court
l, $3,000; United States district attorney, $4,000; United States
l, $3,500; and three members of a commission to revise and
e the laws of Puerto Rico, $5,000 each. The law requires that
k of the commission shall be completed by May 1, 1901.

vil Government Law Amended. — On April 24, the
d States house of representatives adopted the senate's
resolution to provide for administration of civil offices
island pending the appointment and qualification of
icers to be named by the President. The same day
use passed its own amendments of the law of April
255), which are designed to regulate the granting of
ises; these amendments were rejected by the senate.
ference of the two houses was had; and the house
ments, having been approved by the senate, passed the
April 29, thus becoming law.

ey provide that no grant of franchises shall be valid till it is ap-
by the President; that all franchises shall be subject to amend-
lteration, and repeal; that stock or bonds shall not be issued
exchange for cash or property equal in amount to the par value
securities; that the charges made for service by companies hold-
chises shall be regulated by the public authorities; that franchise
ies shall not hold real estate save as their business actually re-
that no agricultural corporation shall own more than 500 acres

e New Governor. — Hon. C. H. Allen (p. 258) was
ly inducted into office as civil governor of Puerto
t the capital, San Juan, May 1, with impressive cere-
A military display was made by the Eleventh Infan-
ifth Cavalry, and the Puerto Rico regiment, and a
gent of sailors and marines, at the palace, in the early
on; but when the governor took the solemn oath of
no troops were in sight. The people were respectful
r demeanor, but made no show of earnest interest.
erto Rican Trade. — On April 7, was published by the
Department at Washington a report on the trade of
Rico for the six months ending December 31.

ports amounted to a total of $5,254,712, under the following
Foodstuffs and animals, $1,667,035; manufactured articles,
585; raw materials, $157,725; luxuries, $216,760; unclassified

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goods, $1,102,307. Exports, $2,345,980, were: products of agric
$1,986,093; manufactured articles, $220,208.

Of the imports, $2,147,870 was from the United States; $1,1
from Spain; from Great Britain, $955,285; from Germany, $46
Of the exports, Cuba took $689,095; the United States, $56
France, 362,331; Spain, $288,060.

The Cruz Case. — The answer of United States Dis
Attorney Burnett to the suit of Jorge Cruz (p. 260),

HON. S. B. DOLE, GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

claims damages of
000 for illegal impr
ment, is a denial
Cruz was seized,
tained, and impris
against his will;
also denied that th
tention was withou
thority of law o
violation of the
Amendment of the
stitution of the U
States. Mr. King, a
ant district attorne
an interview, gave
explanation of the a
of the authorities i
erating Cruz; that
is neither an alien (
fore not one of the
affected by the
Contract Labor law
a citizen of the United States, but "a person whose s
has not yet been determined by Congress."

Hawaii. — On April 30, the President signed the H
ian Civil Government bill; its provisions include the
amendments voted April 6 (p. 262), which were app
by the senate after a conference of committees of th
houses.

On May 4 President McKinley nominated Sanfo
Dole, formerly president of the Hawaiian Republic,
governor of Hawaii; and Henry E. Cooper, formerly H
ian minister of foreign affairs, to be secretary of H
For portrait of Mr. Cooper, see Vol. 9, p. 827.

Plague in Honolulu. — The measures taken for re
sion of the bubonic plague at Honolulu (pp. 54, 123),
first, isolation of persons at any time exposed to infec

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, destruction by fire of houses in which cases of infec- had appeared, or into which rats, carriers of the plague, free course; visitation and inspection of every house in own twice a day, after the plague had made its appear- among the white population; finally, exclusion of food ucts from infected Asiatic ports.

The liability of the government for destruction of erty by fire from ments ordered to be royed, amounted to 00,000.

COMMANDER SEATON SCHROEDER, NEW GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Guam. — A report of ernor Leary to the y Department was e public at Washing- May 3.

The funds in the treasury ıam, July 1, 1899, were 1.51; the receipts for nsuing six months, $9,- 1; and the expenditures ıe same period, $6,767.- ı the treasury, January 1, $4,819.07. Estimates ıe first half of 1900 pro- in the belief that the ots will be less than in because the number of l marriage licenses will uch less. The governor plains that he is still without an ice-making machine (Vol. 9, p. 827). other essentials of civilized life are multiplying in Guam. There steam sawmill, and between Agaña, the capital, and its port, Piti, elephone line. The officers of the *Yosemite* were making a topo- nical survey of the island. Guam had, January 1, 1900, a popu- ı of 8,661, of whom 5,249 lived in Agaña. Ten villages or towns e island are named in the report; the largest population of any of these is 744; one "town," Carolinas, has 90 inhabitants.

Tutuila. — On April 17, the American flag, emblem of reignty, was, with impressive ceremonies, hoisted over uila by Commander Tilley, governor of that island and wo other islands of the Samoan group, Manua and Anu l. 9, p. 829; Vol. 10, p. 49), Pago-Pago harbor was the tre of the solemn act.

The Philippines. — *Cost of the Civilian Commission.*— itemized statement of the expenses of the first commis- to the Philippines (Vol. 9, p. 14) was sent to the senate he President, April 16.

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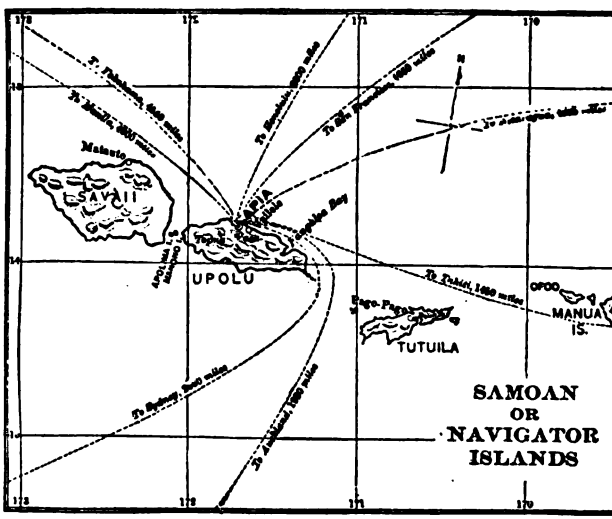
It shows that the compensation to Messrs. Schurman, Wor and Denby, was $10,000 each; their *per diem* allowance after th turned to the United States amounted to $5,285; compensation commissioners' secretary, $8,500; *per diem*, $3,600; transpor $13,687; household expenses in Manila, $9,252; clerical se $31,701; miscellaneous, nearly $15,000; grand total, $117,185. this statement went to the senate a recommendation made by Sec Hay, and approved by the President, that Admiral Dewey and G Otis, military members of the commission, should be paid the compensation as the civilian members.



Military Operations.— The insurgent general, Monte surrendered to Colonel Smith of the 17th Regiment, i province of Pangasinan in the middle of April. Abou same date unsuccessful attacks were made by insurgen San José, province of Batangas, and on Santa Cruz, o lake. Previously, on April 7, twelve hundred insurgen tacked Case's battalion of the 40th Regiment at Cag island of Mindanao: insurgent loss, 50 killed, 30 wou or made prisoners; American casualties, 15. A teleg April 22, from Manila reported the losses of the Filipin the preceding week as 378 killed, 12 officers and 244 made prisoners, and many more wounded. It was a that as the Filipinos have no hospital service most o wounded would die. The loss on the American side three men killed.

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the date of the telegram the insurgent bands were showing great
in almost every province of Luzon. General Pio del Pilar's
d, 300 men, which had been for three months lost to view, was
ered in the vicinity of San Miguel, still commanded by General
, whom previous telegrams had reported dead. At San Miguel
d gave the American garrison of three companies of the 35th
, with a gatling, a three hours' fight in a night attack. In
s province, Lieutenant Wonde and five of his scouting party of
en were wounded, and one killed, near San José. Sergeant
, of the same regi-
as badly wounded in
ush near Baliuang.
ant Balch, 27th In-
in command of 70
d a five hours' fight
o insurgents in the
Caceres district, kill-
insurgents. Colonel
17th Infantry, who
d General Monte-
was in hospital, a
of small-pox. With
egro, Colonel Smith's
nd made prisoners 80
nts.

PROFESSOR BERNARD MOSES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

vices of May 2, from
reported 20 men of
Infantry killed by
nts at Catubig, in the
of Samar; the entire
of the garrison was
ey were quartered in
rch, and for two days
hts held it against the
of 400 insurgents; at
roof was fired, and
pon the men inside.
three days more, the
ans kept the insur-
t bay, killing more
o of them; and then a small but sufficient reinforcement arrived
aoan — a lieutenant (not named) and eight men (regiment not
— who engaged the besiegers and drove them off. The advan-
ey gained in this encounter added new courage to the natives,
y began to threaten the region round about, and particularly the
f Catarman. It was believed that the garrison at that place
ave to be withdrawn to Laoan.

ese ill tidings were echoed the next day in a dispatch from
which gave intelligence of a "desperate fight" at Leambanao,
entre of the island of Panay. There a reconnoitering party of
h Infantry, having been surrounded by insurgents, lost 4 men
nd 16 wounded severely; these were left on the field; the rest
arrow escape.

the province of Albay, at a place between Legaspi and Riago,
3, a company of the 47th Infantry routed a rebel band; loss, 2

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killed, 5 wounded; the natives lost heavily. At this date, the c around Legaspi and Sorsogon was still infested by insurgents.

The insurgents in Samar, thinking they might be able to their exploit of a week or two previous at Catubig, attacked Cat in the north of the island, May 1; their force was 400, about 100 with rifles. The place was held by Company F, 43d Regiment. insurgents cut trenches on the outskirts of the town in the nigh volleyed into the garrison, but harmlessly, for a time; then the charged the trenches and the insurgents fled, leaving 155 dead. loss of the Americans w men wounded. The ne at Barotac, Panay, 400 gents surrounded the which was held by twent of the 44th Regiment attacked it on all sides. men having been kille four wounded, the comm sent four men to try to the enemy's lines and su assistance from Dum where the rest of the co were in garrison. One four was killed; the wounded, returned to Ba But a friendly native c intelligence of the situati a company of the 26th ment, and the little com was rescued. The enem said to have suffered loss.

AGUINALDO,
FILIPINO INSURGENT LEADER.

General Pantaleon G a very prominent Filipino mander, was taken prisoner at Jaen, near San Isidro, May 6. O 7, General Young reported the return of Aguinaldo to the theatre o the lost head of the Filipino "republic" having rejoined General in the north, "at the head of a considerable force." General Y asked for reinforcements, intending to strike the enemy in the mou before the coming of the rains.

A force of 500 insurgents, May 7, attacked 25 scouts of the Regiment, near San Jacinto, in the province of Pangasinan, but routed with a loss of 10 killed; American loss, 2 killed.

Reply to Bishop Potter.— On April 29, the Rev. McQuaid, Catholic priest, who had just returned from Philippines, made reply to the charges of Bishop Pott New York (p. 265) and others, against the friars in Philippines.

Father McQuaid spent more than six months in the islands; a will not believe that Bishop Potter, in a sojourn of four days, could more than he about the character and lives of the friars, or the n of the native inhabitants. Among the allegations made by B Potter was that, because of the exorbitant fees exacted by the fria

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nistrations, the people could not afford to have their marriages
lessed by the Church, and therefore concubinage was the order
ay. This, says Father McQuaid, "is not true," whether as to
alence of concubinage or as to the exorbitancy of the fees.
Potter charged that the natives had been "robbed of their
y the friars, and would have their titles to such lands vigorously
ted, and, if found invalid, then annulled by authority of the
States. But, says Father McQuaid, the title to the lands is
; it was only when, under economic management, the posses-
the friars, originally worth little, became valuable, that the
nts saw a difference between an individual's and a religious
ity's right to own land.

ator Hoar on Imperialism.— Senator Hoar (Rep.,
April 17, delivered an earnest speech in the senate
ne policy of Imperialism.

he exordium he recalled the day, two years before, when, at the
the senate's sessions, the late vice-president congratulated the
nd the people on the country's prosperity, and the glorious end-
ne war for the liberation of Cuba. It was an American pros-
nd an American glory; the American people had brought
ation to peoples in both hemispheres. In that day the President
nited States held a place in the eyes of his countrymen and of
d comparable to that of Washington and Lincoln. Let not
s abandon the principles that have brought these things to pass.
great Republican party come back to its old faith, its old
If we had dealt with the Philippines as we purpose to deal
ba, we should have escaped the great sacrifice of soldiers' lives,
nditure of hundreds of millions, and, what is worst of all, the
g on our cherished ideals. You can no more hold and govern
than you can hold and manage cannon or fleets for any other
onstitutional end; the holding in subjection our alien people is
not provided for in the constitution, it is prohibited by the con-
. . . . Expansion! In the Declaration of Independence is
n enough — expansion of freedom. The seed Thomas Jeffer-
ted has covered the continent, has saved South America, is
onizing Europe; that is the expansion of freedom, very different
our tinsel, pinchbeck, pewter expansion." You have tried
g men of other races here at home for 100 years. With what
And now you go forth to set your yoke on 10,000,000
, 7,000 miles away. Aguinaldo is not to be compared with
ton; but he will take high rank among the men who have lived
l for liberty — Kossuth, Oom Paul, Joubert, Emmet, Egmont
n, Nathan Hale, Warren — "with all the great martyrs of his-
se blood has been the seed of the Church of Liberty." If there
n any assurance given the people of the Philippines that the
States intended to respect the independence to which they
there would have been no war. But we chose war; and at what
At the cost of many of the ideals of the Republic. The counsels
ington are for us no longer; the truths of the Declaration of
dence are no longer our maxims of government; the Monroe
is gone; we lost the right to speak with authority in favor of
The Hague; we may not express sympathy with the Boer in his
truggle; nor may we advocate disarmament of the nations. . . .

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A republic without a constitution is like a man without a cons
You have repudiated the great principle of the equality of men; b
have imported two or three cargoes of hemp from Manila, and yo
benevolently assimilated the Sultan of Sulu. . . .

But what is to be done? The answer is easy. Announce t
will not take the islands to govern them against their will. R
foreign governments to abstain from interference in the islands.
the Filipinos to maintain order till a stable government is set up.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Hoar dramatically held a f
roll-call of distingui
American statesmen
question of retention
Philippines. He bega
George Washingto
closed with William M
ley, each, in a sentenc
ing the reason for his
Every vote was in the
tive, except that of
Burr, who voted "Yes
explained: "You are
ing my buccaneering e
tion down the Missi
I am to be vindica
last!" When the na
William McKinley
called, he replied: "
has been a cloud befo
vision for a moment,
see clearly now; I go
to what I said two yea
—'Forcible annexat
criminal aggression; g
ments derive their jus
ers from the consent
governed, not of so
them, but of all of the
will stand with the R
of the Republic. I wil
with the founders of the Republican party. No!"

LUKE E. WRIGHT OF TENNESSEE,
MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The peroration of the speech was:

"Mr. President, I know how imperfectly I have stated this
ment. I know how feeble is a single voice amid this din and te
this delirium of empire. It may be that the battle for this day
But I have an assured faith in the future. I have an assured f
justice and the love of liberty of the American people. The s
their courses fight for freedom. The Ruler of the heavens is o
side. If the battle to-day go against it, I appeal to another day, n
tant and sure to come. I appeal from the clapping of hands, a
stamping of feet, and the brawling, and the shouting, to the quiet cl
where the Fathers gathered in Philadelphia. I appeal from the s
trade to the spirit of liberty. I appeal from the empire to the re
I appeal from the millionaire, and the boss, and the wire puller, a
manager, to the statesman of the older time, in whose eyes a
never glistened, who lived and died poor, and who left to his c

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to his countrymen a good name, far better than riches. I appeal
the present, bloated with material prosperity, drunk with the lust
mpire, to another and a better age. I appeal from the present to
uture and to the past."

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Republican State Conventions.— The state convention
he Republicans of
York, held in New
k City, April 17,
ed presidential elec-
for the 34 Congress
ricts and two elec-
for the state at
e; it also named four
gates-at-large (with
alternates) to repre-
the Republicans of
York in the Phila-
hia national conven-
of the party. The
inistrations of Gov-
r Roosevelt and
sident McKinley
e praised, the former
supremely success-
the latter as "clean
efficient."

HON. JOHN D. LONG OF MASSACHUSETTS,
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

In the resolutions of
Republican conven-
of Ohio, held at Co-
bus, April 25, the
form of 1896 is reaffirmed, and the "wise and patriotic
inistration of President McKinley" lauded: "it marks
epoch in the history of the nation."

The Massachusetts Republicans, in their convention in
ton, April 26, named John D. Long, secretary of the navy,
he choice of that state for the vice-presidency. In the
lutions, unwavering adherence to the St. Louis platform
896 (Vol. 6, p. 257) is declared: every position of that
form "has been adhered to and every pledge has been
."

The Pennsylvania Republican convention was held in
risburg, April 26.

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In congratulating the country on its prosperous condition, th form of this convention declares that this is "largely due to the and patriotic administration of the President." The convention plores the action of the United States senate," in the case of Ma S. Quay (pp. 72, 182; also, below, under "The Fifty-Sixth Congr

On the same day, the Indiana Republican conve was held in Indianapolis. In addition to the resol commending the President's administration, the conve

HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE OF MINNESOTA, CANDIDATE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY (REGULAR) FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

voted resolutions f ing legislation for control of trusts an "just and liberal sions to deserving diers and sailors."

In the New H shire Republican vention, Frank Jo formerly a Democ was elected one of delegates-at-large to national convention Philadelphia; and Anti-Imperialist re tion was indignantly jected.

On May 9, in Illinois Republican vention, held at Pe Judge Richard Y son of Governor Ric Yates, was nomin for the governorship. President McKinley's administra was "indorsed and approved."

Lincoln Republicans.— Announcement was made, A 21, by E. H. Corser, executive agent of the Silver Rep can national committee, that the party's name will be cha to Lincoln Republican party, when its national conve is held at Kansas City, July 4. By this change noti given that "the party of one issue is to become a par several issues, and that the issue to which it owes its o is to be pushed into the background."

The American Union.— This is the name of a political organization claiming a membership of 22,000 sons belonging to various beneficial and social organizati

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The principles professed by the union include a non-sectarian public l system, reading of the Bible daily in the schools, restricting of gration, and equalizing of taxes. The union will elicit the views of dates for political office regarding the principles of the organiza- and the votes of the members will be cast according to the nses.

The People's Party.— Two divisions of this party held onal conventions in May. What may be called the reg- organization con- d in Sioux Falls, , on May 9.

WHARTON BARKER OF PENNSYLVANIA, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE ANTI-FUSION WING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

William J. Bryan, of Ne- a, was nominated for presidency by acclama- The nominee for the -presidency is Hon. es A. Towne, formerly ublican congressman Minnesota.

The resolutions de- ce the policy of the ad- tration regarding the ıered provinces; express athy with the South an republics; declare st trusts, and favor c ownership of all pub- ilities, also against gold ometallism and national issues; court injunc- to restrain workmen e exercise of their rights eclared to be an intoler- invasion of liberty; a itutional amendment lirect election of presi- vice-president, and United States senators is urged.

For biography of Mr. Bryan, see Vol. 6, p. 284; for portrait, see 6, p. 282.

TOWNE, CHARLES ARNETTE, was born in Oakland co., Mich., Nov. 858; studied law, and practices in Duluth, Minn. Was a Republi- nember of Congress, 1895-7, and a noted advocate of free silver. been national chairman of the Silver Republican party since 1897. Fusion candidate for the United States senate before the Minne- legislature in 1899.

The other division of the People's party, commonly wn as that of the "Middle-of-the-Road" men and the i-Fusion element, met in convention at Cincinnati, O., y 9. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, was named as party's candidate for the presidency; and Ignatius Don-

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nelly, of Minnesota, for the vice-presidency, the action o
convention of 1898 being thus confirmed (Vol. 8, p. 63

In the platform the party demands the initiative and *referen*
public ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and tele
systems, coal mines, etc.; regulation of land ownership; preventi
speculative land monopoly and of alien ownership; a scientific
money; a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances; election of
dent, etc., by direct popular vote; repression of trusts.

EUGENE V. DEBS OF INDIANA,
PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE OF THE SOCIAL
DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN 1900.

For portrait of Ig
Donnelly, see Vol. 9, p

BARKER, WHA
Anti-Fusion Populist
nee for president in
was born in Philade
Pa., May 1, 1846. Grad
at University of Pe
vania, '66 (A. M., '69).
service in the Civil
organized 3d U. S. c
troops. Entered ba
business. Was fin
agent in United Stat
Russian government,
and was knighted by
Alexander II., in 187
1887 obtained valuable
cessions from China
railroads, telegraphs,
Founded *Penn Mo*
1869, which in 188
merged into *The Ame*
a weekly, which he still
and edits. Left Repul
party in 1896.

DONNELLY, IGN
vice-presidential candid
1900 of the Anti-F
wing of the People's
was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1831. Graduated at Central
School. Admitted to bar, 1852; removed to Minnesota, 1856
lieutenant-governor and governor in the period 1859–63; meml
Congress, 1863–69; was for several years president of Minnesota
Farmers' Alliance; was president of the anti-monopoly convention
nominated Peter Cooper for president in 1872. Published the
Monopolist (weekly) for five years; now edits *The Representa*
reform journal at Minneapolis. Served many times in Minnesota
senate and house. He is author of "The Great Cryptogram" (
ing to have discovered an arithmetical word-cipher in Shakesp
plays, proving their Baconian origin), "Atlantis," "The Ante-Di
World," "Cæsar's Column," "The Golden Bottle," "Doctor Hu
"The American People's Money," etc.

Social Democracy.— The national convention of

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Democratic party was held at Indianapolis, Ind., 9.

at convention Eugene Victor Debs, of Indiana, was named as for the presidency; and Job Harriman, of California, for the dency. Mr. Harriman was already a candidate himself for lency, having been nominated in a convention of the Socialist- rty held in Rochester, N. Y., January 27, 1900. His subse- mination at Indianapolis was made in accordance with an t of the Hilquit-Harriman faction of the Socialist-Labor party amate with the Social Democratic party. A telegram from olis, May 13, states that by a *referendum* vote of 1,313 to 931 l Democrats had refused to approve the amalgamation. The this vote, it was claimed, would be to force Mr. Harriman off l Democratic ticket. By the constitution of the Social Demo- ty, it is required that nominations shall be approved by a *refer-* te; pending that vote, the nominations are only provisional.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Alaska Bill. — The senate's deliberations, April 16, ncerned almost entirely with the Alaska Civil Code

tor Stewart (Indep., Nev.) offered an amendment to regulate r gold below low-water mark along the coast, but withdrew it, provision in the bill relating to Cape Nome was amended to llows:

vided that the rules and regulations established by the miners ubject to such general rules as the secretary of the interior may for mining below high tide, and shall not be in conflict with g laws of the United States."

Naval Bill. — In the house of representatives the y, the naval bill was up for consideration. Mr. G. (Rep., Ill.), of the committee on naval affairs, in ng the bill, said it contemplates by far the largest iation ever made by any Congress for naval expen- $61,200,000. In the course of his speech he said:

e American schoolma'am, with her spelling book, may enlighten l; the American missionary, with his Bible, may soften the e commercial traveler may teach them the laws of trade; but gnize no virtue unless accompanied by force, and the American anchored in the harbor of Manila will do more than anything each them that liberty is not license, but that true liberty is nder law, respect for order, and reverence for justice."

en the Naval Appropriation bill was before the senate, , Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) made a strong appeal for ease of our naval forces.

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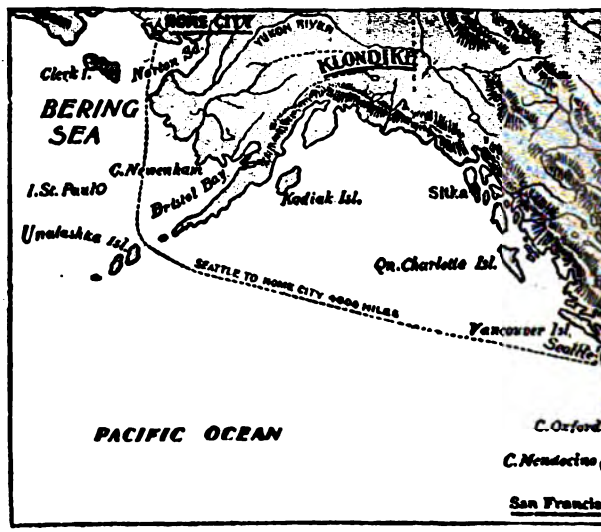
The safety of the United States, he said, depends upon o
strength. The navy is needed, not for defense of our insula
sions, but for the protection of our coasts and for the assertio
Monroe doctrine. It may be an open question whether or no
fortify the isthmian canal when it is cut; in either case, it
defended by a navy which shall be sufficient to control the C
sea. We shall have no great war, perhaps; at least, let us hop
our hope can be made assurance by a powerful fleet.

Mr. Lodge was not quite assured of the good-will of gov
toward this Monroe doctrine; perhaps some government tha
very busily increasing its navy may be meditating a test of t



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS.

trine; perhaps we may have to assert it in Brazil or some other
of South America. . . . There was no American, of whatever
party, who did not favor a navy powerful enough to protect ou
and to assert the Monroe doctrine. A powerful navy is wan
wanted now. The Navy Department must proceed forthwit
building of the ships already authorized by law to be built.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.), following Senator Lod
pressed his entire concurrence in the senator's view
the necessity of a great increase of our naval force;
did not wish to see the government subject to the ex
of the armor trust; he would have the governmen
erect, control, and carry on armor-plate works. Mr. I
(Rep., Pa.) offered an amendment authorizing the se

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navy to contract for armor for the battleships *Maine*, *nd Missouri* at $545 the long ton, including royalties. ernment plant must lie idle much of the time, and be immensely expensive.

debate on the bill was resumed May 14, its opponents resisting purchases of armor at prices exceeding $445 a ton. The bill ly amended to read that the secretary of the navy may contract r-plate at $445 a ton for all ships constructed under the naval the years 1895 to 1900; but that, should the armor not be le at $445, then he shall contract for plate for the *Maine*, *Ohio*, *ouri*, at $545 a ton, and begin the erection of a government furnish the armor for the remaining vessels. So amended, the ed without a division.

STATE, NAVY, AND WAR DEPARTMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

speech of Mr. Lodge on this bill, and specially his allusion to probable designs of European governnimical to the Monroe doctrine; as also a speech of retary of war in allusion to the same alleged designs, ieved to have led the State Department to collect tion as to the evidences that may exist of the ce of such designs. Instructions were sent to every an minister and consul in South and Central Amerinform the department fully as to the matter. In structions, as in the speeches of Messrs. Lodge and he intention is to develop proof of German expandesigns (p. 342); but diplomatic comity requires subject be treated as relating to all foreign powers.

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Clark and Quay Cases in the Senate. — On April committee on Privileges and Elections of the sena sented to that body its report upon the case of Wil Clark, senator from Montana (p. 269).

The committee was unanimous in deciding that Mr. Clark's was vitiated by "excessive campaign expenditures," and was, t null and void. The committee recommended adoption by the s this resolution:

HON. MARRIOTT BROSIUS OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHAIRMAN HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

"That William was not duly and elected to a seat senate by the legisl the state of Montana Democratic minorit committee, while co in the judgment th Clark was not "d legally elected," d from some of the sions and inferences majority, and pron submit later a sup tary report.

On May 1 Clark made in th ate a speech in c of his course i Montana senatori vass, and in the sion announced had resigned his as senator in a le the governor of Montana, which he read. When tha reached the Montana state capital, the governor of th Robert B. Smith, was in California, and Lieutenant-Go A. E. Spriggs was acting governor, and as such ac the resignation of Mr. Clark, and immediately reapp him to the place of senator.

On April 24, the title of Matthew S. Quay as s from Pennsylvania (p. 182) came up in the senate for mination.

The question was whether Mr. Quay had been duly, lega constitutionally appointed by the governor of the state, the which he was named to fill existing while the state legislature session. Mr. Quay's claim was rejected by a vote of 33 to 32 votes brought the numbers up to 42 and 41 respectively. Of th tors who favored the claimant, 33 were Republicans, 6 were Dem

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2 Silverites or Populists. Opposed to Mr. Quay were 17 Republi- 20 Democrats, and 5 Silverites or Populists. Four senators were nt and unpaired — Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), Beveridge (Rep., Ind.), (Dem., Mont.), Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.).

Free Homes Bill Passed. — The house of representa-, May 3, passed, without a division, the Free Homes which throws open to entry under the provisions of the nestead act about 33,000,000 acres of land which have added to the public domain since 1888.

These lands have been acquired from Indian tribes. The payment e purchase price to the Indians is assumed by the government. government also insures to agricultural colleges payment of the yments to which they are entitled under existing law. These pay- (to Indians and colleges) involve an expenditure of $1,200,000 a

On May 14, Senator Nelson (Rep., Minn.) called up in enate the house bill for free homes; and it was passed out one word of debate.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Effects of Gold-Standard Law. — Mr. Brosius (Rep., chairman of the Banking and Currency committee of house of representatives, issued, May 4, a statement of operations of the new financial law of March 14 (p. 183) e first month since its enactment.

Of the refunding provisions of the act, Mr. Brosius says: "They orking out an achievement in finance that is without a parallel," as n by the amount of bonds exchanged for the new two per cents, and aving of interest, amount of premiums paid, and the net saving:

	Amount refunded.	Saving in interest.	Premium paid.	Net savings.
908 . .	$60,969,200	$5,080,415	$3,465,587	$1,014,828
907 . .	158,791,700	22,998,969	18,522,306	4,476,663
904 . .	40,239,850	4,619,841	4,046,878	572,963
Totals .	$260,020,750	$32,699,225	$26,034,771	$6,664,454

Mr. Brosius further shows, by states, the number of applications for val of new national banks, and the number of these approved. otal number approved down to May 1, for banks with capital less $50,000 each, was 196; of those with greater capital, 48; total l of the former class, $5,075,000; of the latter, $5,305,000. The cations were from 38 states and territories; the largest number (20) from Iowa; there were from Pennsylvania, 19; Nebraska, 17; s, 14; Minnesota, 14; Illinois, 12; Oklahoma, 11; North Dakota, Ohio, 9; New York, 8; Kansas, 7. There were on file, April 30, preliminary bank applications; of these, 508 were for new banks, 82 for the conversion of state banks into national.

As an indication of the amount of currency the national banks may in the near future, as gathered from their expressed intention, Mr.

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Brosius presents some figures compiled by William C. Cornwell, p
dent of the City Bank of Buffalo, from the answers received by him
three thousand national banks, in response to certain questions.
estimate, which is given in considerable detail, is a total increa
about $122,000,000 within a year, of which about seven-ninths wi
immediate. It is also estimated that 88 per cent of banknote circul
is easily kept out, while 12 per cent is quickly returned to the bank

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Failures.— For the four weeks ending May 12, fail
in the United States were 789 in number, against 69
the same weeks last year.

Of the large failures during April there was one of a builde
$995.000, a real estate dealer for $821,000, and a broker for $846,00
in Chicago; a total of $2,662,000 in three failures, which, with e
others of over $100,000, constituted the large failures for the montl
covered over one-half the defaulted liabilities, which amounte
$10,411,869. In iron, cotton, milling, leather, general stores, groc
clothing, furniture, and jewelry, failures were smaller in April than i
same month of any other year since 1893; and in five trading bran
including dry goods, were smaller than in any other year, except o

Bank Exchanges.— The average daily exchanges
April were 11.4 per cent less than last year, but 52.7
cent better than in 1898; while for the two weeks of
the loss has been 12.4 per cent from last year, and only
per cent gain over 1898. For the week ending May 12
changes at all leading cities in the United States were
534,140,935, a decrease of 20 per cent compared with
year, the loss being almost entirely in the East.

Stocks.— A comparison of quotations on stocks May
with the same date one month previous, tells the story o
New York stock market for the month.

	April 11, 1900.	May 11,
Average 60 Railway	$75.36	$71.
" 10 Industrial	63.45	55.
" 5 City Traction and Gas . .	127.87	118.

The closing of wire and nail mills and reduction in p
of their products, the last week in April, depressed indus
stocks to the lowest point since December 22, 1899; l
of $7 per share or more in one day, in some stocks, b
recorded. Railroad stocks declined in sympathy, but
been held up by remarkably encouraging reports of earn

Railroads.— Gross earnings of all roads in the U
States reporting for April were $44,615,141, a gain of
per cent over last year and 18 per cent over 1898. Th

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oads reporting for the first week of May show a gain per cent over last year, Pacific roads reporting the t gain, 19.2 per cent; Central Western the next, 15.6 nt; and Southwestern the least, 5.8 per cent; but none loss. Grain shipments East continue light; while in lasses of freight, traffic is unusually heavy, and West- transcontinental freight is now the heaviest known.

eat and Corn.— The total Western receipts of wheat crop year up to May 12 were 198,194,973 bushels, 239,500,090 last year; and exports from all points, ncluded, since July 1, 1899, have been 153,482,125 , against 202,740,681 last year. India is now import- eat, while Argentina and Russia are shipping freely. heat was quoted at 77.75 cents, April 15; the price 75.87 cents, April 30, and 70.12 cents, May 11; and as varied during the same period from 47.50 cents, 5, to 42.50 cents, May 11. The American visible at the latter date was about 18,000,000 bushels.

ton. —Construction of cotton mills at the South still ies, and during April spindles increased 113,300; by Northern spinners up to May 4 were 2,100,211 against 1,998,522 last year. Middling uplands cotton oted at 9.87 cents, for four days ending April 20, he price dropped to 9.81 cents, which quotation held May 4, when another drop to 9.75 cents occurred. recovered to 9.87 cents, May 8 to 11. Estimates of ton crop by Mr. Ellison place the American yield at oo bales; the Egyptian, 866,000; East Indian, 300,- nd all others, 270,000. On May 4, 8,452,905 bales me into sight, against 10,431,691 last year; and the supply the same date was 2,168,091 bales. In cotton print cloths remained unchanged up to May 12 at cents; quotations on standard drills have fallen off -8 cent, standard sheetings 5-8 cent, bleached sheet- 4 cent, while white kid-finished cambrics have been at about 4 cents.

ol and Woolens. — Sales of wool at Eastern markets e weeks ending May 4, were 21,145,200 pounds, of 14,748,700 was domestic; this total is 8,630,938 less than last year. The average of 100 quotations , as given by Coates Brothers of Philadelphia, was cents, a decline during April of nearly a cent. Sales three chief markets for the week ending May 12 emarkably small, and London sales opened with a de-

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cline of 8 to 10 per cent. In woolen goods, staple f such as cheviots, serges, and clay worsteds are firm limited new demand, while fancy woolens and worste irregular.

Leather Interests. — An unsuccessful attempt by cago packers to force prices of hides to a higher averag latter part of April, caused a variation of about on cent in quotations for the month ending May 12. Tra hemlock sole leather was reported active the midd April, and fair at the close of the month; and prices upper leathers ruled weaker the first half of May. Th mand for boots and shoes has been light during the period; many shops have been running part time or entirely, and new business is much less than at this tim year. There was a slight improvement after May 1. ments from the East decreased about 12 per cent durin five weeks ending May 5, being 372,511 cases, against 264 last year; and for the week ending May 12, were than 20 per cent below last year.

Iron and Steel. — The month ending May 12 has one of declining prices in almost all branches of the and steel business. April 26, the Cut Nail Associati duced its prices from $2.50 to $2.05 per keg; quotatio wire nails have dropped $1 per keg; barbed wire, $2 ton; and smooth wire, $18 per ton. The offering of ern Bessemer pig at Pittsburg at $23 has about close market to the Association, which holds to the old pr $24.90; and at Philadelphia Bessemer brings only $22. May 4, Connellsville coke was quoted at $3.00 to $3.2 lower quotations were named for the week following.

Exports. — The total exports in April, as reported Treasury Bureau of Statistics, are $118,926,507, wh $30,000,000 more than in April of last year, double t April, 1893, and $20,000,000 more than in any other Exports from New York for the week ending M amounted to $9,582,638, which was $540,000 more th the same week in 1899; and for April, exports at New exceeded imports by about $11,300,000.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A Great Gun. — A piece of ordnance weighing 12 net is nearing completion at the Watervliet arsenal; be the most formidable war engine in the world.

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It will have a length of 49 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 2 inches' breech eter, bore 16 inches. The range of the piece will be nearly 21 miles, t will throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds and 64 inches long. powder charge of the gun will be 1,060 pounds, costing $265; and projectile will cost $600: total cost of each discharge of the gun, out taking account of wear, or impairment, or of the pay of gunners,

To reach the maximum range the projectile will reach an elevaof five miles.

West Point Cadets. — The senate committee on Military irs, April 19, reported the Hawley bill to increase the t Point Cadet corps by providing that hereafter it is to ist of one cadet from each Congress district, from each tory, and from the District of Columbia, two from each e at large, and forty from the United States at large.

At present, the cadets from the United States at large are ten, and tates have only one cadet for each Congress district. The addition from the United States at large and of two from each one of the five states, gives 120 additional commissions which can be issued four years. The bill further amends Section 1,319, Chapter 4, of Revised Statutes so as to read, "appointees shall be examined under ations to be framed by the secretary of war before they shall be tted to the Academy, and shall be required to be well versed in such cts as he may from time to time prescribe."

Captain Chadwick Reprimanded. — On May 2, was pubd at Washington the severe reprimand addressed by the etary of the navy to Captain French E. Chadwick for tion of naval regulations by speaking disparagingly of low officer, Rear-Admiral Schley, in an interview with a spaper correspondent. The captain had committed a ar offense a year before, and had then been rebuked ately by the secretary. When he repeated the offense Long demanded an explanation, which proving unsatisry, he penned a reprimand which is said to exceed in rity any similar rebuke administered to any officer of rank in many years. The letter of Secretary Long cones as follows:

"It is true that your case differs from some recent cases of offense on art of other officers, in that the objectionable remarks made by were made on occasions and under circumstances which they assured their publicity. In your case the Department unreservaccepts your statement that your remarks were 'in no sense and part intended for publication, nor considered as an interview.' It this reason that it takes no other action than this emphatic repri, the receipt of which you will acknowledge."

Shell versus Armor. — In secret session of the senate, 8, Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.) reported to the sena- the results of experiments made by the Navy Bureau of

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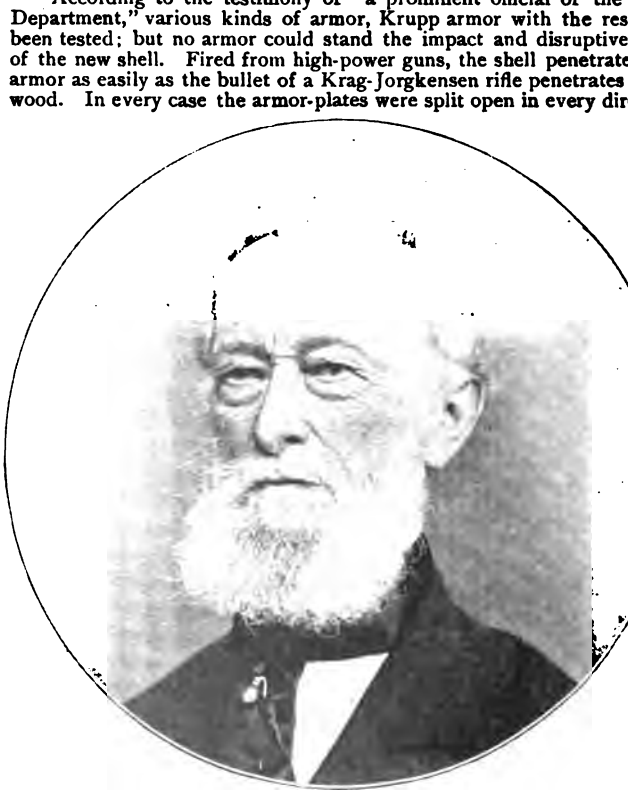
Ordnance at Indian Head upon a new style of shell inv by an officer in the navy.

According to the testimony of "a prominent official of the Department," various kinds of armor, Krupp armor with the res been tested; but no armor could stand the impact and disruptive of the new shell. Fired from high-power guns, the shell penetrat armor as easily as the bullet of a Krag-Jorgkensen rifle penetrates wood. In every case the armor-plates were split open in every dir



HERR KRUPP, THE GREAT GUNMAKER OF ESSEN.

from the point of impact. Mr. Tillman had demanded the secret sion, so that senators might vote with full understanding of the upon the bill for the purchase of armor-plate (p. 365). The day b the secret session, a telegram from Washington reported the penetr of a harveyized plate fourteen inches in thickness by "one of the metal-capped shells of American manufacture developed by the N Ordnance Bureau." In the telegram, this is characterized as "a ma ous achievement."

Station at Pearl Harbor. — On April 22, Secretary L sent to the Naval Affairs committees of the senate house the plans devised by the naval bureaus for establ

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

a naval rendezvous, repair plant, and coaling station at rl Harbor in Hawaii. At the same time Senator Hale p., Me.) introduced a bill to enable the Navy Depart- t to carry the plans into execution.

The bill authorizes the secretary of the navy to acquire at Pearl or, in the island of Oahu, four tracts of land of about 1,880 acres' the cost of the land will be about $150,000. Then $400,000 is to propriated for dredging and improvements, to which is to be added 000, previously voted for the purpose but not expended.

New Assistant Naval Secretary. — The vacancy in the e of assistant secretary of the navy caused by the intment of Hon. C. H. Allen as civil governor of Puerto (pp. 258, 351), was filled April 18, by the appoint- t of Frank W. Hackett, of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hackett is about 50 years of age, a graduate of Harvard, and ofession a lawyer. In the Civil War he was from 1862 to 1864 an assistant paymaster in the navy.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Strikes. — The building trades of Philadelphia, Pa., 3, had 8,000 men on strike for an eight-hour work day an increase of wages.

The strike was ordered by the League of Building Trades, control- 25,000 men; it was opposed by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, men. On May 2, the league council decided that the league men not work with men of the brotherhood. This decree was reaffirmed mphasized May 9, and the number of men unemployed was largely ased. It was feared the strike would make impossible the comple- on time, of the hall of the Republican national convention.

In Buffalo, N. Y., employees of the New York Central oad working in some of the mechanical departments ck for an advance of wages. The officers of the com- y held a conference with the men, and the differences e adjusted amicably. At the same time other companies, not all, made a like concession to their employees.

In St. Louis, Mo., May 8, a strike of the employees of street railway companies brought all the lines in the city standstill. The number of men concerned in the strike 3,600. The attempts of the companies to run cars led iots at different points. On May 14, the men of the urban Company came to an agreement with their em- yers, and were to return to work at once. But the Subur- system is only a small part of the street railway system

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of St. Louis; all the other lines are controlled by the Transit Company. The latter company and its employees were at the same date conferring, and it was expected that the questions at issue would soon be settled.

The financial loss to the community from this strike, May 14, — when the strike on the Transit Company's system was of only one week's standing — was estimated at $5,000,000. May 15, when this record closed, nine of the twelve branches of the Transit Company's system were worked, but amid scenes of violence, riot, and bloodshed. The most serious disturbance was in the Grand Avenue division, where a mob assailed with bricks and stones a non-union crew; the police used their clubs freely, but not their pistols. The conductor fired into the crowd and one of the strikers fell mortally wounded; another also was shot. In the previous night the trolley wires were cut in many places, and the repairing crews assailed with stones.

In Kansas City, Mo., the street railway employees who were on strike were, by an injunction order issued by United States District Judge Hood, restrained from "in any way or manner, directly or indirectly, stopping or interfering with the running of cars" on the railway lines of the city.

The ground of the court's jurisdiction in the matter of the strike is that the railway company is under contract with the postoffice department to carry its carriers and messengers; and the striking employees are forbidden to interfere with the movements of any car "upon which a mail carrier or a messenger may wish to ride."

The national organizer of the National Street Railway Men's Union, Mr. Harry B. Bryan, announced the purpose of his organization and of the striking men to disregard the injunction. A boycott was declared by the industrial council of the labor unions against all shopkeepers and business men who shall, while the strike lasts, ride on the cars of the street railway company. On May 15, the cars were running without opposition.

In New York City the Cigar-makers' Union and the American Federation of Labor were for two weeks preceding May 15 acting in open defiance of an injunction issued by Judge Freedman, of the state courts, which forbade the picketing of a factory whose old employees were on strike, and also the contribution of money by the union for the relief of the strikers. The pickets remained on duty; and money was voted weekly for relief, and distributed with all publicity.

The president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, addressing a meeting of the striking cigarmakers in Bohemia Hall, May 7, exhorted the men and women before him to stand together and to fear nothing; their quarrel was the quarrel of labor, and had assumed national importance. He said:

"Whether Judge Freedman has been misinformed or not, he has no right to issue this injunction. You must disregard it. Go right on with your strike. They cannot stop you from contributing money to maintain

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ike or keep up the pickets. Keep right up with your fight for le. You will be victorious. This injunction will be tested in the and you will find that it will be decided that Judge Freedman had t to do as he has done. . . ."

me of the laborers employed on the construction of the n Dam in Westchester county, New York, having struck and combined to prevent other laborers from taking places, a company of the national guard was sent to ene of the disturbance; and on the night of April 16, t Douglass, sergeant in Company B (Eleventh Separate any, of Mt. Vernon), while going the rounds, was shot, nably by one of the striking laborers, and died before uld be borne to the hospital tent. Immediately several nies of the Seventh Regiment and two troops of horse ordered to the scene from New York City, to guard the and maintain order.

e Croton Dam, commenced eight years ago, and still two or three om completion, is an important factor in the water supply system oroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Twenty-six ders of the strike were arrested April 20, and taken to the county White Plains.

SPORT.

tercollegiate Chess.— In the cable chess match, in Oxford and Cambridge defeated Harvard, Yale, bia, .nd Princeton, by 4 1-2 to 1 1-2 games, thus ing in England for another year the trophy donated ofessor I. L. Rice.

rack Athletics.— On May 12, at Cambridge, Mass., rd won the dual games with Yale by 62 1-2 to 41 1-2 .

al, of Harvard, made a new record for the dual games with a ham- row of 144 feet 2½ inches, beating by more than 10 feet the former of 130 feet 11½ inches, made by Chadwick, of Yale, in 1897. In h hurdles Hallowell, of Harvard, equalled the record of 15 4-5 ade last year by Fox, of Harvard.

n the same day, in the track meet between Princeton he University of California, the former won by 10 to nts.

ugilism.— At Coney Island, N.Y., on the night of May mes J. Jeffries successfully defended his title of world's pion heavyweight pugilist by "knocking out" former pion James J. Corbett in the twenty-third round.

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VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORI

Alaska Land Titles. — Governor John G. Brady visiting the East in the interest of Alaska, was ask purport of his visit, and said that the two crying n the territory were a judiciary system and laws enabl tlers to acquire title to land.

In Alaska a man can acquire title to a mine, but not for the land on which he may build his house. People have lived in since the date of its acquisition by the United States, but to they are without a title to the land they took up on arriving. Th who are immigrating in great numbers to America, would be ve able settlers; but, says Governor Brady, we cannot invite them and settle on land of which they cannot get secure possession.

California. — *Immigrants from Japan.* — A telegra San Francisco, April 21, notes a great stream of immi from Japan to the United States.

The immigrants arrive at all ports, from Vancouver to San but the general destination is always the United States, Bri lumbia being unable to afford employment for one in ten of th Tacoma, the Japanese immigrants entering Puget Sound ports are expected to number 50,000 young men. The government having forbidden its subjects any longer to emigrate to Hawaii, is turned in the direction of the United States. The arrivals of laborers at San Francisco, at the date of the telegram, were 500 week. These Japanese immigrants, being unfit for commc expect to find employment as domestic servants. Many of th the report, are plainly contract laborers imported to work in orc

Kentucky Gubernatorial Contest. — The case appeal from the judgment of the state supreme court ing the election of Goebel and Beckham (p. 282 docketed in the United States supreme court at Wash April 16. A hearing was to be had April 30, fou being allowed to each side for presentation of arg When the day arrived the counsel on both sides su briefs and the court took the matter under advisemen 14, the court adjourned for a week without annou decision in the case.

At Frankfort, May 1, after hearing the testimony of ab witnesses, Judge Cantrill granted the petition of five of the d for a change of venue; the five petitioners were Caleb Powers, secretary of state; Captain John W. Davis, Henry E. Youtsey, Whittaker, and Richard Combes (colored), all charged with c in the assassination of Goebel. The rumor had been spread a two previously that a warrant had issued for the arrest of Mr. T the same charge, upon presentment of the grand jury, and it alleged that he was absconding in New York or in Indiana. Taylor returned to Frankfort May 1, and was not molested.

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New York.—*A Fifty Million Mortgage.*—On May 14, state railroad commissioners granted the application of Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York City for roval of a first consolidated mortgage for $50,000,000 n the company's properties and franchises.

The petition of the company states that of the proceeds of the sale ne mortgage bonds $35,000,000 will be applied to payment of the ing debt, and to acquisition by the company of the floating debt of nany controlled companies; the rest is to be applied to pay for im- ements and additions to the properties of the company.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Estate.—When Cornelius Vander- son of William H. Vanderbilt, died (Vol. 9, pp. 759,), his estate was valued by Chauncey M. Depew, one of executors, at not less than $70,000,000, and that was ırded generally at the time as a moderate estimate. en the estate came to be assessed for the inheritance tax April, the appraisal was $60,000,000.

The apparent shrinkage was accounted for by disposal by Mr. Van- ilt, before his death, of a large portion of his wealth, which he dis- ıted as he would have distributed it by will. The inheritance tax on the $60,000,000 amounted to $320,272.48.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Express Companies' Receipts.—On April 16, the su- ne court of the United States decided the question as he right of express companies to collect from their cus- ers the amount of the federal stamp tax on receipts given the companies.

The opinion, which was handed down by Justice White, was in favor he express companies. Two justices dissented, Harlan and Mc- na, on the ground that the act imposing the tax laid upon the ess companies the obligation not only of affixing, at their own ex- e, the tax stamp upon the receipt, but also of canceling it.

Cotton in the Census.—In the census of 1900 a new hod will be employed for determining the volume of the on crop. All cotton, whether produced for local con- ıption or for shipping, undergoes one process—that of ning. It is proposed to obtain from all the ginning mills orts of the amount of staple they turn out; these reports give the precise aggregate of the crop.

State and Federal Taxes.—The United States supreme rt, May 14, decided five cases arising under the inheri- ce-tax provision of the War Revenue act (Vol. 8, p. 357), held that neither under federal nor state law are govern- ıt bonds exempt from taxation. But under the War

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Revenue act, legacies only are subject to taxation, not th entire estates of deceased persons. This decision affirm the constitutionality of the Inheritance Tax law of the stat of New York, which lays a tax on estates consisting of gov ernment bonds.

CANADA.

Imperial Federation.— Just as to the Franco-Prussia war of 1870–71 is chiefly to be traced the consolidation o the German empire, whose growing power has been on of the most conspicuous features of the closing years of th nineteenth century, so to the Boer war in South Africa is in large part to be attributed the present unmistakable move ment toward a politically federated British empire, which bids fair to play no less conspicuous a part in the history o the twentieth century. In the United Kingdom the old days of apathy and indifference toward the colonies have given way to an appreciative estimate and an earnest desire fo closer union; while in all the colonies Britons have, during the past six months, been made to realize their bonds of kin ship as never before, and the call "Fall in!" for the defense of the empire has met with unanimous and glad response.

But while the way is thus being paved for federation, its actual evolution is necessarily a slow process (see p. 287). At a banquet in London, April 30, given by the British Em pire League in honor of the colonial troops in South Africa and the Australian Federation delegates, Lord Salisbury, though paying a glowing tribute to the colonies for their service to the empire in the present crisis, deprecated any attempt by formal legislation to expedite a fusion of the colonies with the mother land. In his opinion it will be better to allow this wonderful growth of sentiment to con tinue "by its own laws and according to the impulse of its own vitality."

An Imperial Court of Appeals.— A step constituting an experiment on a small scale of colonial representation in the imperial parliament, is the proposal of the British govern ment — as a result of the Federation movement in Australia — to establish an Imperial Court of Appeals upon whose bench shall be one representative each from Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India, who shall be life mem bers of the house of lords.

It will be remembered that, last year, all the Australasian colonies, except West Australia and New Zealand, agreed upon a constitution fo a federal Commonwealth of Australia, which, for final ratification, re-

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only the consent of the home authorities (Vol. 9, pp. 206, 465, out that more recently a difference of opinion, threatening a block- the whole scheme, arose over the question of the right of appeal Privy Council on points of constitutional law (p. 303). Such ap- expressly provided for in the case of Canada; but the Australians to make their proposed High Court the court of final resort, deny- ht of appeal to the Queen-in-Council "in any matter involving the etation of this constitution or of the constitution of a state, unless blic interests of some part of Her Majesty's dominions other than mmonwealth or a state are involved" (Clause 74).

he home government, however, has decided that, as a safeguard erial interests, it must reserve the right of appeal to an imperial The Australian proposal would mean abolition of the imperial nd might lead to a conflict of authority between the Australian Court and the Privy Council. Moreover, inasmuch as foreign ies are concerned in the new constitution, it is important that res which might involve the imperial government in grave respon- es should be interpreted by an imperial tribunal. Mr. Chamber- ccordingly, May 14, in introducing the Australian Commonwealth the commons, proposed an amendment reserving a right of appeal Privy Council, but giving to each colony — Canada, South Africa, lia, and India — one representative in that court, he to be a life ut to serve as a lord of appeal for a term only of seven years.

he leaders of the Liberal party in England favor the Australian ds; and a new party issue may thereby be created.

ominion Parliament.— *The Preferential Tariff.*— On 3 the budget debate, which began March 23, ended, the defeat, by a vote of 88 to 48, of the resolution in- ced March 30 by the leader of the Conservative Op- on, Sir Charles Tupper, which declared in favor of a n of mutual trade preference between Great Britain her colonies (p. 289).

oreign Commerce.— In view of the Conservative attacks the preferential tariff as ineffective in promoting British and imperial solidarity, and in view of the announce- that the Canadian preference in favor of British goods and after July 1, 1900, to be further increased to one- (pp. 288–9), special interest attaches to the following tics which show something of the effects of the prefer- tariff upon the commerce of Canada with the United dom and the United States respectively.

he Canadian tariff, it will be remembered, was, in 1897, so adjusted he duty on articles entering Canada from the United Kingdom was beginning with April, 1897, 12 1-2 per cent less than the rates other parts of the world (Vol. 7, p. 440). On July 1, 1898, this ion in duty in favor of the United Kingdom was increased to 25 nt (Vol. 8, p. 424); and now it is announced that on July 1, 1900, duction will be increased to 33 1-3 per cent, or, in other words, rticles imported from the United Kingdom, and certain of her colo- will be required to pay only two-thirds of the rates on articles im- l from the United States and from other parts of the world.

p to the present time the preferential rates made in favor of im- from the United Kingdom have not, apparently, had the effect of

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materially increasing imports from that country, or checking those fro the other countries adversely affected by this reduction. The Canadia official figures show that the imports from the United Kingdom in th fiscal year 1896, the last year under the rate which was uniform for a parts of the world, were 31.1 per cent of the total importations, whil those from the United States formed 50.8 per cent of the total importa tions. In 1899, under the full effect of the 25 per cent reduction in favo of the United Kingdom, imports from that country formed only 24.8 pe cent of the total imports of Canada, while those from the United State formed 59.2 per cent. The London *Economist* of March 31, 1900, says

"In the imports [into Canada] from this country [United Kingdom there was last year an increase, as compared with 1896, of £816,000, o 12½ per cent, whereas, in the imports from the United States, the in crease amounted to £6,985,000, or close upon 64½ per cent. Thus, not withstanding the preferential tariff, the increase in imports from thi country has been very much less than in the imports from the Unite States. It is necessary, however, in considering these figures to remem ber that the imports [into Canada] from the United States consis largely of raw materials for manufacture, which enter free of duty These are, of course, unaffected by the preferential tariff, and they nat urally tend to grow with the industrial progress of the Dominion. And even as regards manufactured articles, the geographical proximity of th States and the fact that the American manufacturers are more in touc with the requirements and predilections of the Canadians operate as a offset to the preferential tariff, and have, hitherto, prevented it fro operating so much to the advantage of the country as was expected Whether the still more favored treatment it [Canada] has decided t accord us will alter the state of things materially, remains to be seen but past experience warns us not to be too sanguine in our anticipations."

The following table, taken from "Trade and Commerce, 1899," a official publication of the Canadian government, shows the total import nto Canada, and the amount from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively, in each year from 1880 to 1899, and the percentage which the imports from those countries formed of the total importations of the year. It will be observed that the imports from the United Kingdom, which in 1880 formed 48.4 per cent, were in 1899 but 24.8 per cent of the total; while those from the United States, which in 1880 formed 40.3 per cent, were in 1899 59.2 per cent of the total.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA.

Year.	Total Imports.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per cent.	Imports from United States.	Per cent.
1880	$89,900,542	$33,764,439	48.4	$28,193,783	40.3
1881	90,488,389	42,885,142	47.4	36,338,701	40.1
1882	111,145,184	50,356,268	45.3	47,052,935	42.3
1883	121,861,496	51,679,762	42.4	55,147,243	45.2
1884	105,972,978	41,925,121	39.5	49,785,888	46.9
1885	99,755,775	40,031,448	40.1	45,576,510	42.9
1886	95,992,137	39,033,006	40.6	42,819,651	44.7
1887	105,107,210	44,741,350	42.6	44,795,908	42.7
1888	100,671,628	39,167,644	38.9	46,440,296	46.1
1889	109,098,196	42,251,189	38.5	50,029,419	46.1
1890	111,682,573	43,277,009	39.6	51,365,661	45.9
1891	111,533,964	42,018,943	37.7	52,033,477	46.7
1892	115,160,413	41,063,711	35.7	51,742,132	44.9
1893	115,170,830	42,529,340	36.9	52,339,796	45.4
1894	109,070,911	37,035,963	34.0	50,746,091	46.5
1895	100,675,891	31,059,332	30.8	50,179,004	50.0
1896	105,361,161	32,824,505	31.1	53,529,390	50.8
1897	106,617,827	29,401,188	27.6	57,023,342	53.5
1898	126,307,162	32,043,461	25.4	74,824,923	59.2
1899	149,346,459	36,931,323	24.8	88,467,173	59.2

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he Prohibition Question. — On April 23, the attention e commons was monopolized by a debate on the ques- f a prohibitory liquor law; but there is no immediate ood of the present status of that issue being altered islative enactment.

r. T. B. Flint (Lib., Yarmouth, N. S.) moved a resolution favor- enactment of a prohibitory law to take effect "in at least those es and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition."

THE COUNTESS OF MINTO,
WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

McClure (Lib., Colchester, N. S.) offered an amendment de- g national prohibition; and Mr. C. H. Parmelee (Lib., Waterloo, submitted a further amendment declaring that the results of the ote of September 29, 1898 (Vol. 8, pp. 685, 915) do not warrant ctment of a prohibitory law.

e Ontario Legislature. — The third session of the Ontario assembly, which began February 14 (p. 200), to a close on April 30. A striking incident occurred 18, when a motion from Mr. W. M. German (Lib., nd) for the appointment of a select committee to e into charges of fraud against the late W. A. Scott terborough, was carried by a vote of 46 to 30, though

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opposed by the ministry. Ten Liberals voted with the O
sition and only one Conservative voted with the governm
Mr. Whitney, Opposition leader, at once called upon
Ross to resign; but the premier refused to look upon
vote as a government defeat.

Mining Law Amended. — One of the most impor
measures of the session was that of Hon. E. J. D
commissioner of crown lands, amending the Mines act.

In conformity with the announced policy of the Ross govern
(Vol. 9, p. 919), it abolishes mining royalties and gives the go
ment power to impose taxes equivalent to export duties upon
produced in Ontario, in order to secure their manufacture in Ca
Following are the clauses relating to nickel and copper mines:

"Section 7. Every person carrying on the business of mini
this province shall pay a license fee upon the gross quantity of the
or minerals mined, raised, or won during the preceding year from
mine worked by him, to be paid to the treasurer of the province fo
use of the province at the following rates, or such less rates as m
substituted by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor, namely: (a
ores of nickel, $10 per ton, or $60 per ton if partly treated or redu
(b) for ores of copper and nickel, $7 per ton, or $50 per ton if p
treated or reduced."

"Section 10. Where ores or minerals that have been mined, ra
or won in this province are smelted or otherwise treated in the Dom
of Canada by any process so as to yield fine metal, or any other for
product of such ores or minerals suitable for direct use in the arts
out further treatment, then, and in every such case, the fees pro
herein, or such proportion thereof as may be fixed by the lieute
governor-in-council, shall be remitted, or if collected shall be refu
under such regulations as the lieutenant-governor-in-council may
scribe."

Algoma Land Grant. — Another measure granting ne
1,500,000 acres of land to the Algoma Central Rail
running over 200 miles from Sault Ste. Marie to the C
dian Pacific railway, is expected to stimulate the settle
and development of "New Ontario."

It provides for a land grant of 7,400 acres per mile, for the e
lishment of a pulpmill, a smelting plant of large capacity, che
works, the development of 40,000 horse-power within a specified
the running of four large freight steamers for the carriage of ore
prohibits the exportation of pine, spruce, timber, or nickel,
unmanufactured state, that may be taken from the lands granted.
company undertake to settle on the lands adjoining the line of thei
way, 1,000 male adults each year, for ten years. The act provides
that the Algoma Central shall open immigration offices in Great B
and in Toronto, that settlers who may now be on the lands specifi
the grant shall not be disturbed, and that the passenger and f
rates of the railway shall be subject to the approval of the lieute
governor-in-council. The land grants made to the railway unde
act are subject to forfeiture in the event of failure on the part of th
way company to carry out any of the terms of the act. The Al
Central does not receive any money subsidy from the province.

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Fisheries Law. — This measure contains features of terest to sportsmen.

sale and export of maskinonge, bass, and speckled trout are d for three years. The close season for speckled trout is to be r 1 to May 1, inclusive; and the daily catch of this fish is r each individual to 50 in number and an aggregate weight of s. In the Nipigon waters the catch is limited to 10 fish, or 25 and a license fee of $25 for foreigners and $5 for Canadians is No lake trout or under two pounds taken. Still other m to prevent deple- stock and to assist on.

SIR GEORGE BURTON,
CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO.

er Canada Col- This historic in-, dating from which numbers its ex-pupils istinguished Ca- in public life, n, in all proba- e separated from ntrol and placed an independent

l to that effect was d by the minister ion, Hon. Richard April 19. It pro- t, on condition of eing subscribed for nent fund by Octo- o, a board of seven- ernors shall be ap- n whom shall be vested full authority over the management of e. Six members of this board would be *ex-officio* as follows: — justice of Ontario, the minister of education, treasurer of the ety, chancellor of Toronto University, president of Toronto Trade, and the president of Upper Canada College Old Boys' on. Of the balance, three are named by the Old Boys' Asso- nd the rest by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two of the nt to retire annually. The college property at present consists acres of land, which, with buildings, are valued roughly at and invested securities amounting to $36,450.

Lumber Manufacturing Law. — The court of ap- as dismissed with costs the appeal of one Smylie, nting the Michigan lumbermen, against the decision wer court upholding the law requiring the sawing in of all logs cut from Ontario crown lands (Vol. 8, p. The case may be taken to the imperial Privy Council.

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Manitoba. — On May 9, was submitted the report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the finances of the province.

The commissioners find that the late Greenway government had overdrawn its general bank account, $76,036.77, that it had used trust funds for general purposes, and that it had incurred unpaid liabilities in addition to the extent of $156,613.88; that there was a deficit of $248,136.40, without taking into account the large amount of bonded debt which the late government had incurred, and the extent to which it had pledged the credit of the province in guaranteeing the bonds of other corporations. When the government left office it had a bonded debt of $4,439,859, and a guaranteed debt of $3,225,859, in addition to its deficit of $248,136 on account of bank overdrafts, misapplied trust funds, and unpaid accounts.

Mineral Production. — In 1899 the total mineral production of Canada amounted in value to $47,275,512, an increase of $8,614,502 over 1898, and more than twice the total of 1896.

The most important single item was gold, $21,049,730, an amount which exceeded the entire value of the mineral output of the Dominion in 1895. The greater part of this large gain is in gold from the Yukon region, the total value of which last year is estimated by the Geological Survey of Canada at $16,000,000. Of the metals last year, gold furnished 44.5 per cent of the total values, copper 5.6, nickel 4.4, silver 3.9, and lead 2.1 per cent. Iron is still an unimportant feature of Canadian production. Of the non-metallic products coal was the most important, and in value it was second only to gold, constituting 19.1 per cent of the total. Among the minor products we note a small output — 55 ounces — of platinum.

The Hull and Ottawa Fire. — On April 26, the most disastrous conflagration in the history of Canada, and, with the exception of the great Chicago fire of 1871 and the Boston fire of 1872, the most disastrous ever occurring on the American continent, destroyed the city of Hull, Que., and a large section at the western end of the city of Ottawa, Ont., lying just across the Ottawa river.

The fire started about 11 A.M., in the house of M. Kirouac, on Chaudiere street, Hull, caused by a defective chimney. Fanned by a strong, northerly wind, the flames were soon beyond control. Feeding on the dry, wooden buildings, mills, and lumber piles, they rapidly cut a wide swath to the river, destroyed the suspension bridge, and, leaping across the narrow channel, invaded the industrial district at the western end of Ottawa, where they swept over a tract two miles long and half a mile wide. In Hull it is estimated that 1,500 buildings — practically the whole city except the Catholic church and one or two mills — were burned. In Ottawa about 1,800 buildings, including the Canadian Pacific Railway station, and some of the finest residences, were destroyed. Nothing but a change in the wind, it is said, saved the central and eastern portions of Ottawa from destruction. The total loss, including destruction of 200,000,000 feet of lumber and of mills with a productive capacity of 300,000,000 feet a year, is estimated at $15,-

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.
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ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

, with insurance of about $4,000,000. About seven lives were
nd over 6,000 people rendered homeless. The total line of fire
t less than five miles in length, and the area covered at least four
miles. The heaviest individual losses were those of the E. B.
Company (variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000),
ll Lumber Company, and three or four other concerns engaged
manufacture of pulp, matches, and other wood products.
od, shelter, and clothing were promptly supplied, as far as pos-
o the destitute, by their more fortunate fellow-citizens, and active
easures were at once instituted by the authorities and by various
ations. The Dominion government granted $100,000 to the relief
he Ontario government, $25,000, the city of Ottawa, $10,000, and
utions large and numerous came from individuals, corporations,
nicipalities in various parts of the Dominion, the United States,
rope.

scellaneous.— Early in May was announced the result
e census of the Yukon district.

e total population is 13,000 men, 2,000 women, 500 children;
6,500. Of these, 4,500 are British subjects; 9,000 Americans; 350
. In the Klondike region are 8,805, including 2,767 British sub-
,539 Americans, and 499 of other nationalities. The population
son City is put at 5,404.

n April 23, the business portion of the village of Ga-
Point, Que., lying just east of Hull, was destroyed by
supposed to be incendiary. Loss, about $30,000; in-
ce, about $16,000.

n May 4, the town of Sandon, B. C., in the heart of the
n silver lead mining district, was wiped out by fire.
over $250,000; insurance, about $25,000.

ne destruction by fire of the plant of the Laurentide
Mills Company at Grande Mère, Que., May 6, entailed
of about $400,000. Following closely upon the de-
ion of E. B. Eddy Company's pulp mills at Hull, it
d an inconvenient shortage in the supply of paper in
anadian market; and steps have been taken to induce
ominion government to abolish or lower its duties on
commodity.

he plans of the Conners Syndicate of Buffalo, N. Y.
9, p. 922), have now been modified so as to include
onstruction of a 1,000,000 bushel elevator at Montreal,
storehouses attached, with a storage capacity of 2,000,-
bushels. The Montreal Board of Harbor Commis-
rs, May 15, accepted the plans.

n April 21 an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy
namite lock No. 24 of the Welland canal at Thorold,
— the next lock but one to the waters of Lake Erie.
e men — Karl Dullman, John Nolin, and John Walsh,
om the United States — have been indicted for the

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crime, and are held awaiting trial. The attempt is involved in mystery, and numerous theories have been advanced in explanation. Evidence seems to point to it as the outcome of a regularly organized conspiracy among certain parties in the United States, believed by some to be affiliated with the Irish secret associations.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

HON. ROBERT BOND,
PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Reciprocity with the United States. — With the access to power of a ministry headed by Honorable Robert Bond (p. 204), under whom was negotiated the Bond-Blaine convention of 1890, which was disallowed at the instance of the Canadian government as involving discrimination against a sister British colony (Vol. 1, p. 167), a renewal of negotiations along similar lines is looked for.

The principle of the Bond-Blaine convention was that of free fish for free bait. In return for free entry into the United States of fish and crude minerals, Newfoundland granted like privileges to certain classes of American foodstuffs imported into the island, and also the privilege to United States fishermen freely to enter Newfoundland waters and catch bait.

The fisheries question has several phases — the bonding of fish from Canadian and Newfoundland ports to United States markets; the American prohibitive duty on foreign-caught fish; and — most important of all — the question of bait supply. The New England fishing fleet which plies its vocation on the Great Banks of Newfoundland has to depend for its supplies of bait (herring and squid) on Newfoundland waters. They are coast fish, invariably found within the three-mile limit, and thus are unobtainable except with the sanction of the island government. Since 1888, when the Chamberlain-Bayard Fishery treaty was negotiated at Washington, a *modus vivendi* has been in force, by which the American vessels have been allowed to procure bait in Newfound-

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aters and those of Canada, on payment of a license fee of $1.50 a
gister, involving a charge upon each vessel of $130, besides some
ore for bait and ice for keeping it fresh during a fishing season.
rangement is held by Newfoundland to be no equivalent for the
enefit the Americans receive in the shape of access to the bait
nd this is more readily realized when it is remembered that the
States practically prohibits the entry of any foreign-caught fish
markets by imposing a duty of half a cent a pound on it. About
nerican vessels pay license dues each season in Newfoundland
turning into the treasury about $16,000; and this is only a trifle
ed with the profits Newfoundlanders could make did they have
ry for their fish into the United States ports. Accordingly, the
l is that the Americans give them such free entry and in return
free bait. If they refuse, Newfoundland may decide to refuse
he baiting privilege, which would result in crippling the New
d fishing industry, with its 500 vessels, 7,500 men, and an annual
arvest worth at least $8,000,000.
asmuch, however, as the American tariff cripples Canadian fish
ith the Caribbean markets, Canada may again be expected to
vigorously against any extension to United States fishermen of
city privileges in Newfoundland.

THE WEST INDIES.

n Domingo. — An arrangement has been effected be-
the government and the San Domingo Improvement
any, for the readjustment and rapid liquidation of the
national debt in a period of three years.

e company is to fund the coupons of the outstanding bonds, tak-
the coupons of the bonds, as they are presented, for three years,
uing scrip to the holders of them. The company is still to re-
control of the customs of the country; but it will allow the gov-
t a more liberal sum monthly for its budget. It is thought that,
hese arrangements, the government can readily meet all obliga-
d free the country from debt.

e Danish West Indies. — A sensational rumor was cir-
d the first of May to the effect that the failure of the
ations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the
d States (p. 101) was due to the interference of Mr.
H. Rogers, one of the directors of the Standard Oil
any, who claimed for his company the power to con-
gislation in the senate, and demanded a ten per cent
ission on the price of the sale.

is report emanated from the London *Times*, which bases its
nts on an official report submitted to the Danish government by
W. von Christmas Birckinck Holmfeld, who was the special
of that government to negotiate the sale of the islands to the
States. The State Department at Washington emphatically and
ly denies that any individual has been recognized in connection
e matter, and that any private person has influenced the negotia-
rectly or indirectly. It states, furthermore, that a certain Danish

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officer, named Captain Christmas Dirkfeld, offered his services
benefit of his personal knowledge of the islands to the secretary
last fall, but that he disclaimed any official authority in the matt
Rogers is equally emphatic in denying any interference with th
on his part or the part of the Standard Oil Company.

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

Passage of Nicaragua Bill. — The Nicaragua
bill introduced by Mr. Hepburn (p. 104) was passed
house, May 2, after the stormiest debate of the sess
the overwhelming vote of 225 to 35.

The original bill had been so amended in committee as t
less objectionable the provisions for the fortification of the ca
had aroused the strongest opposition from the administration a
quarters. The word "defend" is changed to "protect," in
section, providing for the territory necessary to "defend the
and the word "fortifications" is changed to "provisions," in th
section, providing for "such fortifications for defense as wil
quired." With these changes, which are more verbal than real,
is as follows:

Section 1 authorizes the President to secure such territory f
states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be "desirable and ne
on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal," from a po
Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, *via* Lake Nicaragua, to Brito
Pacific ocean, and vaguely appropriates "such sum as may be n
to secure such control."

Section 2 authorizes the construction of the canal by the s
of war, and also the construction by him of "such safe and com
harbors at the termini of said canal, and such provisions for de
may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal a
bors."

Sections 3 and 4 provide for details regarding surveys, la
route; and section 5 provides for arrangements for the use of t
by Costa Rican and Nicaraguan vessels.

Section 6 appropriates $10,000,000 for immediate use, and au
the secretary of war to enter into contracts for labor and mat
"the proper excavation, construction, completion, and defense
canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time l
be made, not to exceed in the aggregate, $140,000,000."

The passage of this bill was the occasion of one
most heated debates of recent years in Congress. T
was bitterly opposed by such influential Republican
as Mr. J. G. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the Ap
ations committee, and Mr. T. E. Burton (Rep., O.)
man of the Rivers and Harbors committee. The
between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn, both of wh
experienced and proficient in debate, descended into
personalities, during which the latter made use of th
"lie."

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The passage of the bill is very generally regarded as "an expression nion, rather than as an act of legislation." It is reported that many ose who voted for the bill did so out of a desire to please their con- nts, and with the understanding that it would not receive the assent e senate. The Boston *Herald* (Indep.) considers the vote of value dence of a strong national desire for the immediate construction of nerican canal.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. — On May 5, Secretary Hay Lord Pauncefote signed a treaty extending for seven ths from August 5, 1900, the time allowed for the ange of ratifications of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty (pp. 205). The whole influence of the administration is g exerted in favor of the treaty.

Canal Concessions. — The concession of the Maritime l Company to construct a Nicaraguan canal (Vol. 9, p. Vol. 10, p. 103) has been canceled by the Nicaraguan rnment.

t will be remembered that the company failed to appoint arbitrators ordance with what the Nicaraguan government held to be the terms e treaty (p. 103) and on January 31 the Nicaraguan fiscal solicitor for a judgment against the company by default. Minister Merry een endeavoring since to aid in a just settlement of the matter, has been held under consideration. The court has finally decided st the company; and the Nicaraguan government has refused to d the period allowed for the construction of the canal, and has ed the concession of the company.

The concession of the Panama Canal Company has been nded by the Colombian government for a period of six s, beginning April, 1904.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile. — The representatives for the United States on Chilean Claims Commission (pp. 208, 296) have been ted by the President. Mr. William Glover Gage, of nigan, will be the commissioner; and Mr. William A. t, of Montana, the agent.

Colombia. — The revolution in Colombia (Vol. 9, p. 930; 10, p. 106) is still going on, and it seems to be clear the rebels are at least making some progress, though it fficult to determine exactly how much.

Affirmations and denials of the capture by rebel forces of Colon, quilla, and Cartagena, the three most important seaports of mbia, have been received from equally trustworthy sources. At all s, the government is hard pressed financially, and is printing money such recklessness that business is threatened with disastrous col- The rate of exchange is 1,300. The expedition that landed at l (p. 295) has proved to be in aid of the Colombian rebels; and

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President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has been notified by the Colombian government of its displeasure therewith. The *Machias* has taken the place of the United States cruiser *Detroit* (p. 295) on the eastern coast of Central America; and the *Philadelphia* has dropped down to Costa Rica, near the Colombian boundary on the western coast, so that American interests are well protected.

Ecuador. — An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate President Alfaro has been made, and the assassin has been captured. This is the third attempt to assassinate General Alfaro, and the second since he became president of Ecuador, the last one occurring in 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 455).

THE CITY OF PANAMA.

Uruguay. — The first minister to the United States from Uruguay, Dr. John Cuestas, is on his way to New York. The action of Uruguay in establishing a mission at Washington leaves Paraguay the only independent nation on this continent that is not diplomatically represented at Washington.

Dr. Cuestas is the son of the president of Uruguay, a graduate of the National University at Montevideo, and has recently served two terms in the house of representatives of Uruguay. He is only about thirty years old.

Venezuela. — It is reported that the revolutionists are again stirring (Vol. 9, p, 933; Vol. 10, pp. 106, 207, 297) and that General Hernandez has entered and occupied with 2,000 troops Calabozo, the capital of the state of Guarico. General Guerra has been dispatched against him.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

arliamentary Proceedings.— The session of parlia-
, which reassembled April 26, after an unusually long
er recess, has been a very light one. The most serious
of work on hand is the disposition of the Australian
monwealth bill (see Vol. 9, pp. 205, 465, 725; Vol. 10,
302, 378; also below under "Australasia"), which
d its first reading in the commons, May 14.

here have been two interesting bits of legislation in addition. A
lause was added to the Budget exempting from death duties the
s of men who die in service of the country, whether on land or sea.
a bill to bring the English laws of copyright in harmony with
ental usage has passed its second reading in the lords. This bill,
e enacted, will render practically uniform the period of copyright
e whole of Europe, namely, thirty years after the death of the au-
Registration will furthermore be no longer required, the mere fact
blication being sufficient to secure copyright. Another interesting
e of the bill is the clause empowering any colonial government to
t the importation into the colony of English books which are sub-
a contract between the copyright owner and a colonial publisher
t their consent. This will be of great benefit to Canadian pub-
in particular.

eturn of the Queen.— On April 26, after a stay of a
more than three weeks (pp. 210, 237, 297), the Queen
Dublin and returned to England. The visit was a great
ss in every way, and will doubtless long be a pleasant
ory to the Queen herself and to her Irish subjects, who
her every possible manifestation of personal reverence
ffection during her stay among them.

iscellaneous.— In the middle of April it was rumored
a compromise had been effected in the famous Poulett
ge case (Vol. 9, p. 193), by which the organ-grinder
claimed to be the oldest son of the late earl by the first
was to receive the earldom, and the younger son by the
wife an annuity. The latter's representatives deny that
greement has been made in the matter. The rent roll
e estate in 1895 was $78,280.

The Duke of Norfolk has resigned the position of post-
er-general to go to the seat of war with the 69th (Sussex)
pany of the Imperial Yeomanry (p. 345). His successor
fice is the Marquis of Londonderry, who was viceroy of
nd from 1886 to 1889, and chairman of the London
ol Board in 1895.

King Oscar II. and Queen Sophia, of Sweden, are mak-
n extended visit in England *incognito* for the sake of the
en's health.

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GERMANY.

Compromise on Meat Bill.—On April 30, a sta
was issued by Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, secre
state for the interior, declaring that the governme
agreed to the following compromise with the Agrari
the Meat Inspection bill (pp. 154, 212, 298):

FREDERICK WILLIAM,
CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Sausages and
meats are still to be e
but pickled meat in
over eight pounds
admitted, provided
sanitary precaution
been exercised in t
cesses of pickling ar
portation. The pro
of all meat impor
1903 is withdrawn,
question is to be ther
anew.

**The Naval Bil
promise.**—An a
tive to the Nav
that the Emperor
strenuously been
forward for more
year (Vol. 9, p. 93
been proposed
Centre, which it is
rally believed w
accepted by bot
Reichstag and th
ernment.

The provisions
government bill for the fleet in the home waters are retained:
two double squadrons, each consisting of a flagship and 16 bat
8 great and 24 small cruisers for service with the fleet; but the
of cruisers provided for service on foreign stations is cut from
and 15 small ones to 3 great and 10 small ones, and the reser
of cruisers is diminished from 4 large and 6 small cruisers to
and 4 small ones, the same number of reserve battleships,
retained.

Majority of the Crown Prince.—Crown Prince
erick William, eldest son of Emperor William II., at
his eighteenth birthday, May 6.

His coming of age was celebrated with much splendor fo
days in Berlin; and he was made a first lieutenant of the First
on Foot, the Prussian crack regiment. The ceremonies were a

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Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who left his capital for the pur-
e, the Italian crown prince, and many other foreign and local digni-
es.

FRANCE.

Paris Exposition. — In spite of the unfinished condi-
of the exposition (p. 300), over 761,000 people visited
uring the first week after its opening, April 14. Perhaps
-half of this number were obliged to enter the grounds
business reasons, but this would still leave from 350,000
400,000 paid admissions. As far as entrance fees are
cerned, however, the total amount for 72,000,000 admis-
tickets was subscribed for six years ago in a system of
ery bonds, and no money is taken at the doors. The
enses of the exhibition proper, therefore, were assured
ore the doors were opened. The success of the exposi-
architecturally is also agreed upon by all travelers who
e yet visited it.

Recent Elections. — Some alarm was felt for the contin-
ce of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry that has so tri-
phantly weathered so many crises, and has lasted so much
ger than was anticipated at the time of its inauguration
l. 9, p. 330), when it was learned that the Nationalists had
le a distinct gain at Republican expense in the municipal
tions, which in France turn on national interests. Later,
he results of the communal elections were learned, it was
nd that the judgment of Paris had been reversed, and,
le the full results for the whole nation are not yet known,
e appears to be good ground for the belief that the Re-
lic and the present government will be supported.

The Man in the Iron Mask. — The celebrated mystery
"The Man in the Iron Mask," which has puzzled histo-
s for two centuries, has at last been solved, it is claimed,
a French historian, M. Funck-Brentano, from careful
ly of the records of the Bastille, the collation and
rrangement of which has occupied students for more
n half a century.

In a book entitled "Legends of the Bastille," M. Funck-Brentano
es to his own satisfaction and that of eminent French historians that
unknown man imprisoned in a mask of iron or black velvet, from
to his death in 1703, was an Italian, Count Erculo Antonio Mattioli,
Mantua, secretary of state to Duke George IV., whom the count
ertook to betray to the French king, Louis XIV. After receiving
price of his treachery and before its accomplishment, he revealed the
et to his master, and thus exposed himself to Louis's terrible venge-
. His identity was concealed in order that the violation of inter-
nal law in his seizure might not be known.

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SPAIN.

A New Cabinet. — In the middle of April, the Silvela cabinet was again dissolved on account of dissension among its members (Vol. 9, pp. 201, 714), but was promptly reconstructed without disturbance, as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Marine, Señor Silvela; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Aguilar Campo; Minister of Justice, Marquis Vadillo; Minister of Finance, Marquis de Villa Verde; Minister of the Interior, Señor Dato; Minister of War, General Azcarraga; Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Garcia Alix; Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works, Señor Gasset.

Approaching Political Crisis. — The political situation in Spain is becoming grave. There are two principal causes of disturbance, the revolt of the tradesmen against paying the taxes, and the determined efforts of the Catalonians for autonomy (Vol. 9, p. 944).

The complaint against the taxes is that too large a portion of the revenues — namely, 731,000,000 pesetas — is devoted to unproductive expenses, such as interest on state bonds, public worship, army and navy departments, etc.; while only 20,000,000 pesetas is devoted to public works, education, and the like. The National Union party has directed the tradesmen to refuse to pay the taxes; and on May 10 the stores and shops were closed, and serious riots occurred in Seville, Valencia, and Barcelona. The government has begun prosecutions before a military tribunal against those who have refused to pay the taxes and the leaders of the National Union party; and martial law has been declared in the provinces of Barcelona and Valencia.

BELGIUM.

A Royal Gift. — King Leopold, on his 65th birthday, presented to the Belgian nation all his real estate, in order to insure to the people the perpetual enjoyment of these open spaces near the capital city. The announcement of the gift in the chamber of representatives was received with prolonged cheering by the Right.

CHINA.

Punishment of Boxers. — On May 16, information was received by way of Vancouver, B. C., that the members of the Society of Boxers who murdered the Anglican missionary Brooks (Vol. 9, p. 948) had been punished by the Empress of China.

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een men were tried for the crime before the provincial judge at Fu, and the British consul, C. W. Campbell. One man was d in the presence of the consul, another was sentenced to ation at the autumn assizes, a third to life imprisonment, and ers to ten years' imprisonment. The *North China Daily News* at the two men condemned to death purchased substitutes, the $1,000, and the other for $600, to receive the penalty in their

interesting fact in connection with this compulsion of the Em- comply with the demands of the powers for the punishment of rs, is the fact that the father of the newly appointed heir to the p. 111) is said to be the head of the society.

nese Foreign Commerce. — The United States Treas- reau of Statistics gives figures showing an unprece- development in Chinese foreign commerce for the 899, and particularly so in trade with the United

total trade was valued at 460,533,288 Haikwan taels (average 1899 of the Haikwan tael was $0.722), a rise of 91,916,805 Haik- s on 1898, and more than double the figures for 1890. Of the de, the net value of the import trade was 264,748,456 Haikwan d of the export trade 195,784,832 Haikwan taels, the former nade a gain of 55,169,122 over the previous year, and the latter f 36,747,683. In each case, the figures were double those of he feature most worthy of note was the continued advance of n and Japanese goods, and the demand for a superior quality in the articles imported.

the dinner of the National Association of Manufac- in Boston, Mass., April 26, a noteworthy speech was y the Chinese minister, Wu-Ting-Fang.

y sixty years, he said, had passed since China entered into defi- e relations with the Occident; now China is open to the whole ommerce. China needs the products of America. China has urces to be developed. . . . But how get at this great trade? erican merchant or producer must go to China and show his Chinese are a practical people, taking nothing on faith; they ee what they buy, and buy only what they want. And Chinese ts should be welcomed here, invited to inspect the great indus- blishments; free intercourse is essential for this trade. Then, erican carrying trade in Chinese waters must be revived. At ncisco more goods are offered for transport to China than ship- can take on board; hence very high rates of freightage, which export. There is not one line of steamers between New York nghai through the Suez canal.

AUSTRALASIA.

gress of Federation Bill. — The last of April, the Colonial Office published a telegram sent by Mr. erlain, April 5, to the governors of the five colonies g federation, giving the reasons why the imperial gov-

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ernment could not accept Clause 74 of the Federation l restricting the right of appeal to the Privy Council (pp. 3 378, 391), and earnestly urging them to authorize their de gates to consent to an amendment.

On May 14, Mr. Chamberlain, on introducing the bill in the co mons, explained that the government could not consent to Clause because it would abolish the imperial veto, and would be prejudicial the unity of the empire; and asked the house to so far amend the bill to retain the power of court of appeal. As an ditional reason for such amendment, he stated t the government proposed introduce a scheme in house of lords for adding the Privy Council a rep sentative each from Cana South Africa, Australia, India, to act as lords of peal. Life peerages wo be conferred upon them, that they would continue be members of the house lords after their seven-y terms as judges expir and they would receive same pay as lords of app from the imperial gove ment.

MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Sir Henry Campbell-B nerman, leader of the Lib als, opposed the intention the government to ref proposals that had recei the unanimous support the Australian people, an is possible that the amendment may be made a party issue.

The Plague.— Deaths from the plague (p. 303) ha occurred, since our last issue, in two new places in Australi one in Brisbane, and one in Rockhampton, Queensland.

JAPAN.

Wedding of Crown Prince.— On May 10, the weddi of the Crown Prince, only son of the Emperor, to Prince Sada Ko, a daughter of the Kujem family, one of the old in Japan, was celebrated in Tokio.

The Prince is twenty years old, and in feeble health. His bride only fifteen, but is blessed with the best of health. Both have been ca fully trained, and have received a modern education. The prince is the son of the present Empress, but of one of the Emperor's twelve s

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vives. He became Crown Prince in 1889, after the death of his r brothers of consumption, from which disease he also suffers.

ıde with United States. — Masatake Shinoda, editor *tokakinshinipo*, gives the following statistics to illus- ıe rapid strides with which the United States is out- ıg other countries in its trade with Japan:

IMPORTED INTO JAPAN.

WHEAT.

	1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.
rom			
d States	484,510	2,451,680	12,467,466
	10,457	2,717,845	8,887,425
countries	94	82	2,449

FLOUR.

d States	13,886,970	31,408,311	31,094,810
Britain	3,097	250,357	1,724
ı America	7,750	296,800	60,420
alia	50,543	.....	49
	229	.....	53,749
-Kong	58,200	.....	2,500
countries	6,095	12,040	6,776
Totals	14,012,884	31,969,508	31,220,028

United States is also gaining over Great Britain in the exporta- railway locomotives and railroad iron to Japan, in spite of the England introduced the railway system into the country. In ,191,906 worth of locomotives were imported from the United gainst $899,130 worth from England; and, while up to 1896 no iron was sent to Japan from the United States, in 1897 she sent worth, and England only $810,110 worth.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

ypt. — Whatever may have been Great Britain's man- ıt of her distant possessions in the past, this genera- s not seen her holding any country without addressing to its advancement political, social, and economical.

Egypt the improvements under Lord Cromer's guidance have ıazing. For more than a year British engineers have been a dam across the Nile, a colossal work to extend through years, which will greatly improve navigation and enlarge the for Egyptian agriculture — the purpose being to impound the ıen at flood, and to release it through sluices to augment the ıt points on the upper reaches where for months the supply is ent. The enrichment brought by the annual flood to the wide the lower valley will continue. The dam is near Assouan, just e first cataract, 500 miles above Cairo. The river here is a mile vided by islands into five permanent channels. Of these the four ıave been closed: the large western channel still open is to have el for navigation, and is to be provided with four locks. The of the water is to be modified in varying degrees as may be re- by 140 sluices at a low level and 40 at a higher level.

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The Ashanti Insurrection. — The growth of the insur rection around Coomassie till it has become a serious men ace is one more lesson to Great Britain that she requires a adequate military force to maintain order in distant region inhabited by savage or half-civilized tribes.

On April 19, the governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, tele graphed to Accra that other tribes were rising, and assistance wa needed. On April 20, troop were sent to the number o 450 from other districts. O May 6, Governor Hodgson' message of April 27 reache London, reporting an in crease of trouble. On Apri 25, Coomassie was sur rounded by 10,000 natives who made a determine attack on the 358 occupant of the fort, including si missionaries. On May 11 a message from Accra, o the Gold Coast, reporte that the Ashantis seeme determined to throw off Brit ish control; and that, havin secured coöperation fro eight other tribes, they wer now able to raise 50,00 men. British troops hav been sent.

SIR F. M. HODGSON,
GOVERNOR OF THE BRITISH GOLD COAST COLONY.

Disturbance in Kongo Free State. — On May 15, a message was received in London from Lionel Decle who is conducting a Cape-to-Cairo expedition for the *Daily Telegraph*. He says:

"The situation here is critical. The Germans have forcibly seize all the Kongo Free State territory up to Rusizi river, occupying 3,00 square miles of Kongo territory, with 1,000 soldiers, 15 officers, and can non. The Belgian officer withdrew from his station under threat o instant attack. The Germans burned the station. Their officers acte under instructions from Berlin."

This report may be exaggerated; but it is known tha Germany and the Kongo State have recently been involved in a dispute over their boundaries in the vicinity of Lak Kivu.

SCIENCE.

Total Solar Eclipse of May 28. — On the morning o May 28 occurs the first total solar eclipse visible in ou Atlantic states since 1869.

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WASHINGTON
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Nashville
Jackson
Louisville
St. Louis
Frankfort
Charleston
Potomac R.
Richmond
Lynchburg
Petersburgh
Lichfield
Danville
Franklin
Albany
Abingdon
Knoxville
Greeneville
Morgan Tn.
Raleigh
Memphis
Chattanooga
Yorkville
Charlotte
Fayettesville
Wadesboro
Newbern
Elizabeth
Wilmington
Cape Fear R.
Atlanta
Columbia
Augusta
Tuscaloosa
Montgomery
Milledgeville
Savannah
Warrenton
Magnolia
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Pensacola
Mobile
New Orleans
Red R.
Miss. R.
Ohio R.
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Alabama R.
Chattahoochee R.
Flint R.
Pedee R.
Roanoke R.
Potomac R.
Delaware R.
Chesapeake Bay
Albemarle Sd.
Pamlico Sd.
Gulf of Mexico

The moon's shadow, gradually increasing in width — with c quently increasing duration of the eclipse — strikes the earth at su off the Pacific coast of Mexico. Its central line crosses that cou entering Texas at about 100 miles from the mouth of the Rio Gra traverses in a northeasterly direction a corner of that state; crosse Gulf, reënters United States territory at a point southwest of Orleans, La.; and thence traverses Louisiana, Mississippi, Alab Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina; crosses a corner of ginia, leaving the coast near Norfolk. The middle point of the e (at noon) lies in the Atlantic, about 300 miles southeast of Newfo land. After crossing the ocean, the shadow reaches the coast of P gal about 3 P. M., at a point some 25 miles south of Oporto, crosse peninsula to a point a little south of Alicante, jumps the Mediterra to Algiers, and moves on through Northern Africa, until it finally l the earth, at sunset, not far from ancient Thebes, having traveled a path a little more than 7,000 miles in length.

In the United States, the track of the eclipse varies in width fro miles at New Orleans, to 56 miles in Virginia, and its duration varies 72 to nearly 100 seconds at the same points. Photographs of the c taken by numerous observers, will, it is hoped, give most valuable ords of its form and structure, and of changes taking place whil shadow is passing over the earth. From photographs of spectra, e will be made to determine accurately the position of the bright lin the spectra of the corona and chromoscope, and especially to sec record of the process of transition from the ordinary solar spectrum its dark lines to the so-called "flash-spectrum" of countless bright which appear for a few moments at the beginning and end of the phase — these data being necessary to extend our knowledge o nature and conditions of the solar atmosphere.

Langen Mono-rail Hanging Railway. — A remark achievement of engineering skill — named after its desig Eugene Langen — is the single-rail, double-tracked, h ing electric railroad now being built to run between Ba and Elberfeld, Prussia, along the valley of the Wu river, a distance of 8.3 miles, with 18 stations.

The iron framework over the river is supported by A-shaped bu piers of iron work; but in the public highways the structure is supp by inverted U-frames. The cars, each carrying 50 passengers, ar pended on two two-wheel trucks 26.2 feet in length. Each truck ha axles, between which an electromotor of 36-horse power, at 500 vo arranged. The frame surrounds the rail carrier in such a manne the wheels cannot rise from the rails and the cars cannot slip off i a fitting breaks or there is some other mishap. The current is fe contact shoe from a rail. The speed will be regulated in the same ner as in electric street cars. The traveling speed is supposed to miles per hour. The cost of construction including the foundatio stations is estimated at $200,000 to $250,000 a mile.

All other so-called "mono-rail" systems — the Meigs, the La the E. M. Boynton — have required, in addition to the main w carrying rail, one or more auxiliary rails for the purpose of steadyi cars and preserving them in the vertical position; while in the I ville system this duty is performed by laborers or draught animals. Langen system is of a true single-rail type.

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Color Photography. — *The Ives Kromskop.* — Mr. Fred- ic E. Ives has achieved great success in the production of otographs in natural colors, by means of what he calls his Kromskop" system.

The system comprises two devices — a special camera for making olor records," and an optical instrument (the Kromskop) which is d like an ordinary stereoscope.

In the camera are three colored glass screens, red, blue, and green, ough which, by an ingenious arrangement of prisms, the light from object to be photographed is passed, thus making at one exposure ee images of the color record identical in size and perspective. From triple negative any number of positive color records, "kromo- ms," can be produced by contact printing; and, when mounted on a ding cardboard frame, they are ready for viewing in the Kromskop. this, by an ingenious arrangement of colored glass screens and reflec- s, the images of the color records are blended into one composite pic- e. The color record transparencies simply shade or cut out certain tions of color, causing red or blue to predominate, as the case may and thereby in their various gradations cause a harmonious and asing intermingiing of colors, photographically recorded, which repro- ces an image in the natural colors of nature.

The Orograph. — This name has been given to an auto- tic device for recording a profile of any road or stretch of untry over which a survey or reconnoitering party is pass- g. In this important part of the surveyor's or engineer's rk, it takes the place of the chain and level.

Electrical Treatment of Consumption. — In St. Luke's spital, New York City, is being tested a method of treat- nt of consumptives, devised by Francisque Crôtte, a enchman.

Antiseptic medicines — such as formaldehyde — are driven into the tem by means of static electricity, a sponge electrode, saturated with medicine, being applied externally over the location of the diseased ue. At the same time other medicaments are inhaled. The use of ctricity in this manner is not new; but M. Crôtte has made advances ts practical application. He claims that his treatment will cure every e of consumption in the first stages of the disease, 75 per cent in the ond stage, and 30 per cent in the third or so-called "hopeless" stage.

An X-Ray Discovery. — Professor F. C. Nipher, of ashington University, St. Louis, has made a discovery ich not only may help to solve the problem as to the ture of X-rays, but has valuable practical features.

He has found that when photographic plates are exposed to the t of an ordinary room for a few days, they may still be used for taking ay pictures. If while the Crookes tube is acting on the plates they still exposed to the ordinary light of a room, they develop as posi- s. The shadows are dark. If they are in a plate-holder when ex- ed to the X-ray, the pictures are like those formed in the ordinary , and they are apparently as clearly defined.

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The advantage of the method is that the plates may be develope the light of a lamp. The developer (hydrokinone) being weak and c the process may go on for an hour if desired, and all the details ma studied as they appear.

The Autoplate.—A new labor-saving device, doing av with most of the hand labor requisite in stereotyping a reducing the hardships under which employees in that partment of the newspaper publishing business have labo for twenty years, is the invention of Henry A. Wise Wood New York City, and is in operation for the New York *Her*

It is called the "autoplate," and does automatically what form required many hands and four-fold the expenditure of time. It prod stereotype plates ready for the press at the rate of four a minute. the history of the printing trade this invention ranks equally in imp ance with that of the rotary press in 1860 and the linotype in 1888.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Alleged Correspondence of Christ.—Professor Heb dey, conducting excavations at Ephesus in behalf of Austrian government, recently found carved in Doric Gr over the gateway of the palace of the kings at Ephesus, letters, one, it is claimed, addressed by King Agrippa Christ; the other, Christ's reply.

Such correspondence is referred to by Eusebius in the fourth tury; but the letters were alleged to have been lost for over 1800 ye Agrippa requests Christ to come to his city, Iconium, and cure hi disease. The Savior replies that after he has returned to the Father will send a disciple to cure Agrippa.

Opinions differ as to the authenticity and value of the find. fessor G. R. M. Murray of the British Museum declares the inscripti genuine production of the fifth century. Professor J. R. Harris, pal ographer of Cambridge University, England, declares the "whole ject a fraud," one of the "hoaxes" not uncommon. The value of find in any case is slight. It would not establish the fact of suc correspondence having taken place. It would tend, however, to s that certain beliefs and traditions of the second and third centuries persisted in the fifth.

Important Find in Crete.—At the site of the anci city of Cnossus, residence of the famous King Minos, fessor Arthur Evans, director of the Ashmalean Muse Oxford, Eng., and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, have made a m important discovery.

They have laid bare a wonderful Mycenæan palace dating f about 1400 B. C., with brilliant frescoes and figures surpassing anyth previously discovered of that period, and, what is of more importa tablets, like the Babylonian, but covered with indigenous Cretan writ such as Mr. Evans had previously found in Crete, and which settle question of the Mycenæan writing.

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RELIGION.

Ecumenical Conference on Missions. — The third of these great gatherings in the 100-year-old history of Protestant missions — the last preceding one having been held in London, Eng., twelve years ago — was in session in New York City April 21–May 1. Space forbids here anything like a full outline of its proceedings, which varied greatly in their phases and interests.

About 2,800 delegates were present from 150 missionary societies, drawn from over 60 different countries and from about 40 religious denominations. Ex-President Harrison, honorary president, made the opening address. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the American Board, as chairman of the General Committee, gave an address of welcome in behalf of the Protestant foreign missionary societies of the United States and Canada, characterizing this gathering as an advance both in a wider representation and in the new prominence given in its program to woman's work, and that of students and other young people. The Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, secretary of the London Missionary Society, emphasized the essentially missionary character of the Christian spirit. The Rev. Dr. Schreiber, representing 16 German societies and their 850 missionaries, said that much prayer for the conference was being offered in Germany. The Rev. Joseph King, responding for the Australian societies, remarked that this is the first conference in which Australia appears as a new centre of missionary enterprise. The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of India, spoke for the missionary corps — 2,400 in India, 15,000 in all. President McKinley paid a glowing tribute to the work and character of missionaries; and Governor Roosevelt praised the missionary work which he had observed among the Sioux Indians.

The conference was not intended to pass laws or take any binding action; but, by an interchange of experience, to stimulate the interest of Christians, and possibly to start a movement for coöperation in foreign lands and the elimination of redundant missions in the same field. The program included discussions on the authority and purpose of the conference, a survey of the various mission fields, a survey of the century's work, a discussion of administrative problems, of the problems of the missionary staff, of the wider relations of missions, of the relations of missions to secular governments, of the division of mission fields, of self-support by mission churches, of the relations of Christianity towards non-Christian religions, etc.

Among the features most commented upon, aside from the greatness and harmony of the gathering, was the general desire apparent on the part of the delegates to leave doctrinal differences in abeyance, and even to minimize the importance of creeds, while pushing measures for amelioration of physical conditions. Singularly enough, it is reported that not one of the speakers made any allusion to the missionary labors of the Roman Church during nearly nineteen centuries.

It is not only among Protestants that missionary activity is rife at present (see Vol. 9, p. 966). In a recent letter to the Duke of Norfolk, president of the British Catholic Union, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul urged a united Roman Catholic propaganda on the part of all the English-speaking faithful.

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Methodist General Conference. — The 23d delegated general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, assembled in Chicago, Ill., May 2, and was in session when this record closed, May 15. An account of its proceedings is reserved for our next number.

The Anglican Church. — The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have rendered a decision prohibiting the "reservation of the Sacrament" in all its forms.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a circular letter to his clergy, dictated through sympathy for English families thrown into mourning by the war in South Africa, recently gave official recognition to the offering of prayers for the dead, and subsequently, in view of criticism aroused, formally defended his action in the house of lords.

Miscellaneous. — Two important Roman Catholic Episcopal appointments have been announced during the month:

Very Rev. Benjamin Keiley, who had administered the Diocese of Savannah, Ga., since the death of Bishop Becker in 1899, has been made bishop of that diocese; and the Rev. Dr. Henry Granjon, of Baltimore, Md., a French missionary priest, lately in charge of the American branch of the Congregation *de Propagandâ Fide*, has been appointed bishop of Tucson, Arizona.

DISASTERS.

MORE than 250 lives were lost in a coal-mine explosion at Schofield, Utah, May 1. The cause of the explosion was not ascertained.

The village of Corbett, Potter county, Pa., was totally destroyed by forest fires, May 8, about six persons perished in the flames.

A fire at the Mallory Steamship Line pier in New York, in the early morning of May 6, destroyed property to the value of $1,000,000. One life was lost.

Because a towerman slept at his post there was a disastrous collision of freight trains in a tunnel at Philadelphia at midnight of May 11–12.

A train having entered the tunnel (of the B. & O. railroad) was unable to make the steep ascent, and detached 17 of its 43 cars; it was the signal-man's duty to notify the next train, like the other, an express freight train, of the obstruction of the track. No signal was given; the second train, 38 cars, came on at the speed of 30 miles an hour, and dashed into the 17 cars that stood on the track. Then there was a fire, and 4,000 gallons of oil were in a blaze; all the cars were consumed and a fierce fire raged for many hours. An engineer and a fireman lost their lives; also, probably, five tramps.

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NECROLOGY.

rican:

BAILEY, GEN. SILAS M., died at Uniontown, Pa., May 5, aged Was one of the famous "Old Guard" which stood by Gen. Grant Convention of 1880.

BEECHER, REV. CHARLES, author, preacher, and musician, er of Henry Ward Beecher; born Oct. 7, 1815, at Litchfield, Conn.; at Haverhill, Mass, Apr. 21. The last survivor of the famous Beecher children is Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the youngest ter, now living at Hartford, Conn.

BLAUVELT, CHARLES F., artist; born in New York City in died at Greenwich, Conn., Apr. 14.

BRADY, REV. P. R., well known priest of the order of Oblate rs; died Apr. 30, at Springfield, Mass.

CHEEVER, CHARLES A., inventor; born in Boston, Mass., 7, 1852; died May 2, at Far Rockaway, L. I. He was paralyzed his waist down, yet achieved success. He was interested with Bell in the introduction of the telephone, and with T. A. Edison in nonograph, and originated many electrical appliances.

CRAIG, DR. THOMAS, professor of mathematics at Johns Hop- University; died May 8, aged 44. Graduated at Lafayette, '75, and or about 22 years connected with the faculty of Johns Hopkins.

CULBERSON, DAVID B., Democratic ex-congressman from s, father of United States Senator C. A. Culberson; died May 7, fferson, Tex.

CUTCHEON, SULLIVAN M., politician; born at Pembroke, .; died Apr. 18, at Detroit, Mich., aged 67. While superintendent hools at Springfield, Ill., he became an intimate friend of President oln. Was ex-speaker of the Michigan house of representatives.

DEMAS, HENRY, well known negro politician; born a slave in siana; died at New Orleans about Apr. 19. As a leader of his he was known as the "Black Prince." Served in the Union Army. the war he became sheriff; and later, for eighteen years, was state or.

ENDICOTT, WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD, lawyer and pol- ; born at Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1826; died in Boston, Mass., 6. Was a direct descendant of John Endicott, first governor of achusetts. Graduated at Harvard, '47; Harvard Law School, '50. judge of the Mass. supreme court, 1873–83, and secretary of war President Cleveland, 1885–89.

HAGARTY, SIR JOHN HAWKINS, jurist; born in Dublin, d, Dec. 17, 1816; died Apr. 27, in Toronto, Ont. Educated at y College, Dublin; emigrated to Canada, 1835. Admitted to the 1840; became chief justice of Ontario, May 6, 1884. In April, retired.

HASKELL, MRS. CAROLINE E., founder of Haskell Hall and Haskell Oriental Museum at the University of Chicago; died at gan City, Ind., April 21.

HUNTER, JOHN W., Democratic politician; born at Bedford Vil- N. Y., 1807; died Apr. 16 in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 92. Was auditor of the N. Y. Custom House in 1831, holding office for than thirty years. Served in the 39th Congress, and was elected of New York City in 1873.

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JACKSON, REV. DR. HENRY MELVILLE, from 1891 un very recently bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese Alabama; born in Virginia, 1848; died at Montgomery, Ala., May Educated at the Virginia Military Institute and the Virginia Theologic Seminary, from which he graduated, '73.

KEEP-SCHLEY, MRS. EMMA A., generous giver to charitab societies and institutions, who endowed the Keep Memorial Home f Old Ladies at Watertown, N. Y.; born at Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 1 1827; died in New York City, May 10.

KIERNAN, REV. T. P., Roman Catholic prelate; born at Spence port, N. Y.; died in Rochester, May 13, aged 44. Was vicar-general the Rochester Diocese and rector of St. Mary's church.

KNOX, REV. DR. CHARLES EUGENE, Presbyterian clerg man; born at Knoxboro, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1833; died at Point Pleasan N. J., Apr. 30. Graduated at Hamilton College, '56. Was president the German Theological Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J., since 1873.

LEECH, EDWARD OWEN, banker; born in Washington, D. C Dec. 9, 1850; died May 1, in New York City. Graduated at Columbia University, '69. Was director of the Mint, 1889–93.

McGILL, ALEXANDER TAGGART, chancellor of New Jersey born at Allegheny City, Pa., 1843; died in Jersey City, N. J., Apr. 21.

NORTHRUP, BENJAMIN, editor; born at Cleveland, O., Jun 1856; died in Nassau co., N. Y., Apr. 19. Had been connected wi many papers in the West and in New York City, finally becoming ma aging editor of the New York *Mail and Express* and then editor-in-chi of the Baltimore *Herald*.

O'BRIEN, JOHN B., Civil War veteran and politician; born at S John, N. B., 1844; died in Boston, Mass., May 6. At the time of h death he was sheriff of Suffolk co., Mass.

RUTHERFORD, GEN. ALLAN, Civil War veteran; died Washington, D. C., Apr. 29, aged about 60. Under President Grant was third auditor of the treasury.

SPENCE, DR. A. K., professor of French and Greek at Fisk Un versity; died at Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 25, aged 69. Was connected wi the University for more than thirty years.

ST. JEAN, DR., Canadian politician; born in Ottawa, Ont., 183 died there May 6. Represented Ottawa as a Liberal in the Dominio house, 1874–78, and was afterwards mayor.

THRASHER, PROF. WILLIAM M., head of the department mathematics at the Northwestern Christian University and Butler Co lege for forty years; died at Berkeley, Cal., about Apr. 18.

WHIPPLE, CHARLES K., Abolitionist; born at Newburypor Mass., Nov. 17, 1808; died May 11. Was one of the famous group Abolitionists who gathered around W. L. Garrison. Was associated the management of the *Non-Resistant* and the *Liberator* in Boston befo the Civil War.

WILLARD, AMIEL J., lawyer; born in Albany, N. Y.; died Washington, D. C., May 5, aged 78. Was chief justice of the supren court of South Carolina in Reconstruction days.

WILLIS, RICHARD STORRS, poet, educator, and teache died at Detroit, Mich., May 7, aged 82. He was a brother of Natha iel P. Willis and "Fanny Fern."

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lgn:

RGYLL, GEORGE DOUGLASS CAMPBELL, EIGHTH E OF, distinguished British peer; born at Ardincaple Castle, artonshire, Scotland, Apr. 30, 1825; died at Inverary Castle, nd, Apr. 24. While still Marquis of Lorne he became promi- known as an autnor, politician, and public speaker. At the age he threw himself with fervor into the theological conflict then ing the Scottish Church, and wrote several essays on the subject. 1892, when he was d Duke of Argyll in nglish peerage, he sat e house of lords as Sundridge and Hamil- In 1851 he was made a councillor, and held the of lord privy seal in the of Aberdeen's cabinet, 55. In Lord Palmer- cabinet he held the office until the latter of 1855, when he re- l to become postmaster- al, resuming the office d privy seal under Lord erston in 1859, again re- g to become postmaster- al in 1860, and yet again ing to his former office same year. On the tion of Mr. Gladstone's et in December, 1865, uke of Argyll was made ary of state for India, ning in that office until ownfall of the Liberal nment in February, When that govern- returned to power in 1880, he was again appointed lord privy seal, signed the following year in consequence of a difference of opinion his colleagues on the Irish land question. Since that time he held ice.

THE NEW DUKE OF ARGYLL, FORMERLY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

he Duke of Argyll presented the rare combination of ancient and lineage and striking personality and intellect. As a politician he he superior of his contemporaries in force of character and as a f mind; but his success was impaired by his tendency to preach- nd peremptory enunciation of his views. He was a thorough t and a prolific writer on economic, philosophic, scientific, relig- and literary topics. He is succeeded in the dukedom by the is of Lorne, formerly governor-general of Canada, whose wife is ss Louise of England.

RIDGE, SIR JOHN, former police magistrate of London; born 4; died Apr. 27. Was educated at Oxford; called to the bar in appointed a police magistrate at Bow street in 1872; and became olice magistrate for London in 1889.

ALGUIÈRE, JEAN ALEXANDRE JOSEPH, sculptor; born ulouse, France, Sept. 7, 1831; died in Paris, Apr. 19.

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MILNE-EDWARDS, DR. ALPHONSE, celebrated French na uralist; born in Paris, Oct. 13, 1835; died there Apr. 21. Was directo of the Museum of Natural History.

MUNKÁCSY, MIHÁLY (MICHAEL), famous painter; bor under the name of Lieb at Munkacz, Hungary, Oct. 10, 1844; died Bonn, Germany, May 1. His mother died soon after his birth; h father took part in the Kossuth rebellion, was captured by the Russian and died in prison, leaving five children. Mihály, the youngest, wa adopted by an aunt, who, however, was killed by brigands before h eyes when he was not yet fiv years old. He was nex taken by an uncle, himse broken by the wars, wh apprenticed him to a carpe ter at the age of eight year Here it was that Munkács first developed his artist talent by rude decoratior upon the articles of furnitu that he built. He determine to become an artist, and pu sued his purpose with unflag ging perseverance. His firs teacher was a portrait painte named Szamosy at Arad; h studied and starved at Pest Vienna, and Munich. A Dusseldorf, in 1868, atte tion was first attracted to th dramatic genius of his pain ings, colored throughout hi life by the tragic incidents o his childhood. It was a American who gave him th commission for "The La Day of a Condemned Man, exhibited in 1869. After thi triumph he made his hom in Paris, where he became a celebrity as much for his Bohemian pe sonality as for his wonderful pictures. The best known of his painting are "Ecce Homo;" "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to His Tw Daughters" (1878), now in the Lenox Library, New York City; "Chris Before Pilate" (1881) and "Christ on Calvary" (1883–4), both in Phila delphia; and "Last Moments of Mozart" (1885), now in Detroit, Mich (Vol. 1, pp. 85, 204).

THE LATE MIHÁLY MUNKÁCSY, HUNGARIAN ARTIST.

SAURMA-JELTSCH, BARON VON, German diplomat; born i 1836; died in Berlin, April 20. Was the first emissary to the Unite States from Germany to have the title of ambassador.

STEVENSON, ROBERT ALAN MOWBRAY, artist; born Ma 25, 1847; died in London, Eng., Apr. 19. Was cousin and life-lon friend of Robert Louis Stevenson. Educated at Windermere Colleg and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Held the Roscoe chair of fin arts in Liverpool University College 1889–93. Wrote extensively on ar topics, and was at one time art critic of the *Saturday Review*.

VOGL, HEINRICH, famous German dramatic tenor; born at Au a suburb of Munich, Jan. 15, 1848; died in Munich, April 23.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

URRENT HISTORY

.0. JULY, 1900. NO. 5.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

E middle of May found the Boers in a military situa-
ion full of discouragement. Their tenacity of purpose
nd of hope was almost their only remaining element
ength. The British army of invasion had passed with
hindrance the region south of Kroonstad, between
al and Ventersburg, where military experts had long
ted the heaviest resistance — the country in every
ion being broken by abrupt rocky hills admirably
ed to the Boer style of warfare. It was said that the
h advance would find no other region so difficult
hannesburg was reached, thirty miles south of Pretoria.
Roberts was pausing for a few days at Kroonstad,
he had captured on May 12 (p. 322), while the railway
ed by the retreating Boers was being repaired and sup-
were brought up; but large bodies of his cavalry were
ting at the north toward the Vaal river, the southern
lary of the Transvaal, while other columns were press-
orward a score of miles on the east and on the west.

he Boer army which fronted Lord Roberts, greatly outnumbered
as and in constant danger of being surrounded by his masterly
g movements, had saved itself from capture or annihilation only
h successive retreats from defensive positions of great natural
h, which had been laboriously fortified. General Botha had
ed toward the Vaal river; the flaw in the Boer unity, which had
ped at Kroonstad into a definite separation of a large portion of
ree State burghers from those of the Transvaal, had not only
d the number of fighting men; it had also betrayed an unexpected
ess in the high cause for which they were fighting.
the east and northeast the remnants of the Free State force in
ion of Ficksburg and Bethlehem under General Olivier — held in
and driven in retreat by the constant flanking movements of
l Rundle's division — were reported moving northward, probably
Vrede, in the extreme northeast, where President Steyn, a little
stablished his third or fourth capital. In the northern apex of
Sir Redvers Buller, since May 10, had been turning the flank of
ch forces, which had fortified the mountain spurs of the Biggars-

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berg range about 4,000 feet high. On May 15, with Lord Dundona cavalry (who covered nearly forty miles in twenty-four hours) and Gen Hildyard's brigade, Buller's force, with little fighting, occupied H makaar, Dundee, and Glencoe, important strategic points, commanc an entrance into the Transvaal. On the same day, 130 miles to southwest, Brabant captured Ladybrand, and, through all that reg turned the various remnants of the burgher force in retreat tow Olivier's little army in the far northeast. The British campaign indeed opened in earnest all around. In the west, Lord Methuen on the march from Bosho Hoopstad, near the Vaal ri General Hunter was in region of Christiana, on Vaal river, in the southw corner of the Transvaal.

COMMANDANT OLIVIER, ORANGE FREE STATE GENERAL.

The War Office issued May 15 an abstract of Bri casualties since the beginn of the war — showing a t of 20,035; besides the sic the field, and the invalids wounded sent home, num ing 8,901.

Relief of Mafeking.

At only one point on whole military horizon mid-May was there a thing to inspirit burghers. Mafeking, leaguered for more th half a year with bomba ment and assault — little garrison enfeebled by famine and fever, its food and ammunition known to be near exhaustion — must withi very few days capitulate; it was remote from all help (226, 318). The 800 or 900 prisoners would be indeed small in number to make any reduction in the enorm British strength; but they were British, and the British f would be lowered, the British pride humbled, and the hea of the burghers cheered — especially as the premier's o son and others of high degree were there. Kimberl Ladysmith, counted as their sure prey, had strangely fai to be delivered into their hand; but Mafeking was soon be theirs.

Meanwhile, the anxiety in London equalled the previ hope in Pretoria. If the newspaper accounts may be fu accepted, the public feeling, during a few hours in Engl while contradictory reports were arriving, was more inte

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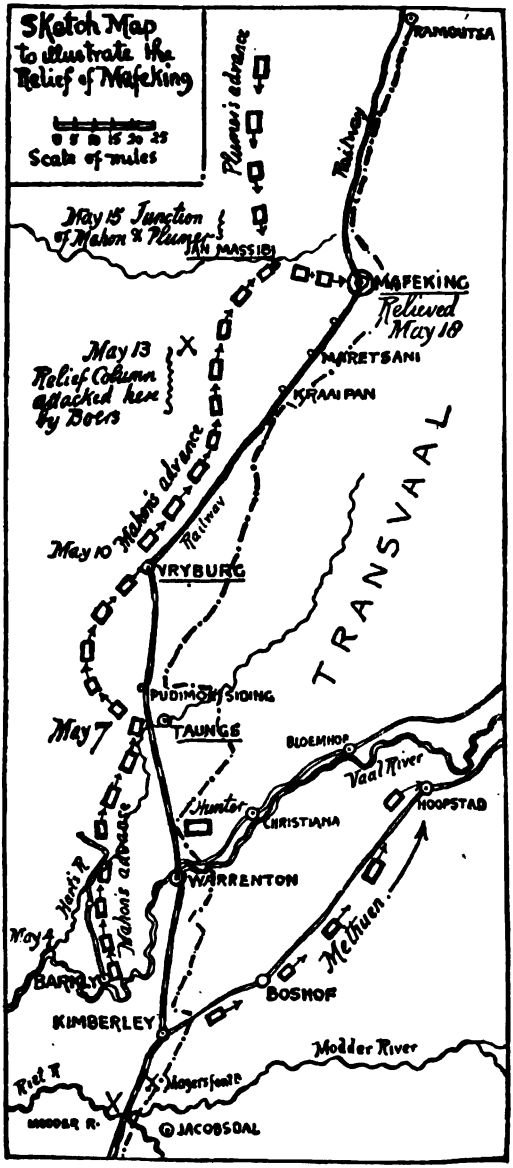

MAP SHOWING ADVANCE OF MAFEKING RELIEF COLUMN UNDER COLONEL MAHON.

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over Mafeking than it had been over any other scene of th war.

The first news worth consideration was a brief telegram from Boer sources in Pretoria, received in London on th night of May 18 (the date for relief assigned weeks before by Lord Roberts, p. 319), announcing that after a severe fight the siege had been abandoned and a British force had entered the place. The War Office, lacking official dispatches, could not confirm the news. But London and all England instantly accepted the relief and went wild with joy. The tumultuous enthusiasm of the night instead of waning, swept like a mighty wave through the whole day following. No other such scene in London is on record. The nation wearied with the war had been receiving with apathy the successive accounts of Lord Roberts' advance — fifteen or twenty thousand men steadily pressed backward by fifty thousand; in this was little cause for exultation. But the saving of this little garrison of heroes, small as was its bearing on the issues of the war, was of immense import as showing British bravery and endurance. A force of 1,200 irregulars hastily gathered, with guns few and poor, encumbered with women and children whom they had not time at Ladysmith to send away, suddenly caught by Boer invaders three days after the opening of war in a town on British territory 1,000 miles from Cape Town, 200 miles from help their numbers reduced to about 700 through a severe months' siege by famine and by repeated assaults of several thousands of foes, yet with never a word of complaint or of fear, and never for a moment entertaining the thought of surrender — this, with its successful end, was felt to have refreshed the national ideal of heroism and to have enriched the historic heritage of the British race. Mafeking was to take its place among the great sieges in the annals of war.

COLONEL B. T. MAHON, D. S. O.,
LEADER OF THE MAFEKING RELIEF COLUMN.

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MAJOR-GENERAL R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL,
DEFENDER OF MAFEKING.

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The official confirmation of the tidings of relief, delayed by di
at last brought out the flag on the War Office in London on May
was then made known that the whole movement had been arrange
admirable precision and secrecy. Col. B. T. Mahon, commandin
ing column of 2,300 picked men, with supplies of food and ammu
starting on May 4 from Barkly West, twenty miles northwest of K
ley, took a course west of the railway, by Roodipoort, Vryburg, and
pan, to avoid the Boers; and marching 200 miles in twelve days, r
Janmassibi, twenty miles west of Mafeking, on May 15, and the
joined the same day by Colonel Plumer from the north. The appro
this relief column incited the besieging Boers to a final grand assa
Mafeking; and on May 13, a storming party, led by Commandant
a grandson or nephew of President Krüger, rushed the western
and seized one or two outlying posts. Other British posts clos
stopped Eloff's supports from following, thus cutting off his r
Gradually his force became divided into three parties and wa
pletely surrounded; and after fighting through the day one par
driven out, and two parties surrendered. Among the 108 prisoners
were Commandant Eloff and nine other officers, seventeen Frenc
and many Germans; the Boers also left behind ten dead and ni
wounded. The British loss was six killed and eleven wounded. Af
success Colonel Baden-Powell, the brilliant and imperturbable
commander at Mafeking, is reported to have sallied out to aid the
column under Mahon as it approached. Colonel Mahon, after five
fighting on May 17, nine miles from Mafeking, drove the Boer
their strong intrenchments, and entered the town at 4 A. M. th
morning. His whole leadership of the relief column, with the b
shown by his men, elicits warm commendation.

Meanwhile, to General Hunter, with an adequate force, had
assigned the work of clearing and protecting the railway and ope
for transport of abundant supplies to Mafeking, thus opening
western entrance to the Transvaal and a new line of advance upo
toria, 150 miles eastward.

Colonel Baden-Powell, commanding at Mafeking (Vol. 9, p
insists that not to him, but to his soldiers, belongs the credit f
endurance and the unwavering courage that have made this siege
orable. His men and the British public recognize the fact that a
leader develops heroism in his followers; and that without a l
resourceful, skillful, stout-hearted, even a company of heroes wou
have outlasted such a dismal and depressing seven months'
Acting on this view, the War Office promptly announced the pron
of Colonel Baden-Powell to a major-general, while the popular es
accepted him as the only rival to Field-Marshal Roberts. H
suffused the dull, wearisome war with a glow of romance.

Lord Roberts's Advance. — While the main portio
the British army rested for a week at Kroonstad, eighty
by the railway from the Vaal river, the cavalry force was s
ing the country ahead, preparing for the crossing of th
rivers, the Rhenoster and the Vaal, where the Boers
possibly make a stand. On May 18, Lord Methuen's
from Boshof — on its way up the Vaal river to a jun
ultimately with General French on Lord Roberts's left
— occupied Hoopstad unopposed, eighty miles to the

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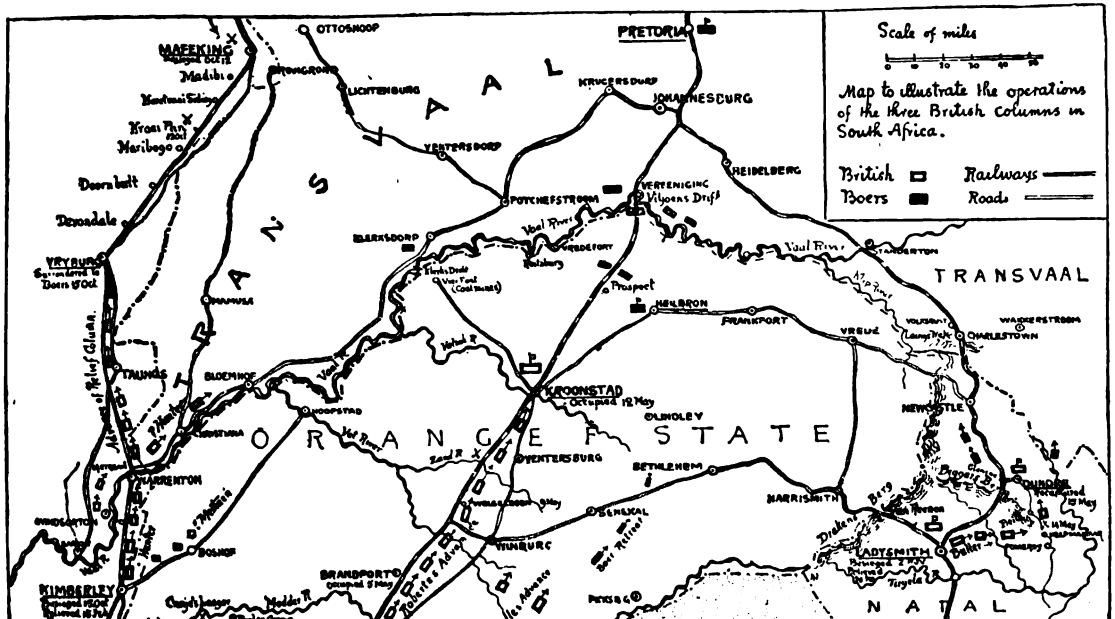

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There he captured two Boer generals and forty men. various parts of the Orange State came reports tha burghers were losing heart and giving up their arms British officers — 350 of them at Boshof alone. rumors that President Krüger was offering to treat for were in the air in South Africa, Europe, and America England, these rumors received no attention; the g public sentiment had become immovably opposed to a gotiations leading to a new treaty with the Boer republ tending only to bring in a new era of misunderstandin

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE DEFENSES OF PRETORIA.

conflict. The demand of the nation was for a proclar of annexation by Field-Marshal Roberts.

Capture of Johannesburg. — On May 21 the advance of the infantry was resumed, the army being in the form of a great c with its points far forward of the centre and thirty or forty miles On the right flank, Gen. Ian Hamilton drove De Wet from Lir Heilbron, thirty-five miles north, and there defeated him on May 2 crossing the Rhenoster river, turned the Boers' main position left; while French, far to the westward, turned their flank on th Thus the Boers' strong defensive position on the Rhenoster, at Spruit, became untenable — their rear being threatened; and tw later Lord Roberts had advanced his crescent, the two horns to twenty-three miles and thirty miles of the Transvaal boundary, centre to within forty miles. On May 24, the Queen's birthday, th British advance continued; and a portion of the force, unopposed, the Vaal at Parys, on the left flank. General Hamilton had eff

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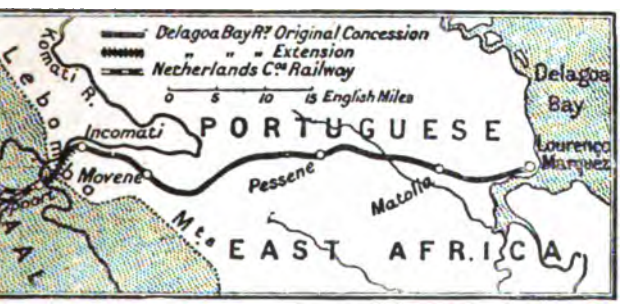
on with Lord Roberts, and the country in front was clear of Boers
ys and Viljoen's Drift. The successive Dutch retreats, though
an appearance of great disorderliness, due to their customary
ard of military drill, were evidently well managed, as, in almost
nstance, all their guns were brought off safely. On May 27 the
British army (30,000 infantry, 20,000 horses, and 150 guns), having
d the river at three points, was on Transvaal territory. The field-
al was at Vereeniging, fifty-one miles south of Johannesburg and
y-seven miles from Pretoria. His advance troops were just in time
e from destruction the important coal mines on both sides of the
On May 30 Lord Roberts's cavalry advance was some miles
d Johannesburg; and there were some fears in London of a dyna-
xplosion prepared by the retreating Boers to destroy the gold
the city, and so much of the British force as might have entered.
ntrance was delayed for a day to avoid needless bloodshed, on the
request of the Boer commandant, who, in an interview with Lord
ts, stated that many armed burghers were still in the city, or



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF DELAGOA BAY RAILROAD.

on the hills around. On May 31 the British force occupied
nesburg with practically no opposition. The Boer commandant
n the procession with General Roberts, and the British flag was
and saluted. Nine railway engines and a great quantity of rolling
were captured.

apture of Pretoria.—On June 4, near midnight, the Boer com-
r at Pretoria requested an armistice for arranging terms of sur-
—his forces having that day been driven from nearly all their
ns for the town's defense. Field-Marshal Roberts, declining any
sion of terms, demanded an unconditional surrender. This was
gth acceded to, and on June 5 the British army entered the capital.
Roberts led his column into the court-house square, which was
ed with spectators, while the balconies around were filled with
The field-marshal, after introduction to the chief officials of the
dismounted, entered the court-house, and, after a short speech
ing the surrender, requested the officials to retain their offices for
esent. President Krüger and General Botha had left Pretoria a
ys before; but their wives had remained. The President and his
t had gone to Machadodorp, 130 miles eastward, on the railway to
nço Marques, and forty miles south of Lydenberg, where among the

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mountains the Boers are expected to make their final stand. The executive offices of the Boer government were in a railway car, specially prepared and shunted on a side-switch at Machadodorp.

It was reported from Pretoria, June 11, that the loss of the capital had compelled the release by the Boers of 3,750 prisoners, including 150 officers. The Boers had taken away in their retreat only 900 of their prisoners.

On June 11, Lord Roberts attacked the Boers under General Botha, who had retired, with some increase of forces, to a position impregnable to frontal attack, about fifteen miles eastward on the railway to Middleburg. It was found necessary to drive them from a position so near Pretoria. General French attacked and turned Botha's right flank, and Gen. Ian Hamilton did the same on the left; and after five hours' fighting their key-position was so far gained before dark that the British bivouacked on the ground taken from the Boer outposts. Lord Roberts reports his losses as not numerous; but greatly deplores the death of the gallant Earl of Airlie, commanding the 12th Lancers. Two other officers of high repute were among the killed: — Major the Hon. Lionel Henry Dudley Fortescue, third son of the third Earl of Fortescue; born 1857; assistant military secretary in Canada, 1898–1900: —The Hon. Charles William Hugh Cavendish, eldest son of the third Baron Chesham; born 1878, his mother a daughter of the first Duke of Westminster.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. T. H. HUTTON, C. B., A. D. C., COMMANDING FIRST BRIGADE MOUNTED INFANTRY, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

Boer Raids in Orange River Colony. — The fall of the Boer capital aroused tumultuous enthusiasm in London and all England. It was considered as practically ending the war, which would now become a series of minor movements against scattered bands of the enemy. A disagreeable surprise was the news, a few hours later, of the capture, six days previously, near Lindley (forty-five miles east of Kroonstad), of the 13th battalion of Imperial Yeomanry, about 500 in number, who had been surrounded by four or five times their number of Boers. Before their surrender they had made a brave and stubborn fight, with heavy loss. Among the prisoners were three earls and many men of wealth and distinction. It was evident that Boer raiding bands under General De Wet, in the northern Orange Colony, 150 miles in Lord Roberts's rear, were aiming at various exposed points on the long British line of communication. On June 7, near Roodeval station, north of Kroon-

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ad, another cut was made in the British line, destroying the railway for bout twenty miles, after capturing a greatly outnumbered British force. ccounts of this event were non-official and varying as late as June 14 — me locating it near Vredefort; but all show a serious British reverse, ough without the slightest effect on any general issues. The British rce was the 4th battalion of the Derbyshire regiment, with some others the militia; seventeen were killed, seventy-seven wounded, and prob-ly more than 500 taken prisoners.

Four days later, on June 11, a sudden change came on the scene of ese reverses. The field-marshal, finding his line cut, sent Lord itchener to push south to Lord Methuen, who was near Lindley — ethuen being ordered to make all speed from Heilbron to the main ne of railway. These two officers joined forces at evening on June 10, Vredefort Road Station, and marched the next day to the Rhenoster ver, where Methuen, after a most brilliant forced march of sixty miles, mpletely defeated De Wet, capturing his camp and scattering his oops in all directions. The British casualties were only nineteen. Iethuen is expected to move up the railway and to cross the Vaal, aving strong details to guard the railway. General Hunter, from the est, was north of the Vaal, moving toward Pretoria on June 12 — at hich date this account closes.

Boers Driven from Natal. — General Buller at the ex-reme northern point of Natal, has long been held in check y the impregnable positions of the Boers among the rocks nd cliffs of the famed Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, and as been preparing to effect a turning movement by forcing ne of the Drakensberg passes into the Boer territory be-ond. His course lay through a broken and difficult coun-y, where he had several minor contests. At last, on June 1, with vigorous fighting, he forced the last defile opening ut eastward on Charlestown Flats, with a loss reported as ess than 100 — the Dorsets carrying the heights at the point f the bayonet; and the Boers fled northward in the night rom their no longer tenable positions on Laing's Nek and Majuba. The attack was under General Hildyard's direc-on. This movement clears Natal after eight months of Boer occupancy; and it simplifies the military problem by iberating Buller's army of 20,000 men for a share in the eld-marshal's wide combinations, while it opens to him a econd and much shorter line of communication with the ea.

Over the border in the Orange River colony, Generals undle and Brabant are reported to have 15,000 men hem-ing in the Boers on the southeast; while Methuen, Hunter, nd other generals, with forces which may be conjectured as ot less than twice as many, hem them in on other sides.

Total Casualties. — The War Office returns of casualties o June 9, showed a total during the war of 23,664; besides

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792 officers and 12,355 men sent home as invalids — n
cluding the sick in hospitals in South Africa.

Annexation of the Orange Free State. — On Ma
Field-Marshal Roberts, pausing at the entry of Joha
burg, issued a proclamation formally annexing the O
Free State to the British empire, under the name O
River Colony.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. T. PRETYMAN,
MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE ORANGE
RIVER COLONY.

This incorporation
Dutch republic by co
into the Queen's dom
makes it evident that t
will not be closed b
treaty of peace, or th
any negotiations wha
The government that
enter on negotiations or
treaties no longer exists.
war will stop when the
stop fighting. The te
and its people are now
nized by the military a
ties as a dependency
British crown — doubtl
due time and after nec
testing, to be admitted
place on the list of se
erning British coloni
will have to pay heav
for the damages which
recently done to its
and other loyal residen
for war indemnities t
British government, th
ment for which must come chiefly from its state railway system.
interesting to note that once before, in 1848, it was conquere
annexed to the British empire; and after six years (in 1854) wa
pelled by England to take back its independence. The electe
gates of the people — seventy-six being Dutch and only ni
English — declared solemnly for the continuance of British rul
sent representatives to England to protest against its withdrawal.
assertion, frequently heard, of a British purpose, in the present
ation, to rob the Boers of their lands and their gold mines, is an
mistake. Those who return from the ranks of the Boer army
as fully protected in the possession of their lands and in all their
of property as are the citizens of London. As for the mines, the
never belonged to either the Boers or the government: they hav
the property of their shareholders in England and other countri
will so continue.

Ministerial Crisis in Cape Colony. — Mr. Schreine
Cape premier, resigned with his cabinet, June 13. His
tion has for several months been delicate and embarra
and his resignation illustrates the political perplexity

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with the military difficulty, pervades South African
The prime minister is a Dutchman, of a family some
se members — notably his sister, Olive Schreiner, an
well known in England and the United States — are
dvocates of the Boer cause. He is a member of the
nder Bond, whose chief object is the upholding of
utch social and political influence, and of the Dutch
ge, as at least an
factor with the
h, in the future
African develop-
Indeed, the Bond
some quarters de-
ed as the agent of
piracy to supplant
pel the whole Eng-
outh African do-
(Vol. 9, p. 802).
remier found it his
duty to uphold
itish side in these
s of war, both with
and with physical
and he has done
uty of his office.
that the time is
hen the inevitable
of the war are to
ought under civil
olitical instead of
y administration

GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V. C.,
G. C. B., G. C. M. G.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE BRITISH FORCES.

he Cape parliament is to meet on June 22), he finds
f in a political crisis virulent with the smothered
ments and baffled rage of his Afrikander associates,
egard him as having betrayed their sacred cause; while
itish element seems uncertain whether his hand would
strength to hold their momentous interests in such a

e issues now to be faced concern the approval of martial law as
ned temporarily by the governor of Cape Colony during the war,
e line to be adopted in dealing with the Cape Colony rebels
enly joined or aided the invading armies of the Boers. Mr.
er's position is, that the governor's proclamation of temporary
law was valid and should now have official recognition by action
civil authorities; and that the Cape rebels were rebels in whose

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cases the law should now take its course. The Afrikander Bo against such a position, and demands an official declaration governor's act in proclaiming martial law was illegal, and an in annulment of all sentences passed under it. Of the Afrikand members of the Cape parliament, usual supporters of the pre except ten have deserted him. If the British party will supp they, with these ten, would form a majority to sustain him Two of his pro-Boer colleagues in the cabinet resigned, and he their resignation.

SIR RALPH KNOX,
BRITISH PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Parliamentary Political.—The M of Salisbury co successful as an e The press finds a ite topic in his " indiscretions " c platform in the part of May, as various meanings noticeably direct downright utter though to an structed obser might seem reas to conjecture th premier meant w said. One of th mises expressed some frequency w he was preparing his ministerial c with the end of th ent parliament; this was interesting as it brought in th tion as to his successor in the premiership, and still n it brought out a report ascribed on high authority to mate friend of Mr. Chamberlain, that he had said, " not the slightest desire, intention, or expectation of prime minister with the Unionist party." To what then could that statesman look? Imperialism has bo Unionist party on the surge of the war to a political and dominance which the Liberals no longer attempt pute. The two by-elections in the fourth week in M the Isle of Wight division of Hampshire and in South Chester, showed the low estate to which the Liberal fallen. Their candidate in South Manchester had ex opposition to the war; and in the district in which o

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at type had formerly been prevalent the government
rity showed increase of nearly thirty-fold. The Liberal
tegration was seen in the casting of the vote of the
bery section of the Liberals against their party candi-
The party is divided and discouraged under the pub-
ebuke for its anti-war theories. A competent critic
s of its leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as
ing the instinct of leadership." Lord Rosebery,
d whom are slowly gathering elements which may
ce into organization as "Imperial Liberals," has been
d to with hope; but thus far Lord Rosebery has been
ng more facility as a critic in general than faculty for
ing lines of solid political advance and for organizing
harmonizing adaptable forces for practical results.
are shrewd political observers who explain his recent
of random and disappointing utterance as due to a pur-
o wait for the developing crisis of the Liberal party
announcing a definite political program.
hn Morley was reported, June 9, as delivering at Ox-
a bitter speech, alleging his inability to discriminate
en "Liberal Imperialism" and "Unionist Imperial-
When conscription was to be resorted to for ensuring,
curity, but predominance of empire, he acknowledged
lf unable to see the difference between "Liberal Im-
ism" and "Liberal Militarism." In his opinion, not
alleged wrongs of the Uitlanders put together were
the desolation of a single British or Boer home. The
word "Free" had been blotted out in the new title of
range State, and the British empire had done a great
.

the most recent phase of politics to be recorded at
une, exultation at Lord Roberts's victorious advance
imulated the Unionists in large numbers to call for an
liate dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the
y while the fire of patriotism is still blazing in the
heart. The more sober-minded Unionists charac-
such a course as "political melodrama," and advise
till autumn when the troops return. Then the elector-
ll be enabled to pass judgment after a provisional gov-
nt has been set up in the Transvaal and definite
lation has been given to the terms of settlement. As
retirement of Lord Salisbury in July or in October,
fidently predicted in some quarters, the wisest judges
the broadest outlook give us a variety of reasons

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political and personal for not regarding it as probable u
in some emergency now unforeseen.

Boer Peace Commission. — The three envoys of
South African republics (p. 328) arrived at New York,
15.

They were greeted on the ship by a reception committee repr
ing sympathizers in New York, and by a crowd at the landi
Hoboken, where also
were met by a long p
sion headed by the m
who welcomed them
speech extending to the
freedom of the city. T
they were escorted acro
Hudson river to the
hattan Hotel. On M
they visited Mayo
Wyck at the City Hal
listened to his speech c
come. A crowd was
tendance. On May 18
went to Washington, es
by the congressional
citizens' committee, a
an informal receptio
their hotel, were intro
with a welcome by Con
man Sulzer of New
chairman of the rec
committee. A cons
stream of visitors g
them the next day. O
20, a great assembly att
a reception given them
Grand Opera House. S

ABRAHAM FISCHER,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOER PEACE COMMISSION.

speakers made addresses earnestly advocating the Boer cause.
thirty members of the house or of the senate were present.

A proposal to admit them to the floor of the senate was neg
by a large majority. Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.) forcibly adduc
senate's position as a part of the treaty-making power as precludin
expression by it of sympathy with one of the belligerents in a f
strife, if it wished to remain on terms of friendship with the oth
ligerent. The three Boer gentlemen were either political agitat
purely diplomatic agents; if the former, then the senate's official
tion of them would be offensive to diplomatic taste and interna
amity; if the latter, then they had discredited their mission by irr
and improper action. Instead of at once laying their credentials
the government, they had entered on a political campaign — thus
ing a stringent diplomatic rule.

On May 21 the envoys called on Secretary Hay at the
Department. It is said that they presented no credentials at the
and that the question of their diplomatic standing was not raised.
requested permission to present themselves, and Secretary Hay re

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mpt acquiescence, as might have been the case with any other gentlemen of personally good repute. In the statement concern- e interview, which was issued from Secretary Hay's office through cretary, it is related that the envoys presented "with great energy eloquence the merits of the controversy in South Africa, and the of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in terest of peace, and use its influence to that end with the British nment."

The secretary of state, in his reply, declared the President's earnest for peace, and referred to his maintenance of a strict neutrality, his expression to Lord Salisbury of his readiness to aid in any lly manner to bring about peace. Then, having adverted to le III. of the Hague convention (Vol. 9, p. 575), which "would to render any further action of the United States unadvisable existing circumstances," he continued:

"The steps taken by the President . . . . may already be said to gone to the extreme limit permitted to him." Further, he said: President sympathizes heartily in the sincere desire of all the e of the United States that the war now afflicting South Africa for the sake of both parties engaged, come to a speedy close; but, g done his full duty in preserving a strictly neutral position be- them, and in seizing the first opportunity that presented itself for ring his good offices in the interests of peace, he feels that in the nt circumstances no course is open to him except to persist in olicy of impartial neutrality. To deviate from this would be ary to all our traditions and all our national interests, and would to consequences which neither the President nor the people of the d States could regard with favor."

On May 22 the envoys visited the President. The interview was te, and, like that with the secretary of state, was without presenta- of official credentials, and was marked by personal courtesy. The dent fully confirmed the view and the decision expressed by Secre- Hay — declaring intervention of any kind by this country impos-

On May 23, Secretary Hay — in acknowledgment of the courtesy onsideration with which the Boer government had personally and lly treated his son, the consul at Pretoria, in his difficult duty of for the welfare of the British prisoners at Pretoria — entertained nvoys at a luncheon with his family, one or two officials, and a few en, intimate friends of his family. The envoys, since leaving Wash- n, have been honored guests in Boston, Baltimore, and several cities and towns, and of a number of prominent citizens. Their se in their present line of procedure, and what results they are ting, are not known.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID WILLIAM STANLEY OGILVY, EARL IRLIE, commanding the 12th Lancers in Field-Marshal Roberts's near Pretoria, was a Scotch representative peer. He was born in and succeeded his father in 1881 as the eighth earl. He won dis- on in the Nile expedition of 1884–5. His castle in Forfarshire was nt and famous. His Scottish estates included about 69,000 acres. arl has been spoken of as one of the most popular of Scotchmen ne of the most gallant of soldiers. He was killed in an engage- fifteen miles east of Pretoria, on June 11 (p. 418).

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VARIOUS TREATIES.

Reciprocity with Germany. — As bearing on this ject, the "Meat bill" under consideration in the G parliament (pp. 241, 336) has drawn much attention.

The bill was finally adopted in the Reichstag, May 23, by a 163 to 123, in a form which, though professedly a compromise, clared by some critics to be more unfavorable to American ir than the original bill. The amendments, besides prohibiting im canned or sausage meat, provide that until December 31, 1903 meat may be imported only in whole (or in specified cases, ha casses; and that prepared meat may be admitted only when innocuous — a proving regarded as impossible for consignments meat less than four kilograms in weight; and further, that after 1 import of meat shall either be regulated by fresh legislation, or ject to the provisions above ordered.

From Mr. Mason, our consul-general at Berlin, com official report which gives tone to the indignation whic bill has excited among the stock-raisers and farmers Western states, even calling forth in Congress propos retaliation and the opening of a "tariff war" with Ger Mr. Mason lays much stress on the "enmity and resentm aroused in business circles in Germany against the U States since 1898 by our heavy balance of trade again Fatherland, by the enormous growth of American ma tured exports, and by our aggressive competition in American and Eastern markets. In view of the indic of an injurious trade war, he advocates dealing with a irritating questions between the two countries, especia to trade, in a series of broad and liberal treaties provi careful balance of reciprocal concessions. In Gerr immense increase of trade with the East, seventy per c the last four years, she has found encouragement to de her new policy of trade in all quarters and against all especially the rival country whose sudden entrance c Philippines has given it a great advantage in the co trade with China.

A different note is sounded by Mr. Ernest L. H United States consular agent at Eibenstock, Saxony. sees little prospect of German success in a tariff war country in which she finds her cheapest and best sup the food that her own soil does not produce for her st increasing proportion of non-agricultural population. she has steadily drifted from agriculture into manufact

In 1882, of the 45,000,000 population, 43 per cent followe culture, 46 per cent "industry" and commerce, 11 per cent othe

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s; in 1895, of the 51,000,000 population, 36 per cent followed culture, 52 per cent "industry" and commerce, 12 per cent other ations. Any large decrease in the supply of foreign foodstuffs ld bring hardship on her laboring classes. Moreover, German trade nimals and meats from the United States, if viewed merely as a arate item, is comparatively insignificant. The statistician of the cago stock yards, Mr. M. F. Horine, said (May 26): "The demand n Germany has never been a sufficient factor in the market to affect tations in the least"—averaging during the five years 1894-98 only 10 per cent of the total ort of meat and meat nals.

VON STRUMM,
LEADER OF THE INDUSTRIAL WING OF THE GERMAN CONSERVATIVES.

It may therefore be nsidered that the ex- ement of American ck-raisers over the rman meat-inspection , though natural, will necessarily bring on ariff war of any long ration. If any specific temporary steps in re- iation be found requi- e, abundant authority them is given by acts Congress to the Presi- nt and to the secretary agriculture. The wers thus conferred very great. There is ubt, however, of their plication immediately the present Meat bill ing into effect. The period of its effective existence is newhat conjectural. Its passage served an important nporary purpose (p. 153); and though nothing authorita- e can be adduced on such a question, it was reported rly in June that the imperial chancellor, Prince von ohenlohe, gave intimations that in the Bundesrath its ovisions would be framed in a manner not to violate the gitimate wishes of the American and British governments. ot enough facts are known to warrant the assertion that s bill was a piece of political scheming in which the nded gentry and other Agrarian elements played the epest game; but it is permissible to note that some care- observers would not be surprised were this found true.

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Reciprocity with Portugal. — On June 12, Pre McKinley issued a proclamation of a reciprocal comm agreement entered into by the king of Portugal wit United States, in accord with the Tariff act of Ju 1897, Section 3.

This agreement provides reduced rates of duty on certain sp products of Portugal, the Azores, or the Madeira islands, import the United States.

Inheritance Treaty with Great Britain. — On Mar the senate ratified by almost unanimous vote the trea tween the United States and Great Britain relative t estates of citizens of one country who die in the other.

It confers "the same right in disposing of property" in such as is possessed by the citizens of the country itself.

ARMENIAN INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

THE demands by the United States on the Por indemnity to American missionaries for their propert stroyed by Kurdish mobs and Turkish soldiery in the nian massacres of 1895 (p. 337), have as yet brought n the promised payment nor any definite and conclusive On May 11, there was a report, ascribed to "those w formed," that the Turkish minister at Washington, Al rough Bey, had given assurances of settlement of the c but asked a short delay, which was granted.

Admiral Ahmed Pasha, of the Turkish navy, arriv this country, May 18, bringing (it is understood) pro for settlement of the claim in an indirect manner.

The admiral was to make contract for extensive repairs on T warships at the Cramps' shipyard. The payment to be made wa sufficiently in excess of the work done to provide the sum requi meet the claim. The admiral, however, protested that his vis was for merely technical and professional purposes.

On May 22, the United States government, after weeks of vain waiting for the Turkish promise to be ful presented through its *chargé d'affaires* at the Porte a note insisting in strong terms on a prompt settlement. answer to this had been made known before June 15.

Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American B of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, made p on May 14, a statement in reply to accusations that the sionaries had charged too heavily for their losses, an too urgently pressed their demands.

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He states that neither the missionaries nor the mission board had
n the attitude of presenting charges : the initiative was taken by the
ted States minister at Constantinople, as it was his official duty to do.
eover, the claims were not presented and are not now urged as
ionary claims: they are simply claims for the ordinary protection
justice to American citizens in their rights under treaties between
United States and Turkey. No exceptional right whatever is imag-
to pertain to missionaries.

Those who know the soul of all Mohammedan law and
ernment find in it no
ognition of any rights
"unbelievers" as
inst the "faithful."
ltitudes of Moham-
dans are far better
n their law; but their
ernment is in bonds
pply the spirit of the
as far as possible —
n as Mohammed him-
applied it. The law-
ground for yielding,
the government, to an
eliever's cry for "jus-
," is that a refusal
bring calamity upon
believers — it being
ays lawful to prevent
injury of the faith-
The indemnity will
paid, if at all, on
unds of policy, not of equity. Appeals to justice are
n.

TEWFIK PASHA,
TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

It is not known what further steps are proposed at Wash-
ton. It seems to be understood that, while the pending
ue remains unsettled, there will be no United States min-
r in attendance at Constantinople.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Great Britain. — Lord Salisbury's summons to England
his Primrose League speech (p. 340) to prepare for con-
t, is by some writers in the press declared to have pointed
France as the foe. Sober-minded and well-poised as the
ldeck-Rousseau administration has been, and punc-

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tiliously correct in its bearing toward Great Britain bitter, almost insane, opponents, who, to overthrow it risk a national downfall. These are haters also of E and their coming to power would soon be an entra war.

The mere fact that no one can give any good reason for a not make a war improbable. Crimes do not depend on good

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

France can easily make a reason. The real question is, Will attack? This question is suggested by the pages in severa English May magazines, which deal with the deficiencies of th military establishment, and show some sense of unpreparedn general European war. In the *Fortnightly Review*, Baron P Coubertin discusses the prospect of a war between France and arising on the disagreements in Newfoundland, in Siam, and in and while declaring that these disagreements all might be s dealt with in the proper spirit, sees indications that such a spi now manifested. He says:

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rance has never been stronger than at this moment." "England ictim of the strangest and the most unfortunate illusion, if she in the decay of her neighbor."

the same magazine, a retired lieutenant-general of the British verely criticises the immobility of the army, and deprecates its ted system of drill, and the continuance of tactics utterly un- to modern conditions. He says:

he European armies, by the rapidity and elasticity with which w move in company columns, would completely outmanœuvre ith its heavy battalion column and stiff line movements."

THE HARBOR OF MALTA.

the *Nineteenth Century*, a writer sets forth the dearth of naval ers, comparing the Cunarder *Lucania* with the first-class cruiser le — *Lucania* carrying twenty-two engineers, *Terrible* eight. In ne magazine another writer denounces the British army service "the most ineffective in Europe," and the training in marksman- receiving scarcely any attention. The *British League Journal* possible menace of a French invasion; "for example, the mob- n of 150,000 men in the northwest of France after the Exhibition, a ample for the capture of London under present conditions; the cement of the French northern squadron from the Mediter- ;" and the fact that "Frenchmen living abroad have been notified l themselves in readiness to rejoin the colors."

Vithout undertaking to comment on the military science ved in these and numerous similar criticisms, we may hat Lord Salisbury's enigmatical and undiplomatic h seems to be taking effect. It may be added that a n aroused to criticise itself sharply as to its prepared- to resist attack will be found less liable to be attacked

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than a nation placidly assuring itself of its impre strength. Also, Britain has now had eight months o instructive military schooling. Moreover, several no facile international arrangements may be found necess France before opening her war on Great Britain.

As to the navy, a naval constructor writing in the *Nineteenth* complains urgently along many different lines — slow ships, lack liers and of repair vessels for fleets, inferior artillery, old iron-cla type discarded in other navies. It is a comfort to Englishmen enters no complaint on the score of admirals; also, that in Ge France, and Russia the numerical superiority of the British navy as an argument for increased naval expenditure.

The rapid increase of German influence in South America is in some quarters as involving a German collision with the Monr trine (p. 342). A recent suggestion is, that the chief restrain fluence on Germany is her apprehension of an Anglo-American a On this supposition the German fear would be the American h concerns upholding the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine has, th had practical European recognition from only the British governm

Germany. — The growth of the German empire in tary, industrial, and commercial strength, is recogniz various observers as one of the impressive features pre by the closing century. Its recent immense increa wealth, and its ascent in one generation from an almo considered cluster of discordant little kingdoms to a among dominant empires, may be said to be due to t of France in forcing it into the war that gave it unit developed its imperial consciousness. Now France see many swiftly passing her in the international race.

It is pleasant to record a change of tone, certainly press of this country, relative to the Emperor — due, bly to the evidence which he had given of being those rulers who can learn something from experienc the passing years. Always credited with intellectual and with moral purpose, he was for some years viewe considerable sympathy as a sufferer from a narrowed of the world and of his own dominions through his an palace windows; and he was thought to lack a close acc ance with his times, with his people, and with himself. noticed in the recent years that he is moving circums in the European concert, making no melodramatic s and especially that in his governance of German fo does not now disdain help from the folk itself. H managed well to get his Navy bill through parliament this increase of the German naval force, with his we and far-reaching plans of colonial development on mor one continent, shows great foresight, sagacity, and ente

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ermany is increasing her commercial influence in Constantinople, thern Asia Minor, and in Syria. The Turkish army is said to be directed by Germans. Asia Minor is reputed to have a great ion for the German Emperor as a field for colonization. German s have sprung up in Syria; and a German company has received ession for a railway of great prospective importance, connecting rsian gulf with Europe, and securing the commercial control of erior of Asia Minor and of the whole Euphrates and Tigris valley pp. 597, 843, 844).

olland. — The Netherlanders have not been for their love of any; but Germany to be much attracted by the little kingdom with its enviable gic and commercial on the North sea. gh political claims ot distinctly set forth Pan-Germanic union ich would include, Germany, all Holand and a large section Belgium, including erp and Brussels —, unification of the an race, with a farng German colopolicy, is in various outlined as an at-

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

ve vision; and the distinction between the two nations w dealt with as formal rather than real. The attempt ure an alliance of the young Queen Wilhelmina with mperial family failed, though the queen-mother is an, by birth and sympathies.

ussia. — In May the Russian embassy at Constantistartled the Porte and diplomatic circles by requesting mmediate attention of the Turkish government to the rable condition of many districts in Armenia, resulting brutal methods of collecting taxes and from persecuwhich had compelled many to accept Islamism or to refuge by emigration.

was announced on May 21 that the Czar had ratified he articles agreed on at the Hague peace conference 9, pp. 292, 575, 581).

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The delicacy of the international balance of
indicated by the political significance attached to
tion by the Czar, for the first time, of the memb
British embassy to dinner on occasion of Queen
birthday.

Spain. — An item in recent government report
to American citizens is the reviving trade betw
and this cour

SEÑOR VILLAVERDE,
SPANISH MINISTER OF FINANCE.

In the nine
ing March 31, 19
imports amounte
461, an increase
responding perio
of $1,696,000; a
exports amounte
920, an increase o

Turkey. —
months the
been renewing
to suppress t
postoffices at
residences of
diplomats.

These anne
were made indis
the various forei
by the utter u
ness of the Otto
service, in which
ages frequently
and the regular
with the steame
ways of western
rarely made. A
has been appoint
improvements in the native service; and it is announced that
by the Sultan of their report the foreign postoffices must shut
There seems, however, an expectation that now, as on pr
sions, the foreign offices will give no attention to such a deci

The Patriarch of the Orthodox Armenians in
man empire has tendered to the Sultan his r
occasioned by the interference of Russia, which g
having obtained an exclusive railway concessio
under dependence to her the Turkish basin of the
is seeking to extend through that region its reli
tectorate also.

Since 1854 Russia has claimed by treaty, though not
fully to exercise, a protectorate over all people of the Greek
sian missionaries are promising the Armenians that if t

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rian and enter the Russian Orthodox Church, the Czar will protect as other Christians cannot and as the Sultan will not, against the s inflicted by the Kurds and other Moslems. Great numbers een tempted into the offered refuge. In the district of Erzeroum, May 1, more than 5,000 Armenians had passed to the Muscovite doxy. The Armenian priests, discouraged, appealed to their rch. The Patriarch appealed to the Sultan, using the argument s people were being Russianized politically as well as religiously. ultan gave him only empty promises; the Patriarch also became raged, and resigned his office.

COUNT MURAVIEFF,
RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

his instance of Russian interference on an extensive brings up the question as to the Russian position and nce in the Turkish empire. There really is no Turk- mpire: there is an armed encampment of Asiatics in outheastern corner of Europe, whose piratical pretense overnment darkens also the fair lands of Asia Minor. generations this encampment has been kept insecurely place by the shifting counterbalance of the interests antagonisms of various European powers — these g for their chief administrative agent at one time ce, then for many years England, afterward Russia; and n recent months, according to the latest shrewd con-

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jecture (conjecture is largely our authority here), R
Germany for the main portions, with France assert
oversight in Syria. What is known to the public
some pressure has been brought to bear on Turkey
into agreements which in effect divide the practica
of Asia Minor, Armenia, and Mesopotamia betwee
and Germany. The railway concessions which T
known to have made to these two powers are w
reason conjectured to delineate their "spheres of in
on the model familiar in China. The exact limits
spheres are not made known. An instructive conj
given in *The Independent*, May 31.

This assigns to the Russian railway concession, and thus
influence, the region beginning about a hundred miles east of
nople, and including all Armenia north of the central mounta
Lake Van; and to the German concession and German influe
ern Asia Minor with Mesopotamia. Excluded from these c
are Constantinople with its region and the districts about
Marmora, and all Syria. Russia is not expected to use her T
way concession for a railway; her plan is for a line through
the sea. Germany will probably soon avail herself of her fac
road down the Euphrates and Tigris valley.

An interesting point in the above outline is the
held by Great Britain.

The writer above quoted indicates it as one of full agre
deed, Britain is credited with activity in introducing it. A
syndicate had secured subscriptions and prepared plans unde
sion from Turkey for the Euphrates river railway, when the
ernment interposed with a suggestion that the control shou
Germany. This step made possible a friendly partition bet
many and Russia of all their contemplated commercial a
mental interests in Turkey — making the Black sea practically
lake, and giving Germany what would amount to a Mediter
cess. It also set German power in a position to limit Russia's
westward, while introducing Germany into a region long
which she would need the friendship of England as against i
on the Mediterranean by Russia and France. This may e
surprising change in recent months in the attitude, first of t
government, then of the German press and people, toward Gr
— hostility giving place to cordiality. As for the Turkish "r
cessions," they may be welcomed as tending to better gover
greatly improved social conditions in their respective regions.

THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

SOME men most conversant with affairs in Ch
publicly declaring in the second week in May that c
in that country had never been so prosperous and s
ing as in recent months.

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his was the purport of a speech in New York by Sir Thomas
n, manager of the Hong-Kong & Shanghai Banking Company,
so declared his disbelief in the predictions of a break-up of the
in the near future. Coincident with this, both in time and in its
rt, was the report from the United States Treasury Bureau of
ics, showing remarkable prosperity in the empire's foreign trade,
ndant rice crop, and favorable prospects for silk production, and
except for a recrudescence of piracy on the West river, there were
turbances to check trade." The value of both exports and im-

THE SEAT OF THE PRESENT CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

had risen to more than double that of ten years ago. The various
s of Christian missions also reported great advance in recent
ns in all departments of their work, large increase in converts, and
whole villages sending requests for Christian instructors to come
em.

he "Boxer" Troubles. — Before May had ended this
e sky was suddenly darkened by a swiftly massing
n-cloud, regarded at first as local and transient, one of
requent tumults in various provinces of China's vast ill-
rned territory. As this tumult had continuously damaged

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foreign interests in some localities, the powers a
joint note on April 7 had demanded of the gover
suppression of the anti-foreign league of "Boxe
had fomented the disorders; and had received in
customary promises, but with no beneficial effect
346). Still, however, the Boxer movement had be
merely one of the recurrent manifestations of th

HON. EDWIN H. CONGER OF IOWA,
UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA.

foreigners w
vails in large
the country.
part of May
distressing evi
the outbreak c
was much w
deeper than
imagined; it
also an alarm
cion due to th
ous attitude c
ernment tow
outbreak. In
and rapidly
confusion, the
actually sugge
to the foreig
ments, whethe
press Dowag
had seized th
government,
has shown hers
ing, self-willed, unyielding, unscrupulous, and reac
an extreme against all introduction of Western t
usage into China — was or was not fostering the
their outrages, hoping thus to prevent further inro
eign influence. It is only fair to say that at th
June, to which date this record runs, this questio
ing this remarkable woman, "the smartest man i
had not been given a definite answer, at least r
diplomatic or governmental utterance: diplomacy
usually hasten to a final definitive statement. The
of her action and her motive, however, is by no r
missed; and it has been considered so alarmi
suggestions as to influence the action of the
powers.

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In the last days of May, the Boxers—a secret anti-foreign, anti-
rm, anti-Christian league, whose motto in Chinese, *I Ho Chuan*
ghteousness, Harmony, Fists), sets forth their purpose, as originally
rted, to be gymnastic and pugilistic training for purposes of justice
peace—began more open demonstrations in the provinces of Shan-
g, Chi-li, and Hupeh, and in Peking, by drilling as an authorized
tary company. Many men of prominent families, some even from
imperial clan, were announced as among the twelve million adherents
m they now claimed. As the anti-foreign purpose of this league had
become well known, American residents evidently were in serious
l, requiring protective action by our government, while the United
es government's established principle and unbroken practice of
ding the entanglements which result from foreign alliances operated
revent its joining with other nations in a concert of action at Peking.
The issue thus presented was met by instructions from Washington
ur minister at Peking, Mr. Conger, to act for protection of Ameri-
s with their property or other rights under the treaties, but not to
primarily for extension of a supposed American sphere of influence,
or changes in the government, or for any scheme of territorial parti-
. As the instructions gave him large discretion in adopting meas-
, and ample authority to use all resources for protection, they did
preclude—they even required—his acting on lines parallel or con-
gent with lines adopted by the representatives of other governments,
n he considered those lines requisite for protection. Pursuant to
e orders he was instructed to demand of the Chinese government
immediate and thorough suppression of the league of Boxers, and all
ded guarantees for maintenance of peace and for protection of the
and property of foreigners in China.
The Chinese government replied in a note to the diplomatic repre-
atives at Peking, promising suppression of the Boxers. Events soon
wed that either the promise was not intended to be fulfilled, or that
government was powerless against the forces of disorder. In the
vince of Chi-li (in which are the cities Peking and Tien-Tsin), the
ers massacred nearly a hundred native Christians at Pao-ting-fu.
sixty more only forty miles from Peking. In various other places
lar massacres were reported. On May 27, the Boxers burned rail-
stations and destroyed the track about thirty miles from the capital.
ving defeated the imperial force sent against them, whom they largely
umbered, the Boxers received nearly all the troops as accessions to
r ranks; and there were indications that they had the sympathy of
whole army in their anti-foreign uprising. Suspicion also of the
press Dowager's sympathy became changed almost to conviction in
y minds.
Before June 1 the position of the missionaries in this province and
e adjoining provinces had become one of extreme danger. Their
drawal from the interior was now seen to be imperative. Even the
ign legations at Peking were deemed to require protection by their
governments; and many warships were hurried to the nearest
or. On May 30, Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, commanding the
ted States fleet, reported that he had landed 100 marines from the
norage at Taku (in the bay below the Taku forts, on the western
e of the gulf of Pe-chi-li), and had sent them to Tien-Tsin, about
ty-five miles up the Peiho river, whence they were to go by railway
nty miles further to Peking. His flag-ship, the *Newark*, was of too
draught to pass the extensive mud-flats outside the Taku forts at
river's mouth. The Russian minister telegraphed for all available
t-draught gunboats to be sent to Taku. Eleven warships had arrived;

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and about 350 of the foreign troops, American, British, Frenc
Russian, Japanese, started for Peking in a special train on Ma
foreign powers having sent to the Chinese government, which
held its consent, an ultimatum to the effect that if consent
given in a few hours the troops would land and force their v
capital without the consent.

On June 1, twenty-three warships were reported at Taku —
sian, three British, three German, three French, two American
anese, one Italian. The Russian ships had, besides their regu
11,000 troops from Port Arthur, where 14,000 more were said
reserve. This colossal superiority of Russia's contingent ma
welcome impression on the other powers, especially as seen in c
with her recent gaining of control of territory in Korea at the
Masampho harbor. The general fear of Russia's independe

CANTON RIVER, WITH HOUSE-BOATS.

with the suspicion of her motives in dealing with the Chinese
though probably not warranted, were yet not surprising und
circumstances. They added complication to a situation already
Late reports from China indicate no probability of any power
the present disorder as a pretext for its own upbuilding.

In the early days of June, there were reports of many m
missionaries at several stations; most of these reports wer
found untrue. But the menace and the alarm were continuous
provinces, as were also to a dismal extent the plunder and dest
Protestant and Roman Catholic mission stations, British,
German, and French. Two members of the English Episco
China mission at Yung-Ching, Messrs. Robinson and Nor
victims of murderous rage. On June 3, the American missi
Pao-ting-fu telegraphed at midnight to the American minister,
immediate help, as they were attacked by the Boxers. All
Conger could do was to communicate immediately with th

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ent and demand force for rescue. Later accounts indicated mission station and property had been destroyed, but that the rs had not been killed. The missionaries' friends in this country eatly alarmed. Admiral Kempff was notified from Washington in constant communication with Mr. Conger, the American and to call immediately for reinforcements as required.

June 10 the Chinese question had become the para- question of the civilized world. The anti-foreign ent was spreading provinces; de- n of railways, eir stations and stock, was going e ravage of mis- ations and massa- native Christians ported from vari- arters. The pow- d determined to order, beginning ding such small marines as could ily gathered from rships at Taku Tien-Tsin. This was reported as on June 10 on erilous errand of the foreign lega- nd the refugee aries, reported as

SIR CLAUDE M. MACDONALD, K. C. M. G., BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

d at Peking by hordes of fanatical ruffians bent ghter and plunder. European and American rein- nts were being hurried to Tien-Tsin to follow the lief detachment. The intervention of the United was still announced as intended to be as prompt and te as was possible for securing protection to the life operty of foreign residents in China, while refraining pt in contingencies not now foreseen — from joining permanent territorial encroachment on Chinese y.

an. — The occupation by Russia, about the middle , of the important harbor of Masampho, in Korea 2, 347), is strongly disapproved by Great Britain, and to have been a rude shock to Japan, especially in

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view of the report on what is deemed good autho
Russia has 200,000 men under arms on Korea's
boundary. Both Russia and Japan have long
Korea as naturally destined to be ultimately their
It is spoken of as a "buffer state," between the two
but seems now liable to become a bone of co
Meanwhile, Japan has been surpassing Russia in tr
Korea; and very recently has shown great military
mustering large cavalry forces not far from the
coast. In naval power which can be promptly br
bear in the North Pacific, Japan is superior to Rus

The tone of the Japanese press, however, does
cate an expectation of a war with Russia soon to br
Such a conflict is spoken of as probably "inevitable
or later;" wherefore it is urged that Japan, like the E
nations, should bring its army and navy to a high d
efficiency.

Working of the New Treaties. — There is evid
satisfaction among foreign residents with the nativ
diction under which they have recently been placed
pp. 721, 949; Vol. 10, p. 112). The Japanese court
inspire full confidence and respect. Among the J
themselves there is a healthful discussion of the c
and competency of the native judiciary. A com
which has recently returned from investigating the c
Europe and America reports that the Japanese judges
have larger salaries and should maintain a much
social standing in order to be equal to the judges i
ern lands.

AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *Postoffice Frauds.* — On May 16, E. P.
son, postmaster of Havana, in a sworn statement, co
that on September 16, 1899, he took from the mon
funds of his postoffice $435, leaving a memorandu
act as a receipt for the money. At inspection tim
after repeatedly he ordered a clerk to cover up this
tion by transfer to the postmaster's credit of sums
which would not have to be accounted for till the
spection. Thompson then withdrew his memorand
replaced it after the inspector was gone. This went
April 17, when the special agent accidentally discov

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andum, and then Thompson made good the deficit. sworn statement he admits other irregularities. The ay, Thompson, W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the and Edward Moya and Jorge Mascaro, clerks in mp department, were arrested and lodged in prison. me day, also, Mr. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster- of the United States, set out from Washington to gate the affairs of ostoffice depart- Cuba; also, the y-general named counsel to assist nited States dis- torney of the n district of New n prosecuting C. Neely and others).

HON. A. O. BACON OF GEORGIA, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

financial condition came up for discus- the senate the same en Senator Bacon's Ga.) resolution call- n investigation was Senator Bacon the reports of the epartment, which the Cuban govern- ceipts in 1899 were oo and the expen- $14,000,000 — sums ably larger than were and expended by Georgia, Missouri, or Massachusetts — so rger, that "even if there were no rumors of extravagance, and d corruption . . ? they would call for an investigation." Mr. ead the order of General Alger granting to Governor-General $7,500 a year additional to his salary. The order under which Rathbone acted as director of posts "conferred so great power n that it had resulted in a disgraceful and mortifying condition s." Senator Hale (Rep., Me.) declared that the order creating e of director of posts was "of a character of power such as was Roman proconsuls. There is nothing like it in this govern- is a power unrestrained, unbridled."

May 18, W. H. Reeves, who had been arrested the day before, nfession that he had been associated in frauds with C. F. W. nd gave up $4,500 which had been given him by Neely as a The same day, Governor-General Wood denounced as false the at $2,000,000 worth of spurious postage stamps had been printed at Muncie, Ind., and distributed to Cuban postoffices. Mean- eely remained in New York state, and the authorities were un- whether he could legally be deported to Cuba for trial there.

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The Havana newspapers were now calling for an inves
the Engineering Department, which, it was asserted, was mo
gantly and dishonestly managed than even the postoffice.
first discoveries made by Assistant Postmaster-General Bristo
arrival at Havana was the extravagance of the salary list. F
1899 the salaries of Rathbone and his official staff alone a
$219,087.86, or nearly thirty-eight per cent of the total expendi
postal service, and more than eighty-seven per cent of the t
revenue. The total postal expenditure for Rathbone's office
aries of postmasters, railway postal clerks, and letter carriers,
to $384,332, or $134,307 more than the postal revenues.

Senator Teller (Ind., Col.), May 19, in the senate, offered
ment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriating $
the money alleged to have been embezzled in Cuba. In the h
23, the Extradition bill, framed by the judiciary committee to
extradition of Neely to Cuba for trial there, was passed with
sion; but the bill relates not to Cuba only, but to "any foreig
or territory or part thereof occupied by the United States."

On May 26, Senator Bacon's resolution providing for a
investigation of the fiscal affairs of Cuba was passed in t
The investigation is to be made by the senate's committee o
with Cuba, which has for chairman Senator Platt (Rep., C
other members are Messrs. Aldrich (R. I.), Cullom (Ill.), Davi
McMillan (Mich.), Chandler (N. H.), and Spooner (Wis.), Re
Messrs. Money (Miss.) and Taliaferro (Fla.), Democrats; a
Teller (Ind., Col.), and Butler (Pop., N. C.).

Meanwhile, Mr. Bristow, as acting director of posts in t
was reorganizing the postal headquarters at Havana. On M
issued an order retrenching $23,300 of the expenditure, which
his previous retrenchments, makes a total reduction of $42,
number of "special agents" receiving salaries of $3,200 a year
from eleven to six, and the clerical force of these agents is re
like proportion. In other branches of the service economies a
fected by discharging superfluous employees and reducing sal
June 4, Mr. Bristow estimated Neely's stealings at from $80,00
000; but this estimate does not cover the item of sale of posta
supposed to have been taken out of circulation and destroyed.
tow thought Neely might have sold from $50,000 to $100,00
these.

The rigor of the investigation of these frauds
American government officials seemed to make a f
impression upon the Cubans. Thus the *Cubano*, c
ing upon the peculations and the steps taken to
their authors, says:

"Cuba is not primarily interested, but she looks to see
United States will do. Fraud is not the monopoly of any n
there is a great difference between the frauds of the postoffice
committed under the Spanish *régime*. Now thorough inves
being made, with a view to punishing the criminals. In fo
the criminals went scot free. The Americans are proving t
more honest than the government which ruled Cuba for fou
years."

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erican opinion finds apt expression in this from the ork *Evening Post:*

ne President should take warning from this revelation of rotten- Havana. Such things hurt him and his party more than it refuse the demands of twenty political bosses. Worse than y fill Americans with shame. Let Mr. McKinley take the les- eart, and determine hereafter to live up to his professions and s in the matter of enforcing civil-service checks and regulations noice of colonial offi- nly in that way can nt our eager political s of the islands from failure upon failure, bbery upon robbery, stench of American inistration becomes sive as was that of

DR. JACOB H. HOLLANDER, NEW TREASURER OF PUERTO RICO.

erto Rico. — *Poli- atus of the Inhab-* — This question 60, 352) had at a preliminary ad- ation, June 14, in the United district court for uthern District of ork Judge William vnsend, in passing a custom house eld that under the of Paris, while Rico is now United States territory, the political of the inhabitants remains unchanged until Congress etermine it.

e case which was before the court was that of John H. Goetze & orters of 100 bales of tobacco from Puerto Rico, upon which thirty-five cents a pound was assessed at the custom house. orters contended that the merchandise was not subject to duty, Puerto Rico was not a foreign country, and because goods from a place within the territory of the United States into a the United States are not subject to duty. In deciding that the duty was valid and lawful, the judge said that the conquest of Rico did not incorporate the island within the United States. revious cessions of territory there had been special treaty pro- or the incorporation of the inhabitants within the Union; not so cession of territory in the Paris treaty. By the cession the title sland passes to the United States; but "in the status of the s as foreigners, and so in the status of Puerto Rico as a foreign

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country, no change whatever was to be made until Cong
determine its character." Congress has not so determined; th
status of Puerto Rico, except as to other nations, remains unc

Hawaii. — *A Nativist Party.* — The project of
ization for promoting the political interests of the na
and of people of other races in the islands, suc
Portuguese, in opposition to the American-Hawa
ment, was discussed at a meeting held in Honol
in May.

The number of qualified voters in the islands is said to
and of these, 9,000 are of the native race. Of these, a cert
tion would stand with the dominant whites; but the loss cou
than repaired by the accession of Portuguese and other white

Financial Outlook. — The final assurance of
government, it is believed, will quickly be prod
great and lasting benefits to Honolulu. The ap
President McKinley of a bill passed by the council
made available for public uses the sum of $2,000,00
the announcement that within a few weeks the go
at Washington would call in the $4,000,000 of bonds
by the United States, and would pay for them, was
intelligence; for of those bonds $3,000,000 worth i
Hawaiians. Add to all this the money to be p
culation in June and July, when the plantations
dividends, and the steady influx of capital from
country, and it is seen that the elements of a financ
exist in the islands.

The Philippines. — *Nationality of Spanish Co*
About 2,500 Spaniards have registered in Manila as
subjects; several other Spanish colonials are exclu
such registration in virtue of a special clause of
treaty, which restricts the right to Spaniards born
Many of the Spanish colonials at Manila who are
by this order from Spanish citizenship have serv
as soldiers or as civil servants; but, because they
not in the mother country but in the Philippines,
or Puerto Rico, they are not Spaniards, nor can th
pensions from the Spanish government.

This ruling works hardship specially to the widows of s
civil servants, of which class there are very many women in e
former colonies of Spain. The members of the religious ord
in the Philippines, and the secular clergy of Spanish birth,
tered themselves, with exception of the Jesuits, who contenc
are not of any nationality. Among the colonial-born Sp
Manila who have been denied Spanish citizenship, are ma
prominence, and a few that are wealthy.

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Work of the Army. — Gen. James M. Bell, commanding uthern Luzon, issued an order May 21 directing officers his command not to attempt organizing municipal nments because of the disturbed state of the country.

he telegram from Manila which conveyed this intelligence reported nerican forces as occupying a few coast towns which the insurg- rround, constantly assailing the numerically weak garrisons. At ne date, Major Wise, with two companies, was reported at Donsil, portant town of Sorsogon, surrounded by 1,000 insurgents. regiments were needed to control each one of the southern es, but they could not be spared from other stations. The same m told of a conflict in the island of Mindanao between the tribes- d a small force commanded by Major Brett, at Cottabatto. The fired upon the Americans from an old Spanish fort; returning , the troops killed several Moros, but they failed to capture the ough they had the assistance of a gunboat. On the same date, 1, came from Manila an account of another affair at Agusan, e of Cagayan, on May 14, in which eighty men of the 40th eer Infantry, commanded by Captain Elliot, routed an insurgent oo men strong, killing fifty-two and capturing rifles and ammuni- The American loss was: killed, two; wounded, three.

n May 22, two companies of insurgents surrendered to Emerson H. Liscum at Tarlac; they numbered 169, g them a major, a captain, and four lieutenants; they up 168 good rifles and ammunition. With intelligence s surrender came news of an engagement with insur- May 18, near Malibicong, province of Ilocos, in which in Tinio, nephew of General Tinio, and twenty-three were killed; the Americans suffered no loss, and cap- some prisoners, with rifles, horses, and saddles.

n May 23, Adjutant-General Corbin gave out for pub- on a letter addressed to him by General Schwan, who ust returned from a year's active service in the Philip-

this letter General Schwan declares that "the principal islands w, as never before, held with an iron grip by the military;" specifi- in Luzon, all interior as well as coast towns of importance are ed by United States troops." In minor matters, General Schwan there will be "set-backs, friction, and disappointments," but vill not seriously impede the pacification of the country.

eneral MacArthur, May 28, reported the unconditional nder of three insurgent officers and fifty-six men at po the day before, and, on the date of his dispatch, surrender at Tarlac of three officers and forty-six men. May 30, the fugitive insurgent governor of Benguet nce, an influential man and a devoted friend of Agui- , was captured at Allit. On May 31, Generals Grant

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and Funston sent detachments in pursuit of a ba
surgents who a day or two before had made a d
the town of San Miguel de Mayumo, near Manila, a
five Americans, wounded seven, and captured Cap
erts of the 35th Volunteer Infantry and two enlis
A letter received from Captain Roberts the follo
gave assurance of his safety and of his fair treatme

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUTHER R. HARE, LATELY COLONEL COMMANDING 33D UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

insurgents. Or
General Funst
twenty-five men
fifty insurgents
five miles east
Miguel de May
lost Capt. Geo
frey of the 22d I
and Perry Ether
vate soldier, bot
the enemy's los
reported. On
telegram from M
ported a long
encounters wit
gents in Luzon
other islands; a
same day, Gen
on landing at S
cisco, congratu
American peo
the encouragin
affairs in the Philippines. He said:

"Since last February there has been nothing in the islan
be called organized warfare. There is in some of the distric
and marauding, which time alone can destroy. We have r
heartiest coöperation from the more educated and bett
Filipinos.

"While we must expect that lawlessness in some q
continue for some time to come, the lawlessness is not by
representative of the general condition of affairs existing in
We are gradually but effectively extending the protective i
American rule into all the islands."

The telegram from Manila leaves much to b
in the matter of dates, but it gives evidence of grea
on the part of the insurgent Filipinos.

It tells first of an expedition commanded by Major Jo
two companies of the 29th Infantry and twenty-five men

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try, sailing from Romblom to the neighboring island of Tablas, here encountering sixty insurgents, of whom they made prisoners ; twenty-four rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. e mountains near Norzagaray, province of Bulacan, a force consist- f a company of the 35th Regiment and a company of the 4th Regi- attacked and routed fifty insurgents who were protected by a stone ıchment; seven Americans were wounded. In the mountains of Dunalufihan, forty rifles, some artillery, and a quantity of ammu- ı were captured and three Filipinos made prisoners. American s destroyed the camp of General Mascardo. The dates of these s are not given, and other essential particulars are also lacking; hese frequent encounters show that the insurgents have not lost for fighting. The next item has a date, June 4: while scouting in icinity of Santo Tomas, province of Nueva Ecija, two Americans wounded. This report of hostile encounters ends with mention of ymous warnings, said to have been received at Manila, that the no crews of coastwise steamers were conspiring to kill the white rs whenever an opportunity should present itself; consequently, the ners were beginning to carry armed white men as guards.

A dispatch from Manila, dated June 6, announced the rn of Major March from his laborious pursuit of Aguí- o in the highlands of Cagayan.

A majority of the men of the command were completely worn out e toils of travel in the mountain country, where they suffered all ıer of privations. Of fifty horses, only thirteen survived. Whether naldo was shot, as had been reported, no one could say for certain; inly an officer in his party was killed; and the natives reported naldo as wounded in the shoulder. Important papers were found e baggage of the fugitive Filipino chief, which was captured by r March. These papers show that almost all the local presidents lled by General Young made regular reports to Aguinaldo of the ements of the American troops; they were also Aguinaldo's tax- erers. The native telegraph operators on the Cagayan valley line also very good friends of Aguinaldo.

An important capture, that of General Pio del Pilar, y esteemed "the most aggressive of the Filipino leaders," effected by members of the native police on the night une 8–9 at Guadalupe, six miles east of Manila. Gen- Schwan credits General Pio del Pilar with no mean ee of military ability as a partisan chief. On June 12, ces from Manila were to the effect that General Grant, had led an expedition against the insurgents in the ntains east of Samiguet, had captured the insurgents' ıghold after four hours' fighting. On the same day eral MacArthur reported the capture of General Hizon Mexico, and General Cavestany near Alcala, the latter very important leader of guerillas in Pangasinan prov- ."

In response to a resolution of inquiry introduced in the

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United States senate by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), ar
May 22, the secretary of war sent to the senate,
report in which the casualties in the Philippine
July 1, 1898, to May 24, 1900, are stated as:

Deaths — regulars, thirty-six officers and 920 enlisted m
teers, forty-one officers and 854 enlisted men. Wounded
thirty-seven officers and 721 enlisted men; volunteers, 1,115
number of insane soldiers from the Philippines admitted to t
at Washington to May 24, 1900, was: regulars, forty-seven;
fifteen; of the total number, nineteen had been discharged as
The insane soldiers in hospital at San Francisco to be sent t
ton number four regulars and four volunteers; held at San
diagnosis not confirmed, six regulars and eighteen volunteers.

The President's Commission Arrives. — The
Civil Commission (pp. 117, 266) reached Manila i
days of June. A dispatch dated June 10 reports co
of Judge Taft, head of the commission, with high
cers, some of whom urged the need of a stronger a
in their opinion, until the present rebellious spiri
guished, no civil government will be possible; the
is military rule or anarchy.

So far from the breaking up of the Filipino army organiz
a step toward the suppression of the insurrection, General
thinks that break-up makes matters worse by far. "If we w
an army," said he, on succeeding to the office of governor
266), "the work would be comparatively easy."

That which confronts the military and the civil author
United States is, says a keen-sighted observer writing from M
middle of May, "a secret organization which amounts almo
ernment; which exercises power to some extent and enforces
over all of Luzon and most of the other islands; which co
even in the city of Manila, and even gives receipts for duties
cargoes of native boats passing up the rivers in the suburl
showing the groundlessness of the belief that only the Taga
mies of the United States or supporters of this insurrectio
server finds the question how long present conditions may
discouraging one. Most of the military officers, he says,
thorough conquest of the islands along the present lines mus
work, "unless the government should adopt methods resem
by which England crushed the Indian Mutiny."

Congress and the Philippines. — In the senate Mr
(Rep.), of Wisconsin, commenced, May 22, a th
speech upon the subject of American policy in t
pines.

He had himself at one time looked with little favor on
tion of the Philippines by the treaty of Paris; yet he could
a treaty with Spain could have been made that did not inclu
of the islands; the sentiment for the acquisition of the
"pervaded our entire people." We could not, having acq

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eave the islands to be governed by their own inhabitants. Sen-
d coupled with Washington's name that of Aguinaldo; to show
ngruity of such an association of names, Mr. Spooner read from
o proclamation in which the slaughter of all the white people
Manila after the Americans are driven out is declared to be the
Aguinaldo's government. Could we withdraw our army and
thout protection the English, German, Dutch, American, and
sidents of Manila? Adverting to the Filipino insurrection
Spanish rule, Mr. Spooner did not think it "much of an insur-
" at all events, the Spanish government had purchased peace at
lo's price, the Filipinos had surrendered their arms, and their
c" was no more. When the American army first invaded
he Filipino "republic" was not such as to command our recog-
here was, in fact, no Philippine nation for us to recognize. It
ard to say that Aguinaldo had conquered the Spaniards: he had
ed only where there was no resistance; his warfare had been
redatory; had Dewey not entered the harbor of Manila, Agui-
ould have remained in Hong-Kong. And now, the United States
acquired the Philippines, the President could not do otherwise
d troops to the archipelago. The President has done his duty,
in a way to "impress on the Filipinos his desire and the desire
merican people to do them good, to give them the largest liberty
."

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

coln Republicans.—A telegram from Chicago, May 15,
ed extraordinary activity on the part of the executive
ttee of this party—formerly Silver Republicans (p.
- in sending out political tracts and speeches. Of its
let No. 3," entitled "Lincoln, McKinley, and Bryan,"
nds of copies were going out to Grand Army members
the Missouri river.

t Mr. Bryan, as representing "absolute Americanism," is classed
ncoln, Seward, and Blaine, and in courage he is equaled to
A. Douglas. Bryan's name, it is claimed, must be written with
Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, and with equal honor.

e People's Party.—Mr. Wharton Barker, nominee of
nti-Fusion element of this party for president of the
States (p. 361), published his letter of acceptance
.

regards "direct legislation" by popular initiative and *refer-*
as the first of reforms; defines the attitude of his party toward
stions of railroads, money, land-ownership, taxation, and trade
on, arbitration of labor strifes, etc. He declares in favor of the
dence of the people of the Philippines, of an American *Zollverein*,
American foreign policy. On the subject of trusts he holds that
of licensing trusts is to trifle with evil." Trusts, he says, have
ome as the product of industrial evolution and economy of pro-
; some as the product of special legislation, as through the
ion of exclusive franchises; and some as the result of railroad

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discriminations forbidden by law, but which the law is powerle
vent. Those that have arisen in the third way can be dealt w
government taking possession of the railroads, and putting
freight discrimination, and affording to all an equality of op
Those that have arisen in the second way can be successfully tr
by the national, state, and municipal governments, taking bac
chises they had given away. Those that have arisen in the f
they abuse their power to the prejudice of the people, must b
the people, that the people may enjoy the benefits of the indu
lutions going on around them. Where a monopoly cannot be
or where, being a natural growth, it is not to the people's
destroy it, then the government must be the monopolist.

THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Socialist Labor Party. — The national conventio
party was held in New York City, June 2–8. On
the convention nominated for president, Joseph F.
of Lynn, Mass., and for vice-president, Valentine
of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Maloney is a machinist, and
state organizer of his party in Massachusetts.

Democratic State Conventions. — *New York*
Democratic state convention met in the city of N
June 5, and elected four delegates-at-large from the
the national convention in Kansas City, Mo.: David
Edward Murphy, Jr., Richard Croker, and Augus
Wyck. The convention also named thirty-four pre
electors for the several Congress districts, and two
state at large.

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he delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote as for the nomination of William J. Bryan in the national convention, "support any platform that may be adopted" there.

ndiana. — The state convention met at Indianapolis, 6.

he delegates to the national convention were instructed for Bryan. latform adopted reaffirmed the Chicago national platform of 1896, ommended Mr. Bryan people of the United as "an able statesman, ere patriot, and an hon- an, who could safely be d to stand at all times e people and against foes at home and d."

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HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE.

issouri.—The state vention, held at sas City, June 6, rmed the Chicago orm of 1896, par- rly specifying the -gold ratio of 16 to nd instructed the gates to the national ention to vote for am J. Bryan.

onnecticut.—The ention, which assem- at Waterbury June nstructed its dele- to the Kansas City ention to cast their for the nomination Ir. Bryan.

Wyoming and Idaho. — The Democratic state conventions ese two states were held June 7. The delegates to the dential nominating convention were instructed to vote Bryan.

Ohio. — The Democratic convention held at Columbus, 13, instructed the delegates to the national convention te for the nomination of Bryan.

he platform was explicit regarding all the points of controversy at between the Democratic and Republican parties. It reaffirmed the go platform of four years ago; protests against the doctrine that resident or Congress can exercise government beyond the limits ribed by the Constitution; declares that trusts and monopolies, if

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allowed to go on, can only result in industrial serfdom; and
the currency law of the 56th Congress (pp. 74, 183) as laying
tion of "a money trust that will have power to control the p
property, and to stimulate or strangle business."

By the middle of June more than two-thirds of
gates from the several states to the Democratic nati
vention had been instructed to vote for the nomi
William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, as the party
date for the presidency in 1900.

Democratic Clubs. — The National Association
ocratic Clubs had a meeting in Washington, May
accepted the resignation of its president, Gov
McMillin of Tennessee. The Association then el
William R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the N
Journal, as president.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE first session of the 56th Congress came
on June 7.

The Montana Senatorship. — On May 18, the
of Montana, Robert B. Smith, holding the appoi
W. A. Clark to be null and void because of fraud
366), appointed Martin Maginnis senator to succe
resigned.

No action had up to this time been taken by the senat
report of its committee recommending the unseating of Clark
Clark's new appointment as senator by Lieutenant-Governor
Montana. On May 19, Mr. Frye, president of the senate p
brought to the notice of the senate a telegram received by hi
governor of Montana, revoking the appointment of Mr. Cl
lieutenant-governor, and advising him of the appointme
Maginnis as senator. This action necessitated reference o
tificates to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Government by Injunction. — On May 23,
(Dem., Tenn.) offered in the senate a bill to curb
trary power of federal judges in issuing injunctio
text of the bill was as follows:

1. That injunctions shall not be issued against any bu
the action, their agents, servants, and attorneys.
2. That when an injunction, however valid in part, pr
lawful use of the highway or the right of free speech, or law
ation to advance joint interests, it shall be void *in toto*.
3. That all persons who are charged with disobedienc
junction in respect of a matter which might be the subject of
shall have the right to demand a trial by jury upon issues of
properly framed.

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4. That whenever the question whether an injunction pending an on should be granted in a labor dispute depends upon the determin- n of questions of fact arising on conflicting affidavits, either side shall e the right to demand that a jury be forthwith impaneled to try the e upon issues properly settled.

Anti-Trust Constitutional Amendment. — On May 15, proposed amendment (p. 180) of the United States Con- ution (Article XVI.) was under consideration in the house iciary committee, and s approved unani- usly by the Republi- members of the com- tee, but rejected by ir Democratic col- gues. It was then mitted to the house, ompanied by a report the committee and a amendatory of the erman law of 1890. e proposed constitu- nal amendment is as ows:

HON. JOHN H. GEAR OF IOWA, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

"Section 1. All powers ferred by this article shall nd to the several states, territories, the District of umbia, and all territory er the sovereignty and ect to the jurisdiction he United States.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall e power to define, regu- control, prohibit, or dis- e trusts, monopolies, or binations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner in conflict with the laws of the United States.

"Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of article by appropriate legislation."

On May 31 the joint resolution regarding the constitutional amend- t and the bill for amendment of the Sherman act was before the se. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) presented the special order for the con- ration of the resolution and the bill, which rule named June 1 and 2 he days on which both matters were to be voted on. Mr. Richard- (Tenn.), the Democratic leader, said that the rule was framed to g the house to a vote without having opportunity to amend the reso- on: "I hope," he said, "that every Democrat on this floor who s law and order will stand with us in the effort to vote down this lution." Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) replied that this was no new

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question, and time enough has been afforded members to decid
they will approve or reject the measure. It was suggested by
at Chicago. Mr. Grosvenor, at that time, had criticized it as
cratic: "Since that time," said he, "Mr. Bryan has remained
we are now here submitting it; you (Democrats) can either
or go on record against it."

The debate was continued the next day, June 1; and the
lution for the constitutional amendment then came up for
carry the resolution a two-thirds affirmative vote was necessar
number of yeas
six short of the
two-thirds, stand
against 131. Fiv
crats — Campbell
Naphen and Thaye
Scudder (N. Y.), a
(Pa.) — voted with
jority. Two Repu
Loud (Cal.) and
(Mass.) — voted ag
resolution.

HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN OF NEW YORK, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

The following
1, the bill for the a
of the Anti-Trust a
(Sherman law) ca
a vote and passed
with only one dissen
that of Mr. Mann (

**Congression
propriations.** —
propriations mad
first session of
Congress, as st
Mr. Allison (Rep
chairman of the
priations comm
the senate, am
$709,729,476.

Included in this sum is $131,247,155, estimated expendi
account of or incident to the late war with Spain;" that deduc
remains $578,482,321, which represents the ordinary appro
The "ordinary appropriations" for five fiscal years are thus
Senator Allison: 1897, $515,845,194; 1898, $528,735,079; 18
371,688; 1900, $554,278,866; 1901, $578,482,321.

Thus the ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year 1901
747,242 greater than those of 1898, the year immediately prec
war with Spain. The increase on account of the navy is $7,08
pensions, $3,981,350; postal service, exclusive of newly acqu
tory, $17,782,900; the census, $9,000,000. On this statement
York *Nation* remarks:

"It is calculated to convey the impression that our natio
are managed with frugality. The appropriations, it is true
about $710,000,000; but this includes $131,000,000 which is

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e late war with Spain. A more correct description of this item be 'Expenses of trying to conquer the Philippine islands.' How- if we omit this little 'incident,' the ordinary appropriations amount y $578,000,000. This is about $25,000,000 more than for this year, 0,000 more than in 1899, and $60,000,000 more than in 1897. It is 0,000 more than was appropriated in 1898. Pensions call for $4,000,000 more, an amount which, according to Senator Allison, y represents the natural increase of the pension roll.' The navy or $7,000,000 more, which is absolutely necessary in order to put avy in the condition rsally demanded by the for the national de- ' So, the increased ap- ation for the Depart- of Agriculture is 'only er compliance with the l demands of the agri- l interests.' We might at increased appropri- are generally in com- e with the natural de- of some interest."

HON. JESSE OVERSTREET OF INDIANA, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

laska Civil Code Passed. — The con- of the two houses ed an agreement his bill (p. 363) on 4.

he house provision for gate in Congress was n out. The mining ions permit miners, as fore, to work between nd low tide, and to the bed of the ocean, der such rules as the ary of war may prescribe, and on condition that they are citizens United States, or have declared their intention to become citizens.

he bill was then passed and was approved by President inley, June 6. On the same day the President named G. Brady to be governor of the territory of Alaska for er term.

CURRENCY REFORM.

nternational Gold Certificates. — Jefferson M. Levy ., N. Y.), May 16, introduced in the house of repre- tives a bill to provide for international gold notes, with w to check the great outflow of specie and to make the d States the commercial centre of the world.

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The notes would pass current in all countries and take th bills of exchange or letters of credit. Insurance and freight ch rates of exchange will be avoided on gold shipments, and th effected a saving of $3,000 on every million of gold transfe present, Europe is borrowing of this country $300,000,000; too, the balance of trade is largely in our favor; a gold cert pressing in pounds, marks, florins or francs the actual amoun deposited with the sub-treasury will answer in every way the of actual transshipment of gold. It is proposed to charge $\frac{1}{8}$ cent for the exchange of these certificates for gold. The arr will favor retention of gold in the United States, and will effe saving to commerce; and it will give to this country the forem in the world's finance.

CONSULAR REFORM.

THE bill reported early in May, in the senate, f committee on foreign relations, for reorganization consular service, proposes a scientific arrangement r by critics as a great improvement on the present; bu vides a system of appointment which, it is feared easily be degraded to partisan purposes.

This bill, prepared mainly in the State Department, was su for the original bill framed largely from suggestions by various of commerce, and requiring supervision of all appointments manent non-partisan board of examiners. An important sugg Mr. William Morton Grinnell is, that besides the usual technical of consular officials into various grades, three orders or classes s recognized by their distinct functions — 1. Commercial; 2. L semi-diplomatic; 3. Judicial, for special service requisite in countries.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Exports. — For eleven months of the fiscal year, including manufactured goods, have exceeded imp $497,421,686. Add to this net exports of silver, $21,1 and the trade balance in favor of the United States at $517,895,130 for the eleven months.

May exports of breadstuffs, cotton, oils, provisions, and c hogs amount to $57,954,529, against $50,416,041 last year; th slight loss over last year in cattle and hogs, but gains in the o staples, the greatest being $3,500,000 in breadstuffs, and this standing much lower prices prevailing. Total exports for Ma ing manufactured products, amounted to $113,503,577.

Wheat and Corn. — Daily quotations on cash since May 15 show variations from 70.37 cents to cents, the tendency up to June 12 being upward, a

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of over 6 cents being noted since the first of June. The le supply has declined but slightly, and stocks on July 1 be large. Total Western receipts of wheat for the crop up to June 15 were 214,054,730 bushels, against 258,-720 during 1898–99. Exports of wheat and flour from oints since July 1, 1899, have been 171,990,362 bushels, nst 213,819,505 during the same months of the year ious. Since May 15, when corn, No. 2 mixed, was ed at 40.75 cents, prices of this staple have fluctuated een that figure and 45 cents, quoted June 8, the rise ng the first week of June being steady, a good foreign and being the most important influence. There has e been a falling off of from 1-2 to 3-4 cents.

Cotton. — On Thursday, May 24, the failure of Price, Cormick & Co., cotton brokers, with liabilities estimated 3,000,000, was announced by the chairman of the Stock hange. This firm had been the leading supporters of market, and had insisted that prices would advance to cents per pound; but in the face of a steady decline uotations from 9.87 cents, May 11, to 9 cents, and pro-ional decline in July and September options, they found hselves unable to hold the market up. The failure ed a decline of about 1 per cent in standard railway ks, and from 2 to 2 1-2 per cent in the balance of the

Though cotton exports for May were smaller than in , their value was $2,200,000 greater. The total visible ly, June 8, was 1,587,126 bales. For the crop year to date, 8,697,810 bales had come into sight, against 10,-021 last year; and takings by Northern spinners were 6,232 bales, against 2,116,706 last year. In cotton ls, print cloths at Fall River were dropped to 3 1-8 cents out bringing any orders, and outside markets were offer-at 3 cents. Fancy prints opened at 5 cents for best es. No change is noted in quotations on standard s or bleached sheetings; but kid-finished cambrics and dard sheetings have fallen off about 1-8 cent.

Wool and Woolens.— Coates Brothers' circular for May 15 s average quotations on wool, 22.36 cents, from which es declined about half a cent, up to June 1. For the six ks ending June 16, sales at the three chief markets were 18,823,900 pounds, and the market is stagnant with a ral weakening in tone. In the goods market the general ency is against sellers, even in the leading line of staples,

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such as cheviots, clays, and serges, though nominally ste
and sellers have been shading prices, while fancy wo
and worsteds are decidedly irregular. Carpets opene
middle of May at a general advance of 5 cents on ingr
and have since continued in good demand at new s
prices.

Leather Interests. — Since our last report there has
a decline in quotations on hides at Chicago, averagi
cent on packers and about 1-2 cent on country
owing in some cases to heavy supply, and in others
activity in the manufacture of boots and shoes. All s
of leather are accumulating, and in many lines producti
being curtailed, while prices have fallen from 1-2
cent on an average. The shipments of boots and
from the East for six weeks ending June 16 were 42
cases, the smallest in eight years. Traders and retaile
reported carrying larger stocks than they need, and o
are not a third the usual quantity; many works are cl
in consequence of the light demand, and few, if any
running at full capacity. The demand for women's
is exceptionally small.

Iron and Steel. — On June 4 and 5, the Bessemer
ciation met and decided to reduce the price of Bessème
to $20.00 at Pittsburg. Lower prices are also quote
finished products, except steel beams and steel rails.
production of pig iron, June 1, was estimated at 29
tons weekly, which is within 1,600 tons of the highest o
ever reached; and though a number of furnaces have
stopped, proportionately more works using pig iron in
duction of finished products have closed, and stock
accumulating. Contracts for steel rails are said to
1,800,000 tons for the year, which holds prices firm.
and bars are at the lowest point yet touched, 1.45 at
burg, for the former, and 1.60 for the latter. In
metals copper has recently advanced to 16 1-2 cent
Lake; tin is dull; and the Smelting Association re
lead quotations to 3.75 cents early in June.

Railroads. — Notwithstanding that the grain move
in the West and the cotton movement in the South, d
May, were below the figures of preceding years, Gr
roads report an increase in earnings over last year am
ing to 3 per cent, and Southern roads a gain of 6.7 pe
over last year. Of all roads reporting, the largest inc
in earnings was on Central Western and Pacific

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tern shipments of provisions, meats, and produce have er been exceeded; and June west-bound shipments of structural work, coal, coke, machinery, and heavy gro- es, are unusually large; but other lines have fallen off iderably.

Stocks. — The New York stock market has been lacking nterest of late, with the average of 60 stocks ranging \$71.02, May 13, to \$73.10, June 3; the average of 10 strials running from \$53.32, May 17, to \$56.92, June 1, back to \$53.03, quoted on June 12. Of the two large res occurring the latter part of May, Price, McCormick ., and Seymour, Johnson & Co., it is said that "never e memory of some of the older Wall Street operators so important failures been attended with so little excite- ; prices were raided a little, but rallied sharply after decline." The lightest day's sales were 83,000 shares, 26; and the heaviest, 505,000, on May 14.

Bank Exchanges. — The average daily bank exchanges May were \$260,052,000; and for twelve days in June, ,276,000, or 14.5 per cent less than last year, but 15 per in excess of the same period in 1898. The loss com- d with last year was almost entirely at New York and on, Western clearing houses showing the greatest gain, the average increase at twelve cities outside of New and Boston being 12 per cent.

Failures. — Although the number of failures during the h of May was never exceeded in the same month since ds were begun, commercial credits were stronger at the of the month than at the beginning. Of the total lia- es, amounting to \$23,771,151 for the 947 commercial es recorded, \$14,253,578, or nearly 60 per cent, was up of one large brokerage failure for \$13,000,000 d above, another for \$735,000, two real estate failures, one in building. The principal increase in failures was mber, chemicals, and boots and shoes. One silk fail- or nearly a million dollars, a large sugar failure, and for \$600,000 in dry goods, make the aggregate heavy in trading branches, although there was no increase in verage per failure of the small trading concerns; but otal of trading failures is the largest for May since , while manufacturing failures were less for the same th, May, 1899, excepted. The average of small failures ess than \$100,000 shows a considerable increase.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Need of an Increased Force. — Army officers
the middle of May, making representations of the
of a prompt permanent increase of the army, appr
danger from the neglect of the War Department to
Congress for such increase.

The force in the Philippines, it was pointed out, consiste
regulars and 33,000 volunteers. By July 1, 1901, all the volu
have been discharged; and the regular force in the United
the islands must be reduced to 27,000. If legislation for per
crease of the army should be enacted by Congress in its prese
the men whose service expires July 1, 1901, could be sent ho
ally and their places filled by new men, regulars or volun
should legislation be deferred till Congress comes together in
nothing could be done before February, 1901.

Congress did not heed this advice and warning, and adjou
out providing for the levy of the needed forces.

The Canteen. — The secretary of war, May 16,
the house committee on military affairs a great mass
monies of military men regarding the army canteen
9, pp. 137, 387; Vol. 10, p. 79).

In submitting the papers, the secretary expressed the op
an act suppressing the canteen would be "injurious to the te
morals, and discipline of the enlisted men of the army." The
general declared that "such legislation would be inimical to th
terests of the army." The War Department has not encou
canteen in Cuba; but General Corbin believes it had been
establish the canteen in that island; the men run in debt at
and cafés and "drink vile liquors which throw them into con
He reports a like experience in Manila; there the *anisado* or
natives has the effect of producing insanity in the men; but,
military authorities established the canteen, and "the benefi
therefrom were almost instantaneous."

On May 33, the committee of the house on
Affairs reported favorably Mr. Bowersock's (Rep., K
to prevent the selling of intoxicating drinks "in a
exchange, or canteen, or transport, or on any prem
for military or other purposes or owned by the
States." The committee was divided as follows:

For the bill, Messrs. Hull (Rep., Iowa), Ketcham (Rep
Capron (Rep., R. I.), Dick (Rep., O.), Marsh (Rep., Ill.), Le
O.), Hay (Dem., Va.), Jett (Dem., Ill), Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.).

Opposed to the bill, Messrs. Parker (Rep., N. J.), Stev
Minn.), Slayden (Dem., Tex.).

Army Promotions. — Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler,
was nominated by the President brigadier-general in th
States army, June 5; and was confirmed by the s

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ing day. On June 8, the President issued to Major-
al Miles the commission of lieutenant-general and to
dier-General Corbin the commission of major-general.
Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. (major-general of volun-
, was nominated by the President, May 29, to be ma-
neral in the regular army, the appointment to that rank
te from June 16, 1900, when Major-General Merritt
upon the retired list.

dmiral Dewey's Prize Money. — The claim of Ad-
Dewey, on his own behalf and on that of his subordi-
officers and his seamen, for $400,000 in consideration
e destruction of the Spanish naval force at Manila, was
icated by the United States supreme court, and judg-
rendered May 28. The court of claims had refused to
more than fifty per cent of the claim, and the matter
ppealed to the supreme court, which sustains the deci-
f the court of claims.

giving the decision in behalf of the court, Justice Harlan said
e question being as to the relative strength of the two opposing
"superiority" and "inferiority" of strength had reference solely to
ssels themselves and their armament, without regard to their being
being supported by land batteries. The court could not take into
eration, as it was expected to do by the claimant, the support
o the Spanish ships by the batteries on shore. To make allow-
r such extraneous *momenta* would be to go far beyond the import
words employed by Congress: the law regarding prizes expressly
es that the amount of the bounty shall depend upon the question
er "the enemy's vessel" — not the enemy's vessel and the land
es, etc. — was of inferior or superior force. So, instead of about
o, which the admiral claimed as his share of the bounty, he will
about $10,000.

ounty for Sampson and Schley. — The court of claims
shington, June 12, decided the measure of bounty won
ear-Admiral Sampson's fleet by destruction of Cervera's
ron off Santiago (Vol. 8, p. 530).

he Spanish squadron was adjudged inferior to the American force,
erefore the bounty was settled at $100 for each officer and man
Cervera. Had the Spanish force been adjudged the stronger or
ar with Sampson's, the award would have been larger. The total
is $166,700, of which $8,335 goes to Sampson, and about $3,000
ley.

aval Increase. — Just as speedily as the mechanical
rs available for the purpose will allow, warships costing
than $100,000,000 will be added to the navy.

ongress has voted $18,000,000 for the construction of five battle-
Plans for six great armored cruisers of greater power than any
now in service are nearly completed, and will soon be ready for
ssion to bidding contractors; for hulls and machinery alone these

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leviathans will cost more than $25,000,000. Three cruisers
larged *Olympia* type are to be built at the cost of $2,800,0
hull and machinery. Contracts will soon be given out for
of "Kruppized" armor; it will cost from $17,000,000 to
This armor is for the three battleships, *Maine*, *Missouri*, and
are already well advanced toward completion, and for other
less advanced stage.

LABOR INTERESTS.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The St. Lou
— The strike
street railway e
in St. Louis,
373), continu
on May 19, J
ams of the Unit
circuit court i
injunction orde
ing the strikers
terference with
ation of mail
the tracks of th
Company.

On May 23
policeman was sh
the body while r
car which was att
mob. The same
conductor and a
shot, the child b
man, the conducto
er. May 25, in
upon a car of the
avenue line, 100
exchanged betwee
and the rioters;
ties were the wounding of a policeman and of two rioters.
day a dynamite torpedo was exploded under a car, but withou
any person.

It was believed, June 2, that the company and th
were about to bring their differences to an end, an
day more cars were running than on any day sinc
ginning of the trouble, May 8. But the prospect
lacious, and the wrecking of cars, the assaulting of c
and motormen and of passengers continued. A ne
outrage even was invented — that of stripping wo
sengers of their clothing. Three or four women
treated in this way. One of these, on June 4, wa

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ne mob, knocked down repeatedly; and, after her outer ients were torn away, her underclothing was rent in ds; finally, she escaped into a house, where the mistress ne house, with a shotgun, overawed her pursuers, and pelled them to desist from hooting the fugitive and wing stones. The sheriff enrolled a force of 2,000 ial deputies before the beginning of June, and by the day of the month the cars of the company were running out serious interruption. No compromise or settlement made with the strikers or the Trades Union, the com- refusing to take back into its employment any of its loyees who had gone out on strike.

SPORT.

Golf. — At the open tournament of the Baltusrol Golf , June 9, Robert C. Watson, Jr., of Westbrook, N. Y., three prizes, defeating James A. Tyng in a match for Governor's Cup, 7 up and 5 to play.

The score stood 77 to 88, Watson going out in 38 and returning in ius making a record which, for brilliancy, has been approached once — by Findlay S. Douglas, who scored 76 two years ago in his gle against James A. Stillman, during the championship meet at is County.

On June 14, at the Morris County links, Miss Beatrix t, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club — thrice holder of women's championship — was defeated by one hole, by Genevieve Hecker, in one of the rounds of the semi- for the women's metropolitan championship.

Harry Vardon, the English expert (p. 279), was defeated ne open championship games at St. Andrew's, Scotland, irst week in June, by J. H. Taylor, this being Taylor's victory.

AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Alaska. — *Conditions at Cape Nome.* — A report on this ect, written by A. F. Wines, special agent of the Census eau, who spent last August and September at the Nome uril City settlement, was issued at Washington, May 19.

The inhabitants were living mostly in tents; Mr. Wines noted in the " about 475 tents, seventeen frame buildings, and about twelve log s back on the tundra. Beyond the spit there were tents along the for ten miles. This was about the middle of August; but when Wines counted the tents and houses of Auril City again, on Sep-

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tember 12, the number of tents was little larger than before, were nearly 200 frame buildings finished or in process of c The population in the city and along the beach was now abo conservative estimate of the gold product from the beach fo makes it equivalent to the labor of 1,000 men working thirt average profit of $25 a day, or a total of $750,000. The wa Auril City is to be improved, a company having been organi pure water through iron pipes from a spring four miles dista

What are the prospects of wealth for a man going to C They are such as should deter from going there any but mer constitution, tremendous endurance, untiring energy, and th ful disposition." The country is already staked; the chance valuable claims without paying for them is very remote. has already too many men who are not miners, but who live of hitting upon some chance that will give them control of they may sell.

California. — *Bubonic Plague in San Francisco* Francisco telegram of May 17 reported six death plague as having occurred in the Chinese quarter c within six weeks, and several suspected cases as b watched. The sanitary authorities, state and nati using every effort to prevent the spread of the dis

All the houses in the Chinese quarter were thorough with formaldehyde gas and sulphur fumes. All corpses o regardless of the causes of death, were removed to the autop inspected; then put in hermetically sealed coffins and buried of sewers were screened with nettings, and thousands of pc poisoned with arsenic and phosphorus, thrown in to dest lieved to be conveyors of the plague germs. The employn and other like drastic measures was passionately resei Chinese, and the sanitary authorities were charged with The facts alleged by them were denied, and soon the sev regulations was materially mitigated. A telegram of June Francisco stated that opinion had by that time veered rour tion to the Health Board for its action with regard to th presence of the plague. The board still insisted that genuine bubonic plague had been proved; but the other sic accept the evidence. The board then decided to exclude town all physicians, save those under its own orders; but obtained from the courts a mandate requiring the board to physicians as the Chinese might call. At the date of the new cases, real or alleged, had been discovered for a wee very thorough inspection had been made of the Chinese was believed that the quarantine of that quarter would in be lifted.

Kentucky Governorship Contest. — On Ma United States supreme court gave its decision o ernorship controversy (pp. 282, 376). It was tha had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the appeal from the state court of appeals was dismis

The decision was read by Chief Justice Fuller, and was by Justices Gray, Brown, Shiras, Peckham, and White. T

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ated; but of these, only one, Harlan, differed from the majority ding the essential principle involved in the decision. Justices er and McKenna dissented only as to the question whether an office operty; but they agreed with the majority in denying the court's iction in the case.

n the decision rendered by Chief Justice Fuller, it is recited that for than a hundred years the constitution of Kentucky has provided contested elections of governor and lieutenant-governor are deter- ole by the general assembly. As to the question whether an office operty, of which one ot be deprived without rocess of law, the chief e quotes authorities to that the view that an is property has not generally held in this ry; "the nature of the on of a public officer e public is, generally ing, inconsistent with a property or a act right."

HON. MELVILLE W. FULLER OF ILLINOIS, CHIEF JUSTICE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The decision hav- been proclaimed at kfort, Governor kham took control e state government. lor sent from Louis- to Adjutant-Gene- Collier, at Frankfort, egram ordering him isband the militia. was now believed Mr. Taylor would a candidate for the governorship at the next election; on June 7, he published an address to the Republicans Kentucky, in which he says that "after mature consider- n of all interests involved in the contest for civil liberty" of his own personal and family interests, he decides not eënter the field of political strife this year. At this time Taylor was sojourning at Indianapolis, Ind., a refugee n Kentucky. A requisition from the governor of Ken- y for rendition of Mr. Taylor to the Kentucky authori- for trial on the charge of complicity in the assassination William E. Goebel, was refused by the governor of ana.

Minnesota.—*Indian Outbreak.*—A telegram from Walker, n., June 11, reported 1,800 Chippewa Indians of the ch Lake reservation as being again on the warpath. The

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present troubles are a sequel of those of two yea
Bear Island, when seven white soldiers were kille
p. 887).

Some time before this present outbreak, an Indian,
Gonce, one of the sub-chiefs of the tribe, accompanied by s
of his tribesmen, appeared at Walker, fantastically attired a
smeared with war-paint, and proclaimed himself a "Messiah,
disaster to all white people on the reservation and in the vici
ful cyclone would come and sweep all the livers in houses off
the earth. These speeches wrought the Indians who listened
Walker up to the height of excitement. June 10, 500 Ind
agency crossed the bounds and congregated at Squaw Point,
began their war dances. The agent, Mr. Mercier, visited th
ordered them to disperse; they refused, and the Messiah thre
with personal violence. The agent then swore in a number
policemen, and Gway-Tay-Gonce was arrested and put in
tribesmen became furious and made preparations for hosti
dispatch states that nearly every one of the 1,800 Indians on t
tion has a repeating rifle, with good store of ammunition.

New York. — *The Ice Trust.* — The American
pany, a combination of three great ice-harvesting
distributing companies, which controls the sale of
city of New York, having raised the price of ice
to householders from forty cents the hundred p
sixty cents, a loud cry of extortion was raised, a
were made to compel the company to restore t
rate.

The officers and managers of the company were summo
pear in the court of special sessions to answer a charge of mi
again they were required to show cause, before a referee a
the attorney-general of the state, why their company should
vented from doing business in New York; and again, the m
city, Robert Van Wyck, and several other members of the
ment, being known to hold very large interests in the comp
these city officials were required to appear in the supreme c
borough of Brooklyn, there to undergo a judicial examinatio
personal relations to the American Ice Company. The exan
had; and the mayor was compelled to admit that he was th
stock in the company of the "face value" of $500,000, for w
paid, in his own notes or in money, as he swore, $250,000.

The investigation in the supreme court was made un
1,534 of the city's charter, which authorizes, under certain
summary examination of officers of the corporation. The Bo
lic Docks, three members, were examined also; they also ac
they were holders of the ice company's stock; and as they
piers on the river fronts to the company, they were required
an examination as to their concession of dock leases to the
on terms believed to be far easier than those offered to othe
of docks.

None of the suits or investigations were concluded when
closed, June 15; at that date Governor Roosevelt had unde
tion the question whether or not he should, on the basis of
sions made by the accused officials, remove Mr. Van Wy
office as mayor.

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PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

La Bourgogne" Disaster Recalled. — May 23 the *Com-ie Générale Transatlantique* filed in the United States ct court in New York a petition praying the court to the company's liability for loss of life and property in ounderingof the steamship *La Bourgogne*, July 4, 1898 8, pp. 752, 985).

laims against the company have been made to the amount of ,534.75, and the company asks the court to define that, according ited States statutes, the liability is limited to "the value of the nd the freight pending." And as nothing is left of the ship but a nd a life raft, and as the freight was all lost with the ship, the ny's liability is nothing.

orestry. — Commissioner Binger Hermann, of the Gen- Land Office, May 25, issued an order directing super-dents of forest reserves in the West to plant suitable ngs and trees wherever in the reserves trees have been oyed by fires. Mr. Hermann was at the same time ng arrangements to install a telephone system connect-ll the forest stations in certain districts, so that in case es breaking out help might be at once summoned. after new employees on the forest reserves must pass xamination upon questions of practical rather than etical botany.

an-American Congress. — At the end of May the ex-ve committee of the International Union of American blics published at Washington the program of the con-ce of representatives of American republics to be held e City of Mexico in 1901 (p. 294).

he subjects to be considered are, first, those which were covered program of the conference of 1889; secondly, arbitration; thirdly, ternational court of claims; fourthly, measures for protection of ry, agriculture, and commerce; development of means of com-ation; consular, port, and customs regulations, statistics; fifthly, nization of the International Bureau of American Republics.
he topic mentioned in the second place was also one of the topics sed in the former conference; but it had little prominence there; n view of the progress recently made, especially in the Hague con-e, toward the solution of international questions by arbitration, this deserves a foremost place in the program. The international court ims is an entirely new subject, and one of high importance. It is that a way may be found to create a permanent tribunal for set-nt, on sound and uniform principles, of claims arising out of the al, social, and commercial relations of the American republics. The rs comprised under the fourth head might well seem in themselves ent to occupy the whole of the time and thought of the conference. vast a field, little, comparatively, can be done toward absolute mity and effective interstate coöperation; but still it will be pos-

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sible to take some steps toward that end, and to guide in t
the thoughts of statesmen and men of affairs in the several

Judge John R. Hazel. — President McKinley
pointed, subject to approval by the senate, John
lawyer, of Buffalo, N.Y., to be a judge of the distr
Western New York, many of the leaders of the le
sion, both in Buffalo and New York City, endeavo
the appointment negatived by the senate.

The bar of Buffalo sent a deputation to Washington to
jection of Mr. Hazel, on the ground that he had had no exp
as a lawyer in the federal courts; that for ten years he had
almost exclusively with the practical management of lo
affairs; and that he had served as an agent in procuring
by the United States of a yacht at the price of $80,000, thou
value was not more than $45,000. For his services in thi
Mr. Hazel received from the owner of the yacht $5,000. T
ciation of New York adopted a resolution, May 31, which w
to the senate, against the appointment of Mr. Hazel, as n
to the standard of judicial requirement. But the judiciary
the senate, with but one dissentient voice, reported favora
ination, June 5, and Mr. Hazel was the next day confirmed.

Race Question in the South. — In May a conf
held at Montgomery, Ala., to discuss the quest
negro in the South.

One of the speakers at the meeting, A. M. Waddell, w
of Wilmington, N. C., in November, 1898, led the armed r
negro domination in that city (Vol. 8, p. 899), denounced ne
as productive only of corrupt government. With unrest
suffrage, he said, there can be no social security. After
years of freedom and citizenship the negro is, with many h
ceptions, "quite as incapable of understanding the mea
liberty as when first emancipated." It is madness in him t
supremacy: to advise him to resist is cruelty to the negro.

Hilary A. Herbert, formerly secretary of the navy, said
1860 never anywhere were elections purer than in the South
not so now, that must be charged to the necessity of preser
tion. It was not the desire of getting rid of negro dom
prompted the new constitution of Mississippi or of Louisi
p. 403; Vol. 9, p. 900); the white man was already dominan
constitutions are simply steps toward pure elections. Wm.
formerly governor of West Virginia, would have "an ho
flexible educational and property basis" for the suffrage, a
have the education and property qualification exacted fairly
of blacks. He added that the time is at hand when the So
every vote it can get "to sustain its commercial politics," a
South will certainly be insistent that the negro vote be counte
Cockran, of New York, advocated the repeal of the 15th
of the United States Constitution.

Apropos of this movement for restriction of
frage, the New York *Tribune* publishes some st
show to what extent the negro vote is already
nullity.

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n 1890 the black population was 7,638,360; of this total, 6,839,277 duals were in the late slave states and the District of Columbia. e so-called border states, which are usually reckoned with the slave , there were, in 1890, only 695,940 blacks. Thus Delaware, Mary- West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri had fewer negro inhabitants the one state of Mississippi, whose black inhabitants numbered 9; and Georgia had 858,996. In eleven Southern states the blacks tute about two-fifths of the population.

STATE.	WHITES.	BLACKS.
Virginia	1,020,122	635 958
North Carolina	1,055,382	562,565
South Carolina	462,008	689,141
Georgia	978,357	858,996
Florida	224,949	166,473
Alabama	833,718	679,299
Mississippi	544,851	744,749
Louisiana	558,396	560,192
Texas	1,745,935	489,588
Arkansas	818,752	309,427
Tennessee	1,336,637	430,881
Totals	9,579,107	6,127,169

The eleven states of the South now have ninety members e house, almost exactly one-quarter of the whole body, one vote in the coming Electoral College for every one ese representatives. On the present ratio of one rep- tative for every 173,000 people, their white population 579,107 would entitle them to only fifty-five members of gress. The difference of thirty-five in their favor is d on the black population, which in two-thirds of the s now has no voice whatever in their choice, and very in the others.

CANADA.

mperial Unity. — It was not without deep historical rt that the most brilliant episode of the South African — the relief of Mafeking (p. 410) — should come as a ning glory of colonial arms. Both the heroic garrison r Baden-Powell and the rough riders of the relieving nn were recruited outside of England. It is just such ents as this which give an irresistible trend to the force ublic opinion, and prepare the way for, if they do not necessitate, great political changes. In the present nce the already noticeable drift toward imperial federa- (pp. 91, 195, 287, 378) has been stimulated; and, in re- to both Canada and Australia, those old insular ideas atriotism and policy which were characteristic of the ed Kingdom have given way to a spirit of compromise atters affecting mutually imperial and colonial interests,

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d an earnest desire to see the colonies admitted to a stead- increasing share in the conduct of imperial affairs.

The harmony of Canadian sentiment in respect of the r is still broken by an occasional discordant note from M. urassa, the Liberal member for Labelle, and that section the younger French-Canadian element of which he seems be the spokesman (Vol. 9, p. 916; Vol. 10, pp. 92, 196).

n June 7, parliament opted a loyal address the Queen, congratu- ing her "on the ap- oaching termination of e war in South Africa, foreshadowed by the ent successes culmi- ting in the fall of etoria, which have at- ded the British arms." the debate preceding option of the address, Bourassa caused ch disorder by his narks in opposition.

SIR JOHN A. BOYD, CHANCELLOR OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ONTARIO, HEAD OF THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ELECTION FRAUDS.

He declared the war to "unjust." "The war was nded on a policy that went k on the old and best tra- ons of England, a policy t would leave race hatred years in Cape Colony l Natal, and that might ng trouble throughout the tish empire. This war was not the deed of Her Majesty; it had not n brought on as a tribute of love to her or as an addition to her ry; but it was a war that had been forced upon Her Majesty, as well upon the free people of England and the colonies, by the ambitious n who joined hands with the financiers who wished to increase their idends in South Africa."

The Dominion Parliament. — On June 3, was announced e definite decision of Hon. Thomas Bain, M. P. for South entworth, speaker of the commons, to retire from public e, by reason of ill-health, after close of the present parlia- nt. For portrait and biography of Mr. Bain, see Vol. 9, 682.

Judicial Commission on Election Frauds. — During the st week in June the government fulfilled its pledge to

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appoint a judicial commission to investigate fraudul
tices at elections. The commissioners are three in

Sir John A. Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Ontario.

Justice W. G. Falconbridge, of the High Court of Ontario.

Judge D. B. MacTavish, County Judge of Carleton, Ont

The commissioners are given practically a free hand to "any alleged fraudulent alteration, defacing, marking, spoilin tion, or tampering in respect of election ballots, or by reas fraudulent conduct in respect of the poll booths, ballot-bo lawful contents, or what should be lawful contents, of the b whether by way of fraudulent alteration, addition, withdrawa wise, during and until the close of the election, and until the the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery."

While the attention of the commissioners is specially di period including and subsequent to the general elections of are not limited to that time, but may extend their investigat earlier period if they deem it desirable. They are given the summoning witnesses and requiring them to give evidenc orally, in writing, or on solemn affirmation. They are aut appoint two counsel to assist them, and also a registrar of p

New Banking Law. — On May 21, a bill amer Bank act was introduced in the commons by the m finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding. It passed its third June 14.

The bill extends for a further period of ten years the cha under existing law, expire in 1901; and contains important cl lating circulation, preventing issue of notes and making bette for supervision of a bank's affairs after suspension, aimi greater protection to depositors, etc.

Chinese and Japanese Immigration. — An amen the Chinese Immigration act, introduced in the c June 14, by Sir W. Laurier, increases the tax *per* Chinese entering the Dominion from $50 to $100.

The bill as amended provides for the appointment of a c to investigate the whole subject of Chinese and Japanese in to hear complaints against both classes of newcomers on coast, and to ascertain whether there is any increase in the Orientals entering Canadian ports.

The premier intimated, however, that the government, f reasons, did not contemplate any step which might disturb t amicable relations of Japan and Great Britain.

The Copyright Law. — On June 2, a bill amer Copyright act, introduced by Hon. S. A. Fisher, m agriculture, passed its second reading.

The bill aims to protect the Canadian publisher who h contract with a writer of a book, and who holds the copyri

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portation of the same book printed and published in other coun-
ncluding other parts of the British empire. At present, British
ght extends over the entire empire; and anyone taking a copyright
ain has the right, under the Imperial act, to have the books,
in the United Kingdom and copyrighted there, imported into
, though works published in Canada cannot be imported into the
Kingdom if an imperial copyright exists of the same work. It
only fair that the same protection should now be given to Cana-
ublishers. The demand for this bill came at once from the
Authors' Society and from the Canadian publishers.

mergency Ration Scandal. — On June 13, Mr. F. D.
, Conservative M. P. for Jacques Cartier, in the house
nmons, formally charged the minister of militia, Hon.
W. Borden, with "gross and culpable negligence" in
g with undue haste an agreement with irresponsible
s for the supply of concentrated food as an emergency
to the second Canadian contingent, and in not hav-
rigid inspection and test of the preparation in order to
the protection of the troops. He called for an inves-
n by a committee of the house; and, on June 15, after
ate in which the resolutions were amended by throwing
e words imputing "culpable negligence" to the min-
the whole question of the emergency ration was sub-
l to a committee of the following seven members:

A. Belcourt (Lib., Ottawa, Ont.), chairman; B. Russell (Lib.,
, N. S.); Monk (Cons., Jacques Cartier, Que.); B. M. Britton
Kingston, Ont.); T. C. Casgrain (Cons., Montmorency, Que.);
Clarke (Cons., Toronto West, Ont.); and Hon. John Costigan
Victoria, N. B.).

ew Ontario. — In pursuance of the policy of the Ross
nment looking to the development of "New Ontario"
9, p. 919), provision has been made for the careful ex-
ion, during the summer of 1900, of this vast region.

he area known as "New Ontario" comprises fully 100,000,000
-an area larger than that of the settled portion of the province.
ches north of the Canadian Pacific railway as far as Hudson
nd on the west, reaches to the Manitoba border. Almost its sole
ants are a few scattered families of Indians. During the present
r the resources and productive capacity of this region will be
gated by ten exploring parties, each assigned to a special district,
ole work being under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown
Each of the ten exploring parties will be in charge of a land
or, and will include a timber estimator and a geologist, in addition
necessary complement of guides, canoemen, packers, and other
. At its recent session (p. 381), the Ontario legislature appro-
\$40,000 to meet the expense.

bill known as the "Canada National Railway Com-
bill," providing for construction of a line from Toronto

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to Collingwood, Ont., passed its third reading in
mons, June 6, by a vote of forty-nine to thirty-seve

Prohibition Legislation. — *In Manitoba.* — O
Premier H. J. Macdonald introduced in the leg
Winnipeg a bill totally prohibiting the sale of in
liquors within the province for beverage purp
announced that his administration would stand c
the policy of the bill. This is the first bill for
prohibition ever introduced into parliament in the
the Dominion.

The act — which is to become operative June 1, 1901 —
interdicts the sale of liquors, wholesale and retail, for bevera
within the province. Sale for use in arts, medicine, and s
allowed; but is assigned to druggists under a stringent licer
severe penalties.

The only licenses permitted are to wholesale and reta
for selling on a physician's prescription not more than six
each prescription, all sales to be entered in a book open
spection; for selling to clergymen, who make affidavit that i
for sacraments; and for manufacturing purposes, under a
violation of law by licensees voids the license and prevents
three years.

Although the act does not contemplate interference w
private hospitality, it forbids even the giving away of liquor,
penalties, in any public place, office, factory, hall, club, hotel
any house where there is a boarder, or roomer, or gathering
where there is drunkenness or disorder.

The penalties are not less than $200 and costs, nor
$1,000, for first offense, all offenses to be registered; and
offense not less than six months in jail, nor more than tw
corps of officials called inspectors, who are directly respon
attorney-general's office, are employed by the administrati
regular salaries, whose duties are to enforce the act, and
receive information from private citizens in confidence an
upon it without divulging the identity of their informants
given full power of search.

Information may be laid before county judges and p
trates, and the convictions of such officers cannot be appeale

Although the province cannot prevent the importatio
for export or sale outside of the province, it is the intentio
power to tax this trade by a heavy fee.

The liquor dealers of the province are claiming
of compensation for losses through destruction
business.

In Prince Edward Island.— After a storm
which witnessed the forcible expulsion from the as
order of the speaker, of Mr. Joseph Wise, membe
River, the Prince Edward Island legislature was
on June 9.

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It appears that Mr. Wise, dissenting from the policy of the Liberal ier, Mr. Farquharson, had resigned his seat on an understanding a writ for a new election should be issued; but, as the writ was not coming, had taken his seat, claiming that equitably he was still a ber. The government had secured a majority of one through the ort of Mr. H. G. Pineau, who had been elected as an Opposition ber.

The chief measure of the session was a Prohibition bill, identical in iple with that pending in the Manitoba legislature above men- d, but less ample in its provisions for enforcement. This bill — rst Prohibition bill ever enacted by a province — passed its second third readings and received the assent of the lieutenant-governor, one day, on June 8. It had been introduced by Premier Farquhar- who stated that his administration would stand or fall by it; and Conservative party, although offering some obstruction, finally voted . The bill absolutely prohibits the retail sale, except for sacra- al, medical, scientific, or mechanical purposes, under rigid restric- . Wholesale trade is also prohibited, except to physicians and gists, and where liquor is sold for consumption outside the nce.

The Franchise in Manitoba. — In the new Election act, ed on the lines of his policy announced during the nt campaign (Vol. 9, p. 921), Premier Macdonald has e a provision depriving Doukhobors and Galicians of franchise for seven years.

The Manitoba Schools. — The erstwhile burning ques- of the Manitoba schools has been revived as a result ne refusal of Premier Macdonald to aid the Catholics of nipeg to reach a settlement with the Public School rd of the city (p. 294).

On June 15, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a mass- ng of Catholics on May 27, setting forth their grievances under the ng law of the province, the Catholic school committee petitioned Dominion government to come to their relief on the lines laid down e famous decision of the Privy Council (See Vol. 6, pp. 159, 401, 91; Vol. 7, pp. 169, 447, 934).

British Columbia Legislature. — The general election ne Pacific coast province, June 9, resulted in an over- rming defeat for the government of Hon. Joseph Martin 94).

Of the thirty-eight seats, the straight supporters of Mr. Martin ed only eight, the following being the composition of the Assem- s shown by returns on June 10:

Martinites, 8; Straight Opposition, 17; Conservatives, 7; Provin- arty, 4; Independent, 1; Labor, 1.

These figures include two presumably anti-Martin members from ar.

The chief causes operating to turn the tide of public opinion were ction of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, in arbitrarily dismissing the

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late Semlin ministry (p. 203), and the internal wrangling ar
nent supporters of the late government.

On June 19, a government convention at Victoria pa
mously a resolution, signed by twenty-five members, rec
federal government, in effect, to ask for the resignation of
Governor McInnes, on account of his action in calling upon
to form a cabinet while wholly unsupported by the legislatur

Mr. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, member fo
was called upo
a new ministry
June 15, the
were sworn in
bers of the new

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN,
EX-PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

James Dunsm
and President of
D. M. Eberts
General.
J. H. Turner,
Finance.

Miscellaneo

Fox Bay sett
were forced to
island of Antic
9, p. 925; V
203), were t
early in June,
pense of the
government, to
homes provided
in the Northwe
numbered thir
lies, sixty-three
told. M. Mé
prietor of the island, has entered suit for damag
amount of $5,600 against the Rev. Dr. Thoma
chairman of the Quebec district of the Methodi
in Canada, who had sought to ameliorate the
settlers. He charges Dr. Griffith with several
among them inciting the settlers to remain on t
all of which charges are emphatically denied.

It was announced early in June that the co
the Canadian militia, temporarily filled by Major I
(p. 294), had been given to Col. Richard O'Gr
C. B., D. S. O.

O'GRADY-HALY, COL. RICHARD, was born in 1841, s
William O'Grady-Haly, who was stationed at Halifax, N.

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ned the army at seventeen. Served in Egypt in 1882, and for six rs commanded the Hazara field force. In this campaign he won his stinguished Service Order. In 1891 he became assistant adjutant at fast, where he remained for six years.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal shared in the Queen's thday honors this year by receipt of a patent of his title, favor of his daughter and only child, the Hon. Mrs. Rob- Jared Bliss Howard.

On May 25, the three men, Dullman, Nolin, and Walsh, o on May 21 attempted to wreck a lock of the Welland al by dynamite (p. 385), were convicted after fair trial at elland and sentenced by Chancellor Boyd to imprisonment life.

On May 16, fire destroyed the works of the Canada cle and Motor Company and the Welland Vale Manufact- ng Company in St. Catharines, Ont., throwing 500 men of work, and causing a loss of $300,000. Insurance, ut $127,000.

On May 22, a large section of the village of Pointe ire, near Montreal, Que., was destroyed by a fire sup- ed to be incendiary. Loss, $50,000 to $60,000.

On the night of June 8–9, the family of Alexander Mc- thur, postmaster of Welwyn, near Moosomin, Assa., num- ing eight or nine persons, were, with the exception of one ghter, about fifteen years of age, murdered in cold blood l without apparent provocation, by their hired man, John rrison.

As a result of negligence and violation of laws and rules arding safety lamps, eight men were killed by an explosion a coal mine at Canmore, N. W. T., June 14.

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

The Nicaragua Bill. — On May 21, the senate again used by a vote of 28 to 21 (37 not voting) to consider the caragua Canal bill (pp. 104, 296, 388). The question s introduced by Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.).

This action of the senate was not a surprise, in spite of fact that the bill passed the house by a vote of 225 to less than three weeks before (p. 388), as it was well un- rstood that the action of the house was taken more for the rpose of expressing its opinion than with the desire for edy legislation. The effect of the senate's vote will be postponement of the bill until Congress reassembles in

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December, when it will doubtless have before it t
of the Walker Commission (Vol. 9, p. 444; Vol. 10
setting forth the complete facts regarding the vario
ble Isthmian canal routes.

Undaunted by his failure to secure the consideration of
for the Nicaragua bill, Senator Morgan endeavored, June 4,
the way for the passage of the bill at a later date by favorabl
from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals a resolution de
abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. The Hay-
treaty (pp. 102, 205, 389), which is before the senate, include
gation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention; but Senator Morgan
his resolution in order to clear the way for the construction of
guan canal, as provided in his bill, in case the Hay-Paunce
is not ratified by the senate. His report was practically
the Nicaragua bill. The senator claims that the cost of the
route would be $47,000,000 less than that of the Panama rou
poses postponing the consideration of the pending bill until th
the Walker Commission is rendered, claiming that all the facts
for an intelligent decision are already at hand.

The Panama Concessions. — The French Panam
Company has been warned by the provisional gover
Colombian revolutionists (Vol. 9, p. 930; Vol. 10,
389), that the renewal of their contract for the con
of the Panama canal with an extension of six years
the government of President San Clemente will not be
by the new government, when it comes into pow
Restrepo, the representative of the revolutionary
ment, declares that only the congress of the republi
right to make such a contract, and that the coming
tion will reject the one made by President San C
The company is to pay 5,000,000 francs for it to th
government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentina. — President Roca has given some v
esting information regarding the financial prosperi
Argentine Republic in his latest message to the A
Congress.

The receipts from the revenues for the year 1899 have su
calculations, amounting to $61,419,090.16, of which $45,676,1
gold. This is an increase over 1898 of $38,489,238 in total re
of $11,797,923 in gold. The expenditures have been $5,134,033
currency and $4,972,954.84 less in gold than was authorized b
get. The foreign debts of the provinces of Cordova, Santa
Rios, Corrientes, Tucuman, San Luis, and Cata Marca, l
liquidated. There are now no provincial debts that have not b
consolidated, arranged for, or paid.

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The imports of the year amounted to $116,850,671, gold, the exports to $189,917,531, gold, leaving a balance in favor of the nation of $8,066,860, gold, which exceeds 1898 by $36,000,000, gold. The imports and exports of the first three months of the present year also show a balance in favor of the nation of $17,989,464, and an increase over the same months of last year of $10,018,795.

Twenty young men have been sent from industrial and agricultural schools in the republic to similar schools in the United States and Canada at the expense of the government.

Brazil. — A curious condition exists in the region around the upper Amazon and its affluents known as the Acre region, which has been claimed by both Bolivia and Brazil, and in which an independent republic was set up last year (Vol. 9, p. 699). The Brazilian governor of the state of Amazonas has announced the complete pacification of the Acre territory, and the capture of the inaugurators of the republic and his forces. The president of Bolivia has issued a decree proclaiming a state of siege in the districts traversed by the Acre and Purus rivers, indicating that Bolivia has not abandoned her claim on the district. Finally, the president of the little republic of Acre has sent a diplomatic note to the Argentine government, asking for recognition of his republic as an independent state.

The rumors of German colonization schemes in South America in defiance of the Monroe doctrine (p. 342) have attracted much attention in South America, particularly in Brazil, where the matter is taken quite seriously.

The *Gazeta de Noticias*, an important organ of Rio de Janeiro, declares with considerable bitterness that Germany is rapidly colonizing Brazil, and sending arms and ammunition to her colonists with the intention of stirring up a rebellion among them, in order to secure an excuse for intervention. German emigrants have been pouring into the three southern states of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Parana, in great numbers the last few years, it states; and there are cities in the state of Catharina which are entirely German, and townships where the municipal and official acts or deeds are written in German. It is claimed that the territory in Brazil now inhabited exclusively by Germans is larger than all Germany.

There are sixty-nine cases of the plague in Rio de Janeiro (Vol. 9, p. 930).

Chile. — The Chilean congress assembled June 1. The President, in his opening address, announced a budget surplus of $16,000,000, and reported the political and financial situation of the country as satisfactory.

Colombia. — Conflicting reports still continue to come in of the Colombian revolution (Vol. 9, p. 930; Vol. 10, pp. 386, 389); but the weight of evidence seems to be in favor

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of the revolutionists. It is fairly well attested that ernment troops were defeated in the neighborhood ama, and forced by the rebels to retreat to that ci government reports a great victory for its troops in rior province of Santander. The United States c the vicinity appear to believe that the revolutionists ing strength, and that the government cannot long against them.

Peru. — It is stated that Peru has offered a station on the Pacific to the United States, besid advantages, in return for the extension of the good this country to obtain from Chile a modification of posed plan to annex Arica and Tacna (Vol. 4, p. 1 7, p. 956; Vol. 8, p. 432).

Venezuela. — On May 27, General Davila, with ernment troops, defeated General Hernandez, the the revolutionary forces, and later captured him, thu an end, presumably, to the revolution that has been along for nearly a year and a-half (Vol. 9, p. 933; pp. 106, 207, 297, 390). French bankers have of government a loan of $10,000,000.

HERNANDEZ, GENERAL JOSÉ MANUEL, known popularly *cho*, or "The Maimed," from the loss of three fingers, is an leader of revolutions, having been engaged in them more or last thirty years. He has been wounded eighteen times, captu times, and was in exile for several years in Cuba. In 1898 he unsuccessful revolution against the then President Andra p. 434), and later assisted the successful deposer of Ar present president, General Castro. Soon after Castro's however, he took offense at something, and started the rebell Castro which has just terminated with his capture.

On June 9, a series of earthquakes lasting occurred in the state of Bermudez. Considerabl was done in the towns of Cumana, Cumanacoa, an in the Maritime Andes. Cumana is, it is said, t European city of the new continent.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Parliamentary Proceedings. — The most impor in the house of commons during the month was the May 21, of the second reading of the Australian F bill (See Vol. 9, pp. 205, 465, 725; Vol. 10, pp. 391; also below under "Australasia"). In the

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teresting event was the second reading of the bill to amend e law as to marriages contracted in the colonies with a ceased wife's sister.

The self-governing colonies are almost unanimous in legalizing such rriages, which, of course, are not counted legal by the mother coun-. Consequently, embarrassment and difficulty arise when such uples leave the colony where the union was contracted and come to e mother country, where their children are considered illegitimate. ie Prince of Wales was present and voted for the bill, which was op-sed by the Lord Chancellor and by the Bishops. The second reading s carried by the large majority of eighty-five in a house of 147 mem-rs.

BALMORAL CASTLE, QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVORITE RESIDENCE.

Conservative Victory. — The Conservatives were victo-ous the last of May in the by-elections in the Isle of Wight id in South Manchester. The victory is also regarded as ie for Lord Rosebery and his followers, for their efforts ere added to those of the Unionists, as the Liberal candi-ite was very outspoken in his anti-war views. It is thought at the victory will help to bring the Liberal party over to ord Rosebery's plan of Liberal Imperialism as the party andard.

Birthday Honors. — The Queen has granted an unusually ng list of birthday honors this year, including the following evations to the peerage:

Peerages of the United Kingdom are bestowed on Lord Morris tely a lord of appeal); Sir R. Webster, now Master of the Rolls; and r P. O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. A patent of peerage, th remainder to his daughter, is also granted to Lord Strathcona and ount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada (p. 479).

Miscellaneous. — On May 17, the infant son of the Duke id Duchess of York, born March 31 last, was christened in ie private chapel of Windsor Castle, in the presence of the

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Queen and other members of the royal family. Prin
of Prussia represented the Emperor of Germany,
one of the child's godfathers. The name the Qu
the child was not Patrick, as it had been previously ar
that it would be, but Henry William Frederick All

On May 30, the Prince of Wales's horse, "
Jubilee," won the Derby.

GERMANY.

Passage of the Meat Bill. — The anticipated con
on the Meat Inspection bill was effected (pp. 154, 2
298, 336, 392, 426), and the measure passed the R
May 23, by a vote of 163 to 123.

As the measure now stands, the importation of canned
meat is entirely prohibited; the importation of prepared meat
only when it can be proved to be innocuous, which is regarded
sible in the case of consignments of salt meat under four kil
weight; the importation of fresh meat is allowed only in w
certain cases, half carcasses. This legislation is to be in force
when the whole matter will either be regulated by fresh leg
will continue on the present basis. One great advantage of
both interstate and foreign trade is, that it provides for one un
tem of inspection for the whole empire, to take the place of t
laws in the different states, and even in the large cities, which
a continual source of annoyance and vexation to merchants.

The German authorities claim that the sole reasons for t
sanitary precautions, and that no blow at American trade is
pointing out the undoubted fact that the law applies to the im
of all nations impartially. Americans, however, consider th
purely protective measure in the interest of the German
whose products cannot compete with the American produ
think the bill is aimed at America, because considerably
share of meat importations into Germany come from the Unit
In our issue of May last (p. 299), we published a list of th
American imports of meat products into Germany in 1898.
herewith a comparative table, taken from a consular report
ports into Germany of meat products, by pounds, from t
States, and from all countries:

GERMAN IMPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

	From all Countries.	Fr Unite
	Pounds.	Po
Bacon	39,726,720	36,
Lard	246,988,060	244,
Sausages	19,454,380	13,
Hams	9,503,340	6,
Tallow	46,832,500	22,
Oleo	40,762,380	37,

Dr. A. D. White, the American ambassador at B
appealed to the Bundesrath, through the German
Office, to reconsider the bill, or at least be lenient

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g out its provisions; and Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial ancellor, has given assurances that the provisions for rrying out the measure will be enforced with as much con-deration of American wishes as the law allows.

The passage of the bill created considerable excitement nong the stock raisers and farmers of the Western states in is country, which found expression in the introduction in e house of representa-es, May 28, by Mr. iley (Rep., Kan.), of bill providing for the position of a discrim-ating duty of ten per nt on all importations om Germany into the nited States. The bill as referred to the com-ittee on Ways and eans, but failed of en-tment at the first ses-on of the 56th Con-ess.

OTTO, THE MAD KING OF BAVARIA.

Passage of Naval ll. — The bill provid-g for an increase in e navy (Vol. 9, p. 938; ol. 10, p. 392) passed e Reichstag, June 12, a vote of 201 to 103.

Passage of New Lex Heinze. — The Socialist and Rad-al minority has won a complete victory in the contest over e *Lex Heinze* (p. 299).

The original bill was dropped, and a new bill framed precisely simi- to the former, with the exception that the objectionable clauses garding the more stringent supervision of theatrical exhibitions and e publication of books and works of art of an immoral or immodest ture were omitted. The new bill was rushed through all its stages in hour, and passed May 22.

"Black Week" on Bourse. — The week ending June 9 n the Berlin Bourse was the worst known for twenty years. Many of the most substantial iron and coal shares fell more han twenty-five points. The decline of coal and iron shares pread to other securities, and other industrials lost rather eavily. The financial press refers to it as "Black Week."

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Prince Ludwig Offended. — There is conside
sion between the Emperor William and Prince
Bavaria, the latter of whom has pretty plainly
resentment in two public speeches.

The occasion of offense is very variously given Th
probable explanations are those which refer the offense
the Emperor's language, the one in referring to the imp
as "MY flotilla," the other in referring to his son as t
Prince of the German Empire," whereas there is no such tit
exists only a "Crown Prince of Prussia." If these expla
correct, they show an extreme sensitiveness on the part of
any extension of imperialist sway at the expense of the fede
Germany.

FRANCE.

Disturbance in Chamber. — There was a scen
uproar and wild confusion in the chamber of de
May 29, when another unsuccessful attempt was
overturn the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry.

On May 25, in the senate, General de Gallifet, the mini
made a speech in reply to an interrogation regarding the ma
certain officials for the revival of the Dreyfus incident, and
Dreyfus incident closed. He acknowledged that the offic
Captain Fritsch, as it afterward appeared, had delivered d
the politicians, and stated that he had been cashiered. On
made the same statements in the chamber, and was follo
Waldeck-Rousseau, who, in speaking of the officer's act in b
documents, used the word "felony." This was taken as a r
the army, and there was a great outcry. All sorts of deris
were hurled at the premier, with shouts for him to "Go o
were pounded, and it was impossible for the president, M. D
restore order. In the midst of the confusion the minister of
room, and rumors of his resignation at once filled the air.
dent was forced to close the session.

When the sitting was resumed, an hour later, M. Waldec
immediately undertook to set himself straight with the mil
by declaring that he had simply imitated the minister of war
guage, and had intended no reflection whatever on the loy
army in general. A resolution was submitted, approving the
government and expressing confidence in the devotion of t
the Fatherland and to the Republic. The first clause passe
of 286 to 234, the second unanimously by 515 votes, and the
lution by 293 votes to 246.

De Gallifet's Resignation. — May 30, the following day,
Gallifet handed in his resignation, basing it entirely on the
health. It was insinuated in the chamber that there we
reasons for his resignation, but an interpellation to that effec
down by a large majority. Whether politics was concerned i
or not, it is well known that General de Gallifet has been in
for some time, and it might well be that he felt he could
endure the severe strain caused by the endless baiting in th

General André has accepted the vacant portfolio. His fi
in office was the prosecution of the Dreyfusard paper, *L'A*

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lent attack on the headquarters staff in connection with the Captain tsch affair. This does not necessarily indicate that the new minister reverse the policy of his predecessor. He may be determined to ntain equilibrium by preventing attacks from either side. General dré is the eighth minister of war since the reopening of the Dreyfus ir two years ago. He was born at Nuits, in the Côte d'Or, in 1838, studied at the *École Polytechnique*. In the Franco-German war he dered distinguished service. In May, 1899, he became general of sion. Since 1891 he has been an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Amnesty Bill. — The ministry gained another victory in senate, June 1, when the Dreyfus Amnesty bill was ssed, and the proposition to extend the amnesty to those ademned by the high court (Vol. 9, p. 940) was defeated.

L'AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, PARIS, FRANCE.

The bill prevents further criminal proceedings arising out of recrim-tions in the Dreyfus case, with the exception of Captain Dreyfus him-f. An amendment to include him in the amnesty was voted down by 3 to 34. The inclusion of Dreyfus in the amnesty, on the one hand, uld have involved his restitution to all his rights as an officer, and, the other hand, would have deprived him of the right to seek a ision of his case.

ITALY.

Parliament Dissolved. — May 16, King Humbert was liged to adjourn the Italian parliament *sine die*, as it was possible to transact any business on account of the violent struction of the Socialists.

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A general election for a new chamber of d
held June 3, which resulted in the defeat of th
Signor Colombo, and many of his associates, s
Opposition were stronger than ever. The new
which opened June 16, was so uncompromising
struction that, on June 18, the cabinet handed in
tion. The house adjourned, pending the formati
ministry. The cabinet which has just resigned
by General Pelloux about a year ago (Vol. 9, p. 4

RUSSIA.

War Debts Extinguished. — An imperial uka
published announcing the redemption of the state
that were issued to meet the expenses of the wars
and 1877–78. It also provides that henceforth no
shall be issued to meet the requirements of th
Since 1892, war debts amounting to 742,000,0
have been extinguished by M. De Witte, who as
portfolio of finance at that time.

BELGIUM.

Proportional Representation. — The long s
proportional representation (Vol. 9, p. 456) has
victoriously, and the first parliamentary election
new *régime* has been held. The result was som
prising, as the Clericals were not overthrown, alth
majority was reduced from 102 to eighty-five, the
gaining seventeen seats. Although there was inte
in the election, it passed off very quietly, doubtles
the confidence of the people in the fairness of the
proportional representation.

SWITZERLAND.

THE value of the *referendum* has been shown
test in Switzerland. By a vote which lacked o
being unanimous, the Swiss parliament some time
a measure of state insurance, admirable in pri
defective and unjust in its methods. Last Janu
ficient number of voters demanded a *referendu*
question. The intervening months were spent in
tional campaign, and the decision of the parliam
versed by that of a large majority of the voter
measure is now being drafted by popular represe
the majority.

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INDIA.

The Famine. — The viceroy reports a good rain in thern India, and forecasts of a good, though late, mon-. Over 6,000,000 persons, however, in the famine-ken districts (pp. 111, 301) are still receiving relief the government.

JAPAN.

Cabinet Changes. — June 6, the resignation of the pre-, Marquis Yamagata, was announced, and it was stated Marquis Ito was attempting to form a new coalition stry. On June 18, it was announced that, in view of seriousness of the situation in China, Marquis Yamagata consented to remain in office, at the request of the eror.

AUSTRALASIA.

Compromise on Federation.—On May 21, Joseph Cham-ain, the secretary for the colonies, in moving the second ing of the Federation bill in the British house of com-s, announced that a complete agreement had been hed by him with the delegates from Australia regarding only point of difference, the appeal to the Privy Council 302, 395). The bill passed its second reading amid and prolonged cheering.

The compromise, as it is called, is not so very far removed from the al draft. As it stands now, the right of appeal from the High t of Australia (the Supreme Court) to the Queen-in-Council is tained in all cases in which other than purely Australian interests oncerned. In cases where purely Australian interests are con-d, appeal is permitted, if both parties concerned consent to it. In her cases affecting Australian interests alone, it is left with the alian federal parliament to permit or prohibit appeal.

The first clause, which furnishes a safeguard for imperial interests, practically contained in the original draft. The second clause is not to be of much importance, as it will not be concerned, in all prob-y, with important cases. The third clause gives to the Australian ament the privilege it would not have had under the old form of taining in its entirety, should it so choose, the royal prerogative he right of every Australian subject to appeal to the throne. Thus rial interests are fully protected, and Australians are given the right cide all questions concerning themselves alone, which was all they ed. It is understood that the direct influence of the Queen was ght to bear on Mr. Chamberlain to induce him to accept the com-ise.

The bill, as it now stands, has received the assent of the Australian ates sent to England to secure its passage, and there seems little n to doubt that it will be accepted by the Australian people. So federation is practically an accomplished fact.

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AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Morocco. — The question of the ownership of M which includes the northern point of Africa nearly Gibraltar, has been brought up by the death, early of Sid Ahmed, the Grand Vizier, who had long con play one European power against another.

Nearly a generation ago, Morocco was giving bad drea diplomats of Europe. France, established in the neighborin has long wanted to add Morocco to her dominions, with a v control of the southern littoral of the entrance to the Med (p. 304). Great Britain has always stood stoutly against a s would practically neutralize British power in the straits, defia manded for nearly two centuries by her fortress at Gibraltar. cial and other interests have long ensured to Great Britain large diplomatic support against French absorption of Mo annexation or protectorate. Germany, Spain, Italy, and Portu that Morocco would then be closed to all foreign trade excep France. The Morocco question thus must be added to the iss may originate conflict in Europe. France is not known to with England; but if that be her wish, Morocco can serve a sion. England may be supposed willing to choose sacrifi Moorish trade rather than war; but a much more serious sa her part might be involved in the destruction of the strategic Gibraltar.

The Ashanti Insurrection. — Another Englis force of 250 men landed May 23 (pp. 304, 398).

Severe fighting was reported on May 27, in the vicinity massie. A somewhat indefinite dispatch from Cape Coast Ca 31, was considered to indicate no improvement in the situ report dated June 4, from the governor at Coomassie, showed to be surrounded by 10,000 Ashantis, while it had but a short food and ammunition. Considerable reinforcements were on t but were delayed by heavy rains, and by repeated attacks fro of natives numbering 5,000. In one long fight the European seven officers wounded, and ninety other casualties.

SCIENCE.

Total Solar Eclipse of May 28.— Most favorable conditions prevailed throughout the region of totalit solar eclipse of May 28 (p. 398). It is too soon, h to look for the full data revealed by the numerous graphic, spectroscopic, and other observations whi successfully taken in the United States, Europe, and

Totality began a few seconds earlier and lasted a shorter predicted, showing the necessity of slight corrections in th There was nothing novel in the general nature of the eclipse. tion of totality did not exceed two minutes at any point, but th dark enough for Mercury, Venus, and a few bright stars to be se

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a, which was of the type characteristic of the minimum period of ots, was very similar to those of the eclipses of 1878 and 1889, and em extended on one side of the sun in the shape of a long pointed er, and on the other side like an enormous fish-tail, in the extreme which was the planet Mercury. It has also been described as con- of three principal streamers of about equal length, and one of half the length of the other three, and of curved rays from the of the sun, which were very conspicuous. Another observer says e saw fifteen streamers in the north polar region of the sun, of even egular structure, with bright centres. In the south polar region reamers were rolling from a point not near the centre of the sun, ear its limb, and were of a finer structure, and some of them d. The corona was bluish green in color, and some described it ing a silvery hue. It was fainter than in 1878, and dimmer than

IEW OF LICK OBSERVATORY, MOUNT HAMILTON, CAL., LOOKING WEST.

The solar prominences, or the chromosphere, instead of the carmine or light crimson, were remarkable for being light pink, according to Professor Eastman, is a very unusual thing. he fact that the corona had the same fish-tail shape as the coronas graphed during eclipses of 1878 and 1889 serves to establish a con- n between this appendage and the periodic pulsations of solar y. There can no longer be any doubt that the corona undergoes es of character in unison with the eleven-year period in which sun- wax and wane in number and extent. When spots on the sun are numerous, as they were in 1878 and 1889, and are this year, the a has a symmetrical form; and long, luminous rays are distinctly ending round from the poles in beautiful curves towards extensive of pearly sheen north and south of the sun's equator. One of wings was observed in the present eclipse to extend to a distance out 2,000,000 miles on one side of the sun, and doubtless both it he companion wings have imprinted their forms upon the numerous graphic plates. In years when sun-spots are most numerous, as, stance, in 1898, the corona has quite a different structure, and rs as an irregular halo of luminosity. Mr. Garrett P. Serviss

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said: "Looking at the corona and at the polar rays, the imp
the sun is an enormous dynamo machine was overwhelming.

After totality the light returned much more quickly t
disappeared — a still unexplained fact.

An interesting incident of the eclipse observations wa
covery of the planet Eros by Prof. H. A. Howe, of the
Observatory, Denver, Col. This tiny planet, which was di
1898 (Vol. 8, p. 963), has been looked for since last Septemb
when, according to calculations, it should emerge from behi
Professor Howe discovered the planet near the first point of

Prof. S. P. Langley and the government expedition repr
Smithsonian Institution succeeded in measuring the heat of
by means of the colometer, the wonderfully delicate instrum
by Professor Langley. Professor Young of Princeton failed
is said, to discover the peculiar lines in the coronal spectr
by him at former eclipses, which have caused so much discu

The mysterious "shadow bands," or shifting undulati
and shadow which appear for a few moments just before and a
were faintly observed, moving in the direction of the eclipse
of about ten or twelve feet a second, their lines being at rig
the direction of the eclipse, and somewhat broken, with an
pling motion. That the cause of these bands lies near to
inferred from their fineness and closeness. One theory is t
shadows thrown by an undulating stratum of heated air over

Atmospheric Resistance to Railroad Trains.

view to increasing speed of railway trains by red
minimum atmospheric resistance — which is by
posed to be the greatest form of resistance at all
exceeding forty miles an hour, and which increas
square of the velocity — Mr. Frederick U. Adam
York City, has devised a train variously describ
"wind-splitter," the "cigar-shaped train," etc., whic
practically tested by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroa

There is a continuity of lines from the engine cab to t
All possible obstructions are avoided. The spaces between
closed by flexible connections, which, while permitting the fl
train on curves and rough tracks, yet present no opening for
air for ventilation is admitted from the front end of the te
the smoke from the locomotive and above the dust from the
passes through ducts along the car roofs and is distributed i
escaping through registers in the floor. An ordinary locomo

Tests thus far show a decided economy in power and
in speed of from seven to twelve miles an hour. On May 26 a
train of six cars, with an engine weighing fifty-seven tons,
of forty miles, from Baltimore to Washington, which in respe
attained, relative to the grades and curvatures and the relati
engine to train, is the most remarkable on record. The run
thirty-seven minutes thirty seconds: best previous time
minutes. One mile was made in forty, and two miles in
seconds. Between Annapolis Junction and Trinidad, 20.1 m
took fifteen minutes twenty seconds, at an average speed o
an hour. The last five miles, on the down grade from
Junction to Trinidad, was covered in two minutes fifty-five s
speed of 102.8 miles an hour.

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ART.

Sale of Peel Heirlooms. — A sale of the famous Peel looms was held in London, Eng., May 10–11.

A pair of full-length portraits of a Genoese senator and his wife, by Dyck, were bought by McIntosh McLeod, of London, for $121,250. air of Louis XVI. candelabra, ten feet high, sixteen lights each, ght $13,500. The total realized from the sale was $317,500.

The Bonheur Sale. — During the first week in June, the tings, studies, and other works of Rosa Bonheur which ained in her studio at the time of her death (Vol. 9, 04), were sold in Paris, at high prices.

About 2,000 pieces were catalogued, of which the first lot, consist- f 892 paintings by the artist herself, brought $186,668.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Passion Play. — For the first time since 1890 (Vol. . 13), this notable dramatic representation of the last es in the life of Christ was produced at Oberammergau, aria, May 20. Anton Lang's performance as *Christus* most impressive. Zwinti's *Judas Iskariotes* was also thy of high praise. In every respect the representation, ay the least, came up to expectation; and the æsthetic e was gratified, while both religious sensibility and his- c truth were in nowise offended. The usual charges of lency toward commercialism are heard.

RELIGION.

Methodist General Conference. — The 29th quadrennial eral and 23d Delegated Conference of the Methodist scopal Church, North, began its sessions in Chicago, Ill., 2 (p. 404), and closed May 29.

About 650 delegates were present. The Bishops' address, deliv- by Bishop E. G. Andrews, showed that, since 1800, the denomina- had grown from a body of 61,000 members to one of 6,000,000, an ase of ninety-seven-fold, while the country has increased only teen-fold. The most noteworthy acts of the conference were:

1. The admission of lay delegates on an equality with clerical gates.
2. The removal of any constitutional bar to the admission of en as delegates.
3. The removal of the time-limit of pastorates.

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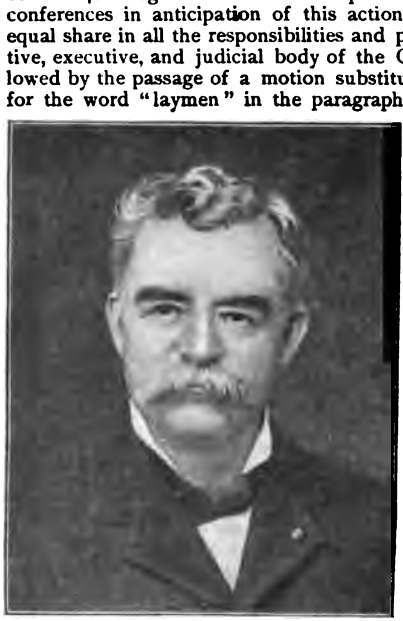
The conference ratified, by unanimous vote, the action
nual conferences in favor of the equal representation of the
the laity in the conference, followed by the admission to this
of the 141 delegates that had been provisionally elected by
conferences in anticipation of this action. The laymen n
equal share in all the responsibilities and privileges of the c
tive, executive, and judicial body of the Church. This act
lowed by the passage of a motion substituting the term "la
for the word "laymen" in the paragraph specifying the q
for membership i
ral conferences
General Confer
thereby making
election of wom
gates, provided
is ratified by a
vote in a majo
annual conferen
question was su
them in 1896, a
receive a sufficie
of votes (Vol. 6,



REV. DAVID H. MOORE, D.D.,
NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

The third in
novation affecte
honored custom
in the pastorate.
limit had been
until 1888, when i
to five years in s
The Committee
ancy presented
report, advising
ditional removal
limit, and a min
recommending a
of the period to ten years, with the condition that, aft
year, a three-fourths vote of a quarterly conference be n
year for a pastor's return. The subject was discussed
earnestness and considerable heat for three days. After
amendments and parliamentary moves, the majority report w
by a vote of 433 to 238. This does not end the itinerancy,
widely stated, for the bishop must still appoint each preacher
each year; but it will undoubtedly reduce the amount of itine
is now possible for a preacher to stay in a church as long as
the church, the bishop, and the superintendent of the distri
think it desirable.

Another very important change was proposed in the
namely, the abolition of the ban on certain amusements, such
card-playing, and theatre-going, which have been rigidly pr
Methodist church members since 1872. The Committee o
of the Church reported in favor of expunging the prohibitio
stituting in their place an addition to the "Chapter of Specia
stating the historic attitude of the Church on the question,
members to abstain from "all amusements and diversions
danger spiritual life." A minority report recommended "tha

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aken at this time." After a stormy debate, the minority report was pted by a vote of 256 to 253, leaving the matter where it stood before conference convened.

With these changes, and some others of less importance, the report he Commission on Organic Law was finally adopted by a vote of to 94, and sent down to the annual conferences for ratification.

Another matter that occasioned considerable excitement was the rt of the Committee on Temperance. In addition to the customary graphs denouncing the use of intoxicating liquors and of tobacco, majority report of the committee severely attacked President McKinley, the administration, and the le Republican party for the ntenance of the Army Canteen (Vol. 9, pp. 137, 387). A lively ussion of the matter, in which ernor Shaw of Iowa, Judge es, Republican nominee for ernor of Illinois, and Dr. Bris- President McKinley's pastor in shington, took a prominent part, lted in the adoption of the mi- ty report, which denounced the teen itself in the same terms as majority report, but omitted any rence to the President or to any tical parties.

REV. JOHN W. HAMILTON, D.D., NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

The elections to fill two vacan- in the Episcopate were hotly tested. Six days' time and enteen ballotings were necessary ore a choice could be made in long list of candidates. Even n, the result would not have n secured, had not the Rev. Dr. eph F. Berry withdrawn his name after the fourteenth ballot, in ch he still held second place. On the seventeenth ballot, 444 es being necessary for a choice, the Rev. Dr. David H. Moore, of io, received 534, and the Rev. Dr. John W. Hamilton, of Massachu- ts, received 510, and were declared elected. Dr. Moore has been the tor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, since 1884; and Hamilton has been the general secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and uthern Education Society since 1892. While this contest was going two missionary bishops for Southern Asia were elected on the first lot, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Parker, presiding elder of the Barcilly dis- t, in Northern India, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Warne, pastor of "Bishop oburn's church," at Calcutta. The four bishops were assigned to the lowing districts: — Bishop Moore to the Shanghai district, Bishop milton to the San Francisco district, Bishop Parker to India, and hop Warner to Malaysia. Bishop Warne was born in Erin, Ont., in 54.

It was brought out by discussion that, of the fifteen official papers the Church, only two, the New York *Christian Advocate* and the icago *Epworth Herald*, are financially profitable. The other thirteen ve lost $108,000 during the last four years. The conference decided

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to endeavor to place the papers on a business basis by co some in neighboring fields and by discontinuing others.

Presbyterian General Assemblies. — During two weeks in May the general assemblies of four rian bodies were held.

The Northern body met in St. Louis, Mo.; the Southern Ga.; the United Presbyterians in Chicago, Ill; and the C Presbyterians in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, No St. Louis, May 17, represented nearly a million communican an attendance of 550 delegates. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Dickey the Bethany church, Philadelphia, Pa., was elected moderator

Two troublesome judicial cases in the denomination w rily disposed of by the conference declaring them closed. fert heresy case was declared to be closed, and Dr. Birch giv withdraw his appeal (pp. 120, 215), "without prejudice to the for the sake of the best interests of the Church. The Warz which has been a fruitful source of vexation and discord in Avenue church of New York City, was terminated in the sar without an expression of the merits of the case, for the s peace of the Church. This settlement of the matter leaves W standing in the Fifth Avenue church a matter of uncertainty.

Creed Revision. — If the disposition of these cases has period of discussion in the Church, another has been oper action of the assembly in appointing a committee to consider matter of creed revision. Thirty-seven overtures were receive Presbyteries by the assembly, asking for some change in but so various were the methods of change proposed that no the general trend of opinion could be determined by them. a representative committee of fifteen was appointed, with Dr. chairman, to obtain the views of the Presbyteries on the creed revision, and report to the next assembly, to be held i phia in 1901.

Two important changes in administration were consumm appointment of committees was transferred, by a vote of 2 from the moderator to a committee elected for the purpose, ters not in active service in the Church were excluded from vo Presbyteries, although they still retain the privilege of spee eligibility to offices and committees.

The other Presbyterian assemblies were marked by no outstanding importance. The Southern Presbyterian Assem to consider the question of creed revision. In the United the greatest discussion arose over the subject of secret s which there was great opposition. In the Cumberland As effort to discipline Prof. R. V. Foster, of Lebanon, for unsoun failed.

The Baptist Anniversaries. — The Northern anniversaries were held this year in Detroit, Mi 21–29.

They included the annual meetings of the Home and t Missionary Societies, the Publication Society, and other bo main topic of interest was that of some possible federation b

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s societies of the denomination, each of which is now entirely te and independent from the others. A committee representing fferent societies was appointed to consider the matter and present rt next year.

he Unitarian Anniversary. — The seventy-fifth anni- ry of the organization of the American Unitarian Asso- n was celebrated in Boston, Mass., May 20–27.

he office of president, hitherto honorary, was made a salaried posi- and the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot was promoted to it, his place as ry being filled by the election of Rev. Charles E. St. John of rg, Pa. An important result of the meeting was the organization International Unitarian Council, with the aim of unifying the es and promoting the spread of Unitarianism throughout the

ongress of Religions. — A congress of religions was eld in Boston the first of May, carrying out the idea of orld's Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893 3, p. 636). Many Oriental visitors were present at the ess.

cottish Church Union. — The Free Church of Scot- and the United Presbyterian Church have voted to lidate.

his is probably the most important event in Scottish Church his- ince the great disruption in 1843. Neither of the consolidating hes is the Established Church. That is still another branch of the terian denomination.

iscellaneous. — May 24, Jean Baptiste de la Salle, the ler of the Order of Christian Brothers, and Rita di a, a nun of the Augustinian order, were canonized by Leo XIII. with elaborate ceremonies in St. Peter's at e. This is the 194th canonization since 993 A. D.

he Rev. Henry Moeller, secretary and chancellor of the an Catholic Archdiocese of Cincinnati, has been ap- ed Bishop of Columbus, Ohio.

NECROLOGY.

rican:

EHRENDS, REV. A. J. F., D.D., S.T.D., Congregational min- born in Holland, Dec. 18, 1839; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23. to this country in 1845. Graduated at Denison University, Gran- O., '62; served in the Civil War; and graduated at Rochester ogical Seminary, '65. Was pastor of the Baptist church of Yon- N. Y., 1865–73; of the First Baptist church of Cleveland, O., 76; of the Union Congregational church of Providence, R. I., 83, and of the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1883. Was Ely lecturer at Hartford Theological Seminary in

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1886, and Lyman Beecher lecturer, at Yale Divinity School, in His lectures were published under the titles of "Socialism and tianity," and "The Philosophy of Preaching."

BRADEN, REV. DR. JOHN, president of Central Ten College since 1869; born in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1828; died June 10. Graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, '53.

BURNS, REV. ALEXANDER, D.D., LL.D., Methodist mi born in Castlewellan, County Down, Ireland, in 1834; died in To Ont., May 22. Graduated at Victoria University, Cobourg, On Became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Iowa We University, and later president of Simpson Centenary College, wh remained ten years. In 1878 he returned to Canada as presid Hamilton Wesleyan College.

CARPENTER, FRANCIS BICKNELL, portrait painter; b Homer, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1830; died in New York City, May 23. painted the portraits of many men of national fame, such as Pres Fillmore, Lincoln, Tyler, and Pierce, William H. Seward, Charles ner, G. W. Curtis, J. R. Lowell, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace G and John C. Fremont.

CHRISTIE, WILLIAM, biscuit manufacturer; born at Hu Scotland; died in Toronto, Ont., June 15, aged 77 years.

CLARK, JONAS GILMAN, banker; born at Hubbard Mass., Feb. 1, 1815; died in Worcester, Mass., May 23. Founded University, Worcester, in 1889, endowing it with $2,000,000.

CLARK, LEWIS W., lawyer and jurist; died at Manc N. H., May 28, aged 72. Was a Dartmouth College graduate, fo attorney-general of New Hampshire, and later chief justice of preme court.

CLARK, S. H. H., railroad man; born near Morristown, died at Asheville, N. C., June 1, aged 67.

COBB, WILLARD ADAMS, editor and politician; bo Rome, N. Y., in 1842; died at Lockport, N. Y., May 29. Grad from Hamilton College, '64.

CRANE, STEPHEN, author and war correspondent; bo Newark, N. J., Nov. 1, 1871; died at Badenweiler, Baden, Ger June 5. Began newspaper work at the age of sixteen; was a spondent in the Turko-Grecian and Spanish-American wars. Pro some fourteen volumes of fiction and poetry, of which the "Red of Courage," which made his reputation, is the best known.

DUTTON, GEN. EVERETT F., Civil War veteran and b died at Sycamore, Ill., June 8, aged 62.

GIBIER, DR. PAUL, physician; born in the Departme Andre, France, Oct. 9, 1851; killed in a runaway accident in New City, June 9. Was founder and head of the Pasteur Institute i York City.

HALE, LUCRETIA PEABODY, writer; died June 12, in B Mass., aged 79. Oldest surviving sister of Dr. Edward Everett Was author of "The Wolf at the Door," "Peterkin Papers," Struggle of Life," etc.

HERON, ALEXANDER, ex-secretary of the Indiana State of Agriculture; born in Baltimore, Md., 1827; died in Indianapolis May 29.

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HILL, NATHANIEL PETER, mining man and former U. S. or from Colorado; born near Montgomery, N. Y., 1832; died in er, Col., May 22. Graduated at Brown University, '56; remained in the Chemistry department, of which he became professor in Developed a method of treating refractory ores, which revolution- he mining industry; resigned his chair in 1867. Became interested tics in Colorado; was appointed one of the three members of the ational Monetary Commission in 1891 (Vol. 1, pp. 99, 234).

HOFFMAN, COL. WICKHAM, Civil War veteran and poli- ; born in New York City in 1821; died at Atlantic City, N. J., 1. Graduated at Harvard, '42. Served with distinction in the War; in 1867 was appointed to the American legation at Paris; erred to London in 1875, and to St. Petersburg in 1877, where he ed six years as *chargé d'affaires*. President Arthur appointed inister to Denmark, where he served four years.

JORDAN, COL. FRANCIS, lawyer and politician; born in Bed- d., Pa., in 1820; died in Harrisburg, June 9. Was a paymaster in vil War, and was appointed secretary of the Commonwealth in serving six years.

JUDD, HON. ALBERT FRANCIS, jurist; born in Honolulu, i, Jan. 7, 1838; died there, May 20. Graduated at Yale, '58; and ppointed chief justice of the supreme court of Hawaii, Nov. 5,

KANDIS, CHARLES K., founder of several towns in southern ersey; born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1833; died at Vineland, N. J., 2.

LOCKE, E. W., ballad writer and singer; born in Stoddard, N. H., 1818; died at Chelsea, Mass., early in June. During the Civil e spent three years at the front, singing his songs, selling postage s at cost, and working in the field hospitals.

LOWRIE, REV. DR. JOHN CAMERON, Presbyterian minister, nary, and writer; born at Butler, Pa., in 1808; died at East e, N. J., May 31. Was educated at Jefferson College and at the eny and Princeton theological seminaries. In 1833 he went to but returned in three years on account of failing health, and on the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions as assistant sec- and then as secretary, until 1891, when he was made secretary *us*.

McDONALD, MAJOR HENRY, Indian fighter and Spanish War n; born in New York City, May 19, 1852; died at Springfield, May 25.

PARK, PROF. EDWARDS A., theologian; born at Providence, died at Andover, Mass., June 4, aged 91. Graduated at Brown, nd at Andover Theological Seminary, '31. In 1836 he became sor of sacred rhetoric at Andover, where he was professor of ian theology, 1847–81.

PERKINS, ROBERT A., journalist; born at Pomfret, Vt., in died there, June 3.

REA, HON. JOHN P., editor and Civil War veteran; born at r Oxford, Pa., Oct. 13, 1840; died in Minneapolis, Minn., May 28. uated at Ohio Wesleyan University, '67. Was commander-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic, 1887–88.

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ROMAINE, STEPHEN W., famous as a steeple-climber; at Yonkers, N. Y.; killed by falling from a steeple at Cold Sp N. Y., June 5.

SHAKESPEARE, DR. E. O., physician; born in Delaware; in Philadelphia, Pa., June 1. He had been a member of a numb special medical commissions under the government.

SHELDON, WILLIAM EVARTS, teacher and writer; bo Dorset, Vt., Oct. 22, 1832; died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 16. He rec the degree of A.M. from Middlebury College, and soon became p nent as a teacher in Massachusetts schools, and especially in tho Boston. He had been president and secretary of both the New land and the National Teachers' Associations; and at the time o death was advertising manager of the New England Publishing pany, with which CURRENT HISTORY had a brief connection.

STORRS, REV. DR. RICHARD SALTER, D.D., LL.D., Co gational minister; born in Braintree, Mass., Aug. 21, 1821; die Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5. Graduated at Amherst College, '39, studied law in the office of Rufus Choate for two years; but at the a twenty gave it up and entered the Andover Theological Seminary, v he was graduated, '45. His first pastorate was at the Harvard Cong tional church, Brookline, Mass. In November, 1846, he was called t Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained more fifty years, being pastor *emeritus* at the time of his death. The anniversary of his call to Brooklyn was an occasion of note (See V p. 887). Was well known outside of his church as an eloquent o and also as a writer. He was one of the founders of the *Independ* 1861; and was the author of many historical and religious works. received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1853 and from vard in 1859, and that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1874. He was times interested in matters affecting public welfare. He was a park missioner and a civil service commissioner of Brooklyn. He was fi his opposition to slavery and boldly against obedience to the Fu Slave law, and in later years earnest in advocacy of sound money. was an ecclesiastical statesman whose voice in the Congregational de ination was preëminently influential in guiding it through modern c But for all that, Dr. Storrs was a man not of the modern type. H one of the last of the race of the Puritan preachers, and illustrat nearly as it could be illustrated in our day by a man alive to the cond of present society, the position of the eminent eighteenth century England clergyman in a community which deferred to his leadership. new theology, the higher criticism, the institutional church, did not a him; and he pursued his thinking and his preaching with a calm in ence to many generally accepted conclusions of scholars which no less intrenched in the divinity that hedges about accepted emi could have maintained. At the same time, Dr. Storrs was not a fa he considered it no part of his duty to break lances against tend of thought with which he himself did not sympathize, as is shown management of the American Board at the time of the "probation death" controversy, when he accommodated himself and the Chu new views without allowing any formal departure from tradi standards.

As an orator, too, Dr. Storrs was the representative of a van type. As a master of rhetoric he ranked with the scholarly speak the so-called classic days of the American platform. Less artificia Everett, he had something of the same coldness. In preachi

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THE LATE REV. DR. RICHARD SALTER STORRS,
EMINENT CONGREGATIONAL DIVINE.

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neither sought the adventitious aid of occasions to give int to his discourse, nor made deliberate appeals to the emotio addressed himself with a splendid power of words and c conscience and reason of his hearers. He was not a lead vailing thought of his time, nor by noisily combating it did fame. It cannot be said that he has made any impressio lasting on theology or on scholarship. But by the force of character, his forensic abilities, his learning, and his intellect has been for many years the most distinguished represent tional American Protestantism.

WARD, DAVID, well known lumberman of Michi Keene, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1822; died at Pontiac, Mich., May

WILLIAMS, PROF. GARDINER S., *emeritus* pro science and art of teaching at Cornell University; died at May 19, aged 72.

WILMER, RT. REV. RICHARD HOOKER, D Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Diocese of Alabama; bo dria, Va., in 1816; died at Mobile, Ala., June 14. Was edu and at the Virginia Theological Seminary; ordained in 1840 bishop of Alabama in 1864.

Foreign:

GLADSTONE, MRS. WILLIAM E., wife of the f man; born as Catherine Glynne, Jan. 6, 1812; died at Haw June 14. She was, in England, almost as much of a pu as her husband, whose devoted companion she was thr long married life, assisting him in all manner of ways, and numerous charitable plans mutually projected. She was side in Westminster Abbey, June 19.

GROVE, SIR GEORGE, civil engineer and famous director of the Royal College of Music; born at Clapham, Aug. 13, 1820; died in London, May 28. Educated as a built, in 1841, the first iron lighthouse ever constructed. ciated with the Crystal Palace Company when it was for and was actively engaged in the popular orchestral conc that institution. Was for many years editor of *Macmilla* and also published his famous "Dictionary of Music an (4 vols., 1889).

KINGSLEY, MISS MARY H., traveler and scien Simonstown, South Africa, June 3. She was a niece of C ley, and was the author of "Travels in South Africa" African Studies," and was a Fellow of the Anthropologica Great Britain and Ireland.

LEVI, HERMANN, famous Wagnerian conduct Giessen, Germany, in 1839; died there, May 13.

OLDENBURG, GRAND DUKE PETER OF, G born in 1827; died May 13.

RADNOR, WILLIAM PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, British peer; born June 19, 1841; died June 4.

WELLINGTON, DUKE OF, British peer, grandso duke; born at Apsley House, Apr. 5, 1846; died June 8. Eton, and entered the army, rising to the rank of lieuten the Grenadier Guards. Sat in the house of commons as member for Andover, 1874-80.

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HIS EXCELLENCY WU TING-FANG,

CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW OF CURRENT HISTORY

10. AUGUST, 1900. NO. 6.

THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

EFORE one-third of the month of June had passed, the situation in China had developed an extreme gravity which drew the anxious consideration of the civilized d (p. 436). An international crisis had come like a der-bolt, and the great nations were unprepared; for, gh they all had expectations, and some even plans, for inese crisis, the actual development was on a line utterly oked for. Thus, two elements were added to the peril ie hour — unpreparedness and rival national interests; the rivalry was of a kind that verged on antagonism. century had seen solemn decisions of grander issues, no such strange, startling, uncomprehended, unmanage- conjuncture as has been brought by this its closing

nternational Interests. — The international interests ved — in degrees widely varying with differing nations ere in three chief classes:

. Such as pertain to legal facilities in China for commerce and

. Such as pertain to the due protection of sojourners from abroad y honest errand, whether for extending trade, or for implanting tianity with its schools, and its merciful hospitals, and its whole of higher civilization.

. Such as pertain to getting the largest possible share of the ter- which is expected to yield itself in huge fragments to whatever has hands strong enough and quick enough to lay hold on it at itical moment.

t was in the last of the above classes of interests that national y in recent years had developed a dangerous excess. On one or er pretext, sometimes just, European powers had seized and held d but valuable areas of territory in China. Also, there had been dual mapping out of great areas of territory as "spheres of influ- " claimed by the nations severally, yet without formally displacing hinese government (Vol. 9, pp. 335–339, 834). The United States ugh it had not hesitated to send its ships of war more than half tury ago to enforce on Japan the proper treatment of its citizens,

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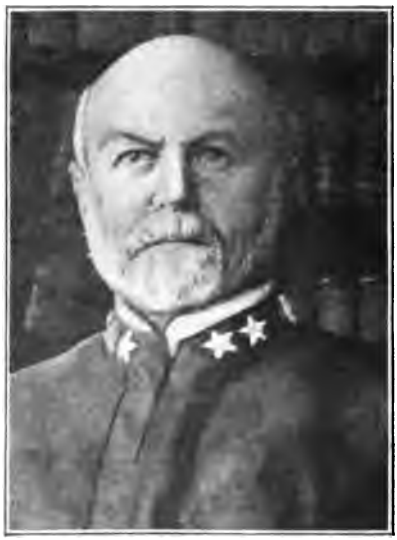
and, as a sequence, had opened the ports of that hermit n
world's commerce and to the entrance of Christian civiliz
never sought or taken to itself any territorial "sphere" in
early in the present year, having adopted England's plan o
door" in China for the trade of all nations, it secured trea
effect from all the great powers of Europe and from Jap
p. 834; Vol. 10, pp. 45, 164). This, it was hoped, wo
prevent further actual partitioning of the empire, which h
cently begun by Russia on a great scale in the northeast,



REAR-ADMIRAL LOUIS KEMPFF,
COMMANDING UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES
IN CHINESE WATERS.

many on a sma
Shan-tung. It i
felt that a great
the attempt at
partitioning of
empire. It woul
avoidably bring
European war.

Special Com

To this involv
question, which i
and terrifying fo
suddenly forced
civilized world,
complication has
by the position o
rather by the po
or unjustly assig
in the estimation
great nations of
the recent e
France. Some
now heard con
many as also a
In general, it n
that Russia is
For thousands o
Asiatic frontier i
ern boundary
That boundary, within a few years, has been graduall
dim; toward its eastern terminus the old line is no lo
a region that was China is now Russia. The change may
to the region; but to the eyes of other nations it indicate
The great Siberian railway will probably in a short time b
and troops can then be poured into northeastern China
find Peking an immediate and easy capture. Russia, fro
tion already gained, could throw into the capital city—
in July was reported helpless in the hands of a murdero
savages insane with anti-foreign fury—a force which mig
hideous ravage in check till the allied forces of civilized n
be brought from afar. But what pay would Russia exact, a
success could the distant powers question her terms? The
and in the pause the ruin and slaughter gained immense hea
reports thus far have been meagre except in horrors, and thei
must wait till the ordinary channels of communication shal
reopened after dismal weeks of uncertainty; but the accoun

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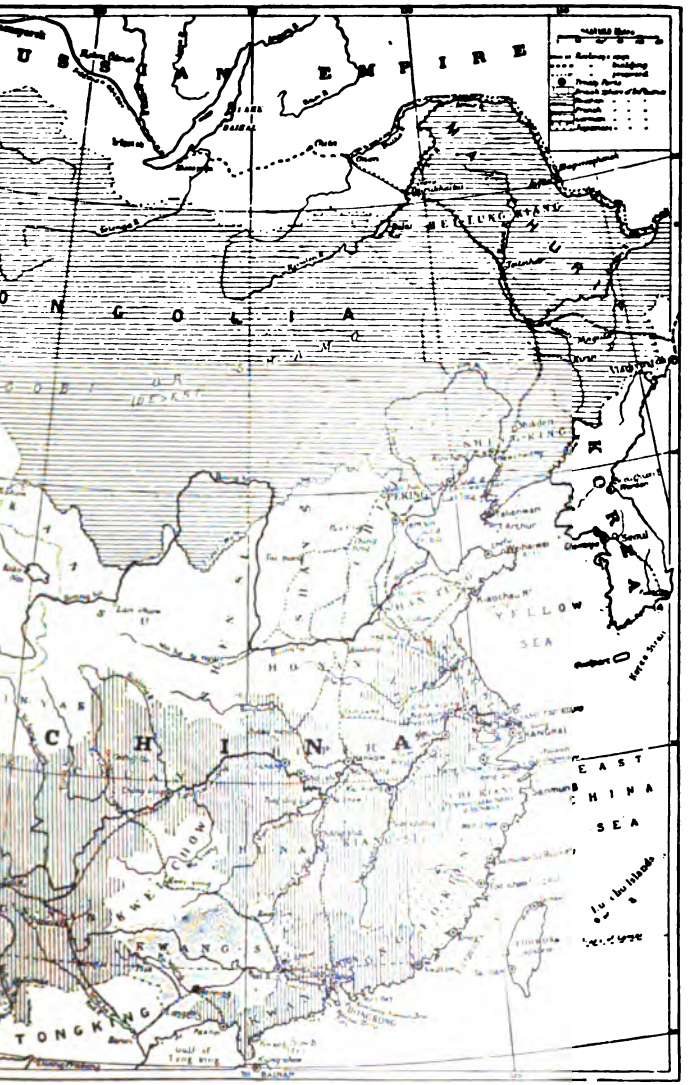

HINA, SHOWING THE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE OF THE VARIOUS POWERS, AND THE PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE EMPIRE.

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wandered, as though wind-borne, from Peking to the coast, tell of strewn with corpses and red with blood.

Within this complication of the powers with Russia is yet a complication between Russia and Japan. This difficulty is not so a distrust as a positive enmity. Japan remembers — indeed, who expect Japan to forget? — that, when the north of China lay grasp after her brilliant victories on land and sea and her resistless a almost to the gates of Peking, it was Russia which — coveti region for her own possession — by diplomatic influence at Eu courts and by stern menace of war, prevented Japan from imme setting up in the territory which she had conquered a real gove with at least the beginnings of an accord with modern civilization 5, pp. 311, 549, 824). Japan remembers this both as a robbery just earnings and as a remanding of that territory to a governmen lessly effete and corrupt, a mere survival of the barbarism of ce of ignorance and dishonor. The patriotic hate then kindled Russia, some observers have for months past been expecting flame into a war for the actual control of the reversionary possess Korea, which Japan regards as necessary both for her growth a her safety (pp. 167, 251, 347, 441). At the first sign of seriou for the ministers and consuls of foreign powers, and for the missi and other foreign residents in the northern provinces who had f refuge to the capital, Japan even more promptly than Russia have thrown in a military force adequate for their protection a checking the development of a general whirlwind of disorder awaiting the arrival of abundant forces from Japan and the W lands. Then it would not have been the dismal necessity monthly record (extending to July 10) to repeat the statement in the issue of the previous month (p. 441), that "the foreign le and the refugee missionaries are [still] reported as besieged at by hordes of fanatical ruffians bent on slaughter and plunder."

The situation is like a dream most strange; and before its rence it could not have been imagined as possible. Its paralle on record in modern times. In these hours, just before the dawn twentieth century after Christ, all the great Christian nations world see their representatives highest in dignity and accredited with their helpless families and a few score of soldiers, all hudd weeks in their two remaining legation buildings, in danger of sta under fierce rifle fire, while an armed mob of tens of thousands for murder and torture repeatedly attempt to carry their frail refu storm — all as the result of the greed and jealousy of a majority governments which a few years before had prevented the establi of an orderly rule by the one of their number that by sacrifice o and treasure had shown the power and gained the right to rule present internationalism shows need of reform.

Lack of Authentic Reports. — It is part of the unprece nature of the present crisis that for the weeks from June 18 to m not one word of official report came to any government from its m resident near the court of China. The consuls in the regions of have sent reports, but only from within cannon-shot of the wars Western lands; but the consuls had scarcely more knowledge facts at Peking than had the home officials to whom they report the Chinese capital had been a tomb, it could scarcely have bee unrevealing. It was not silent, however, but gave forth a co babble of rumors, mostly of Chinese imaginings or inventions, i

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n the form of messages from Chinese officials deliberately framed lead foreign governments. Thus, it is evident that, inasmuch as second week in July not one government on earth knew whether nister to China was living or had been slaughtered three weeks usly, nearly all tidings of Chinese official attitude and procedure ent weeks must be classed as imposture, imagination, or, at best, d conjecture. Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of Chinese cus- who has resided forty years in China, and who last visited nd seventeen years ago, a favorite with Chinese officials, being f a Mandarin of high degree at Peking, was unable for the two

OFFICES OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, LONDON, ENG.

, June 10–24, to send any message to his wife in London assuring his safety.

On July 6, the papers of all Europe and America published on high rity a circumstantial account of the forced taking of poison on 8 by the Emperor Kwang-Hsu, who died within an hour; also by mpress-Dowager, who thereby became insane and was immediately eded in power by Prince Tuan, the father of the appointed heir to rone (p. 44). On July 11, all the papers, on what claimed to be Chinese authority, published a circular letter brought by courier he Emperor Kwang-Hsu, dated at Peking July 2, addressed to the an, British, and Japanese governments, deploring the recent occur- , especially the murder of the Japanese legation chancellor, and their aid in putting down the rebellion — an impressive instance nan's improvement in two weeks by death from poisoning and by ection. On the same July 11, dispatches (non-official) published er the world showed the good effects of poison on the Empress- ger — a better ruler insane than sane, inasmuch as she had been ed to power June 30, and had forthwith sent a message to the ys in the various provinces urging protection of foreigners at what- ost. It is evident that a trustworthy record of events in a land government is an organized system of fantasies, lies, and crime,

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must await the opening of grim doors that now exclude all light this opening is expected to require cannon. This monthly issue, fore, must give views and current conjectures rather than a chroni events in China after June 18.

One conjecture (from a Shanghai correspondent) is that th patches above given indicate that the Emperor, if living, is k seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of recent events. jecture almost universally accepted and expressed is that the Em Dowager has been covertly a favorer and helper of the Boxer outl especially at the beginn the troubles. Opinions as to her present attitud that of the government tive to these murderous foreign fanatics. The that imperial troops in numbers have joined vast mobs of Boxers, se Krupp guns with the acy of trained artilleris viewed as showing the plicity of the gover with the rioters; thoug sibly a part of the army have revolted against th perial authority.

THE STORM CENTRE OF THE ORIENT.

Record, and Sel Reports.— On June 9, special audience grante the Empress-Dowager t representatives of the po a formal demand (following the line of the policy embodied in the note of April 7, p. 438) was made, that the government take mea for immediate suppression of the Boxers. In accordance with ins tions from Washington, Mr. Conger, United States minister, was pr acting independently though concurrently with the other ministe 439) in this peremptory demand. His messages to the State D ment are said to have shown little faith in the Empress-Dowager, conviction that she sympathized with and had possibly instigate rioters.

The Boxer movement was reported spreading rapidly in the pro of Chi-li, with destruction of railway and telegraph lines, and of mi stations. On June 10 and 11, about 2,000 marines from the Eur and United States warships started from Tien-Tsin for Peking (sev five miles) to protect the foreign legations there. On June 11, Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., asked for increased force for rel Americans at Peking; and Secretary Long immediately ordered marines to be sent with all dispatch from Manila, while the admiral also draw from the United States vessels at Taku. The distance Manila is about 2,000 miles. Great anxiety was felt for the Ame missionaries in the northern provinces; and urgent appeals in thei half were sent to Washington by the mission boards.

On July 12, through the medium of *The Express* (London) published a message purporting to be from Emperor Kwang-Hsu i seclusion, "to the Peoples of the Civilized World," urging the pow

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VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD HOBART SEYMOUR, K. C. B.,
COMMANDING BRITISH NAVAL FORCES IN CHINESE WATERS.

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set him free from his confinement in his Peking palace, to establis in a new capital, to depose the Empress-Dowager, and to estab joint protectorate over the empire, which they should govern th him, assuming the control of customs ports and telegraphs. This avoid the attempt at the impossible rule of all China as a conc province, and the process of partitioning it among the powers, would surely involve them all in war. The document was intere but for many evident reasons little credence was or could be giv its authenticity.

On June 13, the Japanese chancellor of legation was murde Boxers or by soldiers in the street in Peking; and all the foreign res and refugees were reported besieged in their legation comp Japan ordered four more warships and 4,000 men of all arms to At Pao-ting-fu the Boxers, 6,000 strong, were reported attackin Roman Catholic convent, and the Chinese officials were inactive. dismissal of Prince Ching, an opposer of the Boxers, from the im service, tended to confirm the general conjecture that the gover was furthering, or at least refusing to check, the furious anti-forei rising. Guns had been trained on the American mission and the legation. Foreign powers began to awake to the seriousness menace which the movement had so suddenly developed. The now sending troops as rapidly as possible. The missionaries had a been ordered by their various boards to quit their stations and re the seaports; but hordes of Boxers held the roads to the coast, number of missionaries resorted to the capital as their only refug

The news on June 16 was still more alarming. The foreig isters and the foreign refugees were virtually prisoners in Pekin the Chinese should attack in force, defense would be hopeless. A dred thousand Chinese soldiers were reported as massed outsi capital; while the little relief column of allies under Admiral Se which for nearly a week had been fighting its way from Tien-Tsin railway being destroyed before them and behind them — were them at Lang-fang, short of supplies and ammunition, in need of rescue.

On June 21, Admiral Seymour's column was reported to reached Peking four days previously, after constant fighting and loss, and to have found the legation safe. The next day Seymou reported killed. Both reports were utterly false. On June 25, a sage from him reached Tien-Tsin, saying that on his retreat from twelve miles of Peking he had been blocked eight or ten miles Tien-Tsin, was terribly harassed by a great force of the enemy, ha sixty-two men killed, was caring for 206 wounded, could hold out on days longer, and needed for rescue a force of 2,000 men. The column was immediately dispatched, and found that since his m he had, by a night attack, captured a Chinese armory and arsena immense stores of ammunition and rice. The armory was burne the allied forces reached Tien-Tsin, June 26. They reported the of hundreds of Chinamen in their fortnight's battling. The fail this relief expedition, revealing to the Chinese, who care little for h life, their ability to overcome European, American, and Japanese t was a most grievous damage to the cause of the allies.

At Washington orders were given for reinforcement of A Kempff's fleet without delay; and the next day President Mc ordered three regiments of regulars from Manila. For some da one government in Europe or America knew what was going Peking or Tien-Tsin. Meanwhile the Chinese ministers in countries were speaking of the Boxers as only a rabble.

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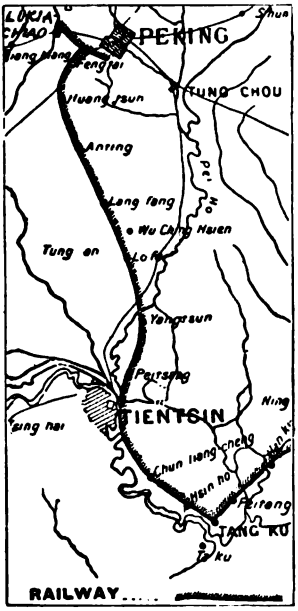
Capture of the Taku Forts. — The Chinese, having laid torpedoes in Taku river, and gathering large bodies of troops in the vicinity, interrupting communications, were warned by an ultimatum from the commanders of the foreign fleet to withdraw their troops before 2 o'clock June 17. At 1 o'clock in the morning of that day the Taku forts opened fire on the ships. The ships replied, and after seven hours' bombardment two of the forts were blown up and the others were carried by assault. The forts, it is said, opened fire in obedience to orders from Peking. Another report was that the ships began the battle. The casualties in the fleet were reported thus: killed, twenty-one, of which sixteen were Russian; wounded, one-seven, of which forty-five were Russian. The Russian loss was due to an exploding magazine. The Chinese loss in killed was reported 1,000; in their retreat they fell into the hands of the Russian land force. A notable fact reported by Admiral Bruce (British) is that the Chinese General was present with the allied forces.



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF THE RAILWAY FROM TIEN-TSIN TO PEKING, AND THE REGION OF THE PRESENT BOXER TROUBLES.

Admiral Kempff and the American vessels were not in the fight. He seems to have closely followed his instructions to act concurrently with the other foreign commanders for the protection of Americans and other foreigners. It is believed, however, that his course — sharply criticized in some quarters — was due to his disapproval of the attack, not as unjust but as inexpedient, so long as the allies clearly lacked the power to save the foreigners beleaguered at Peking from the fury which such an act would incite. Subsequent events are considered by many as tending to justify the course on this ground of prudence. The troops in the forts were part of the army of China, the battle was taken as practically the opening of war with China by the eight powers whose fleets were engaged. This view, however, was utterly rejected by the powers, as also by the United States government. This government renewed its instructions to Admiral Kempff, directing him to protect all American interests, and to that end to act concurrently with the representatives of the other powers. He was given to understand that his powers were ample for storming forts, fighting battles, or for any other act, provided only it were in his judgment necessary for protection of American interests. The flagship *Oregon* was ordered from Hong-Kong to Taku, likewise the 9th Regiment from Manila.

Here pages might be filled with a record of the exciting events which in the latter days of June and the first half of

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July drifted like a cloud through the newspaper pres
Europe and the United States — many of them mere s
tional fictions, others stating as facts events that suppos
might have happened but never happened, still others
fusing the record by anticipatory report of events as
whose occurrence was not till later dates. It is preferab
make other use of these pages, merely specifying tha

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE, COMMANDING AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

early as June 22,
repeatedly later, rur
and at least one cir
stantial account, of
massacre of all for
ers in Peking, had
circulation and cred
The governments,
discrediting these
ports, showed increa
anxiety in the dire
whither they pointe

On June 23, offici
ports came from Ch
that the allied forc
Tien-Tsin, 4,000 stron
cluding 800 Americans,
fighting heavily, June 1
20, to repel Chinese at
There was heavy bom
ment, evidently from Ch
regulars. Nearly all th
eign concessions there
reported as burned, an
American consulate ra
the ground. The Russian admiral gave conveyance on June 24
mixed force of 4,000 Russians and Japanese (a novel and ho
combination) for the relief of the men at Tien-Tsin. The next da
joint forces of American and Russian troops, marching to reliev
force isolated near Tien-Tsin, were compelled to fall back by a h
fire from Chinese artillery; but on the day following they effec
junction. The United States cruiser *Brooklyn*, with Rear-Admiral R
in command, was ordered from Manila to Taku — making Taku
headquarters of the Asiatic squadron under Admiral Remey.

An estimate from a correspondent makes the number of Ch
regular troops of all kinds available to be drawn toward Peking 36
with 220 7-centimetre Creusot guns, 18 Krupps, and 150 Ma
Another conjecture of the number of Chinese troops, trained i
European style and armed with modern rifles, is between 80,000
85,000.

On June 27, Brig.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who gained di
tion by superb service in the Santiago campaign, and who had
appointed to command the American military force in China, starte

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ost. On June 28, the famous battleship *Oregon*, the pride of the ed States navy, struck on a sharp rock in the gulf of Pe-chi-li, on way to Taku. The injury was serious. After days of anxiety lest rescue might be impossible, she was drawn off the rock, and, under rt by a gunboat, proceeded for repairs about 600 miles to the naval lock at Kure in Japan, which had been offered through the courtesy ne Japanese government.

The Powers in Concert. — It was announced on June 29 that as a t of negotiations by the powers, an agreement had been reached iding for maintenance in China of the *status quo* as regards spheres nfluence and commercial agreements, also as regards the nature of guarantees and compensations to be demanded from China. Of international army of occupation consisting of 80,000 men, Russia Japan each is to provide 12,000, Great Britain 10,000, France 8,000, nany, the United States, and the other powers each 5,000. The sian army corps in Siberia, recently mobilized, would cross the ese frontier only in the event of the crisis becoming aggravated. k of official confirmation of this whole report makes it questionable. ther announcement was that by reason of rank the Russian Vice- iral Alexieff would take command of the naval forces acting con- ntly in the north.

The Situation at Peking. — On June 30, Admiral Kempff graphed from Che-Foo that on the 19th the ministers at ing were given by the Chinese authorities twenty-four rs in which to leave. With good reason they suspected chery, as the great army of murderous Boxers and Chi- e troops holding their only road to the coast would easily rpower the government escort, while the government ld be furnished with a plea for its lack of responsibility. iety on their account was deepening into gloom in Wash- on and the European capitals, and the ordering of troops military supplies for their relief continued with utmost e. But the size of the force so suddenly required, and distance to be covered, were elements of fearful portent.

On July 1, advices from Peking reported that all the legation lings had been burned, except those of England, France, and Ger- y. On July 2, came news of a startling event of June 18. Baron Ketteler, German minister at Peking, on his way to the Tsung-li- en (Chinese Foreign Office) was murdered in the street by Chinese ers. His German escort were so enraged at his death that they ediately set fire to the official building, which was destroyed. Dis- nes of the same day, confirmed on the next day so far as any word ugh Chinese channels can confirm anything, announced that Prince n, father of the appointed heir to the throne, and brother-in-law of Empress-Dowager, had practically usurped the imperial power, and ead of the army had made himself dictator. Orders for attack on egations and all foreigners in Peking were attributed to him. Ad- l Kempff reported that a courier, secretly making his way from ng, had brought tidings that the viceroys and governors in the south, hom Li Hung-Chang is one, were not recognizing Prince Tuan, showed a tendency to bring their provinces into some kind of in-

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formal confederacy, with Nanking as its capital, and in friendly relati with the powers. The entire allied force available on July 3 was 14, at Tien-Tsin. The marines sent up some weeks previously to def the legations at Peking (p. 440) were reported to number about now short of food supply and ammunition. Chinese troops in and r Peking were now estimated at 50,000.

Announcement was made, July 7, that Russia had given full c sent that Japan should have a free hand in dealing with China. Washington, the Japanese legation received word that a division Japan's army would im diately be sent to Chi raising the total (10,000) Japan's troops there 23,000. It was underst that this general movem was welcomed by all powers, though some them raised some questi on minor points.

LI HUNG-CHANG,
VICEROY OF TWO OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF CHINA ADJOINING FRENCH TERRITORY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CANTON.

The massacre at Pek of all the ministers of fore powers, with the missi aries, the few hundreds soldiers on guard, and all foreign residents — a tota about 1,000 persons — wa story telegraphed from Ch almost daily. Gradually, horrible conviction of truth, either as history or sure prediction, became wi spread in Europe and Am ca; and day by day the patches from China w perused with shrinking a dread. But even on J 10, when this record clos many utterly refused dence to such reports, cla ing them as Chinese lies, or as the invention of a trashy journalis It was undeniable, however, that at Tien-Tsin the situation of the all forces was one of great gravity and danger. Better news from Pek came on July 8: the legations, though with small food supply, w holding out on July 3, fighting bravely, while the Chinese had l 2,000 men. Foreign forces were rapidly landing at the ports, and wo soon raise the allied army to 50,000. The next day (July 9) some do was thrown on these favorable tidings; but it was reported that Pri Ching, with Yung-Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern army, l organized a counter-revolution to that of the Boxers under Prince Tu The Ninth U. S. Infantry had arrived at Che-Foo. On July 10, prospect darkened again; the allied forces at Tien-Tsin had b driven back once more by a great Chinese army; and the last h of a relief column reaching Peking (whence no news had come si July 4) in time to save the legations and foreigners there, was fad away.

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it "War?" — A pregnant question of international
was whether the Chinese attack at Taku, followed by
ombardment and capture of the forts by the fleet of
llies, and the futile expedition (including a force of
ican marines) with its fierce fighting on the road to
g, were acts of "war" in the technical sense known in
nacy. The United States government has from the
first persisted in a
ive to this question.
Ting-Fang, the es-
d Chinese minister
ashington (pp. 48,
strenuously denies
war exists between
overnment and any
powers. Mr. Wu
es that the disturb-
s due to a "misun-
anding." Though
xplanation may not
atisfactory to the
s, now concurrent
er than "allied")
ealing with China,
attitude, as late as
10, seems fully to
their refusal to
nize war in the dip-
ic sense as exist-
nasmuch as at not

M. DELCASSÉ,
FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

f the various courts, nor at Washington, had a Chinese
ter either demanded or received his passports. The
y of the situation is that there is rioting and murderous
t, which, if China can not or does not put down, the
s will, using force to whatever extent requisite, and
less holding China ultimately responsible for any dam-
clearly traceable to wrong or neglect on her part.

he United States government, in its relations to China,
the last two years seen occasion to give fuller expres-
o its historic policy of avoiding national intermeddling
ntanglement, and has definitely declared its aversion to
artitioning of China. Therefore, inasmuch as a great
egularly declared by seven or eight nations would give
ght of conquest, and would lead to a sharing of Chinese

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territory as indemnity, it seeks to avoid for itself — and, far as is courteous and appropriate, to influence other tions to avoid — any technical declaration of war. Moreov European international relations are in such delicate bala that the jealousies, suspicions, and antagonisms likely arise in an attempt to divide the vast bulk of Eastern A would involve the perils and horrors of a general Europe

MARQUIS EMILIO VISCONTI-VENOSTA, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

war, to the measurel injury of moral, soc and commercial intere of this country and of countries on the glo This government, the fore, is understood have made known other powers, that it d not thus far recogn war in its strict sen as existing; that it ser to China its ships a troops to protect imp illed American interes and to assist the le government to this e in establishing and ma taining order; that wh this end is attained will withdraw its forc It is certainly to be sired that such a prai worthy intention sh succeed in the interest of peace. Yet it involves a dip matic fiction at the start; and events are not always rega ful of fictions.

One of the misfortunes of the appalling situation which confro this or any other attitude which the powers may agree to take, is that real position of the Chinese government, so late as mid-July, had not b ascertained, and that even if the real position were soon made evid little trust could be placed in its maintenance for even a single we It is barely supposable — many are saying quite unsupposable — t the imperial government has been or even now is free from compli with the fanatical anti-foreign uprising; but the government's gen innocence of such a crime must be made evident before the powers the civilized world can combine in a pledge to uphold it with armies fleets. Further, it is not known whether the Peking authority has been overthrown by a rebellion which practically controls the north

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es so that there remains no longer any government of China to
ld by the powers. In such a case it would devolve on the powers
o push their interference for restoring order onward to their
overning of China through a joint commission, or to select, to
, and to uphold some organized Chinese agency to exercise the
ns of government. The reported declaration of war against the
issued in a defiant edict at Peking, and reported in the press of
will be regarded as so much waste paper sent forth by a band of
and murderers.

anwhile, in the crisis so sudden in its horrors, so widening in its
so imminent with larger and immeasurable perils, the various
nents are, for the moment, forced and crowded into united
All questions must wait unanswered. The path for all the
alike is the path through blood and fire to Peking, to save such
s lives as may have escaped the fury of savage mobs — who
whether any such there be? — and, having reached the capital,
o deal directly with whatever government or pretense of govern-
ay be found, holding it sternly to account both for what it has
d for what it has left undone. The step instantly following is to
using of the government, or the ordaining of some other in its
o restore order sufficient at least for protection of foreigners and
erests. Beyond this the path is hidden by clouds of mystery.

the great lines of national conduct — even in the case of nations
ecognize their responsibility to deal justly and with a view to the
human welfare — are liable to be drawn strongly toward self-
it is to be noted that the United States has reason to expect
ommercial advantage from the continuance of China under one
nent. We have recently and almost unintentionally become a
acific power. Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines now join with
cific coast to give us dominance in that vast sea. Already our
terest in China has risen to a rank second only to that of Great
China is materially as well as morally open to us as to no other
That empire, if preserved as a unit, would be everywhere open
leveloping trade, as well as to whatever advancement we may be
give it through the quiet and gradual influence of what we at
nsider our higher civilization with its political, social, moral, and
s ideals. If the empire be divided among half a dozen nations,
ld find in each locality impassable barriers set by the predomi-
nfluence of the sovereign power under which it had come. The
door" which we have recently gained we should find to have
several doors still open, but with our access blocked by a strange
of obstacles. The question that seems not yet fully decided is
, or to what extent, partition can be avoided.

sso-Japanese Rivalry. — The rivalry and consequent
nism of Russia and Japan regarding Korea (pp. 252,
41, 506), have suddenly become quiescent in face of
rtentous Chinese problem. It is scarcely to be hoped
his placidity is more than temporary. Yet, in the
the plea for a long peace may get a hearing.

anwhile, Russia is maintaining as before against the protest by
that she has seized no territory at Masampho, but has merely
a lease at that treaty port of a site for a coal depot and naval

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hospital — the lease giving her no exclusive rights, and in no ing the rights conceded to other powers by the existing treati the lease was announced, Britain was so occupied in South so hampered by the possibility of the resultant European cor that no British fleet was ordered to Korean waters; and now problem has shifted to a wider and more momentous field.

The whole Far-Eastern situation may come gradually to up in the Chinese problem. Korea is but an incidental fi great sum. Both for diplomatic influence and for territorial in China, the two standard competitors in former years Britain and Russia. The two commercial competitors have are, Great Britain and the United States, with this country gaining. But this country deems itself able to win its du trade without engaging in a race for any territorial prize. Gr no longer shows her greed for great areas on the Asiatic c desire there now seems to be for a lead in diplomatic cou competitor with Russia. It is not apparent that either has much influence in the diplomacy of the Far East; but Ru torial enlargement has been immense.

Recently some experienced observers have been lookir as having entered, or as about to enter, the lists with Russia tional headship of all Eastern Asia. Japan, overpeopled, nee colonization; and Korea is at her doors, a beautiful land, thir feebly governed. Russia stands in her way, coveting Kore outlet for her people, to whom are open the lands stretching half the circuit of the globe, but as an outlying fortress for The amazing situation now revealing itself in China may resu ing the course of history. The two nations most directly with China are Japan and Russia. What might have been a Korea may develop into a struggle, first in union against Chi antagonism for possession of China. In such a struggle, Ru be impelled by an anti-Mongolian ambition, while Japan w spired by a Pan-Mongolian aspiration. For, China and Japa ing a third of the population of the world, though the latter h developed striking differences, form in combination one Mongolian.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

On June 13, the complete evacuation of Nat Boers, with the advance of General Buller's forc southeastern Transvaal, and the restoration of Lord railway and telegraphic communication through th River Colony (p. 419), were officially reported.

Guerrilla Warfare. — The war had evident into the guerrilla stage. No large Boer armies re the field, nor was there any prospect of raising and such an army.

In several large districts the burghers were bringing i and formally accepting, either sullenly or with welcome, Br ity. In the north part of Orange River Colony bands of a numbering several hundred, sometimes one or two thousand

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swiftly about, and by sudden dashes at various points occasionally uring British convoys or small detachments. General De Wet was rted as directing these bands, whose achievements were the material glowing announcements of victories from the Boer government. nwhile, the remainder of the Boer forces in the eastern part of nge River Colony were seeking to avoid an encircling movement by l Methuen and Generals Rundle and Brabant, whose forces presum- amounted to 35,000 men with fifty guns. The Boer raiding bands, ever, were still active and harassing. In the western Transvaal, eral Baden-Powell, with all force, was establish- order, having already ved the surrender of than a thousand stands rms, and the submission any burghers, including Krüger, son of the presi- East of Pretoria, Gen- Botha, with a small force, holding positions of con- able defensive strength. The war bulletins after 15 were mostly accounts kirmishes and raids, es- lly in the Orange River ny, with slow but unwav- advance of the main sh armies. The British ic was irritated by the nual report of Boer am- ades and captures of lies and of men, and of repeated escapes from orces that had hemmed in, which, though with- effect on the main result he war, were felt to be editable to the British ary system. Toward the end of June Lord Roberts's general plan evidently being carried into effect; the various armies, especially ter's from the west and Buller's from the southeast, were gradually erging with the main force in a movement on General Botha's posi- and on President Krüger's peripatetic capital in his car farther east- on the railway. The practical junction thus effected not only ght Buller's force into direct coöperation with Lord Roberts, but separated De Wet's bands and the Boer force recently driven out of hern Natal from the army under Botha. In a fight through two days innearsport, northeast of Pretoria, Botha was completely defeated, small British loss, but evaded capture in a well-executed retreat at t. Lord Roberts reported, July 5, that at Klerksdorp and other ts in the Transvaal a total of 2,631 stands of arms had been de- ed to General Barton. The Boer commandoes, pursued by British lry and artillery, were retiring on Middleburg, on the railway eighty s east of Pretoria. They were destroying bridges and burning the s behind them, leaving the country a desert.

MAJOR W. G. HURDMAN,
COMMANDING BATTERY D, ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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In the Orange River Colony at the end of June, four Boer mandoes of varying strength, under the two De Wets and Olivie Limmer, were roving in bands hither and thither. Lord Roberts's ments appeared to be converging on these commandoes in the around Vrede, north of Bethlehem and Harrismith. The success plan to capture or disperse them would be followed by the chase Transvaal of Botha's force to the eastward, and, if necessary, chase also of Krüger and the last Boer army to the mountain fastn Lydenburg. The Boer leaders were reported to be losing streng desertions. On July Wet was repulsed in tack on Ficksburg. leased about 800 prisoners, presumably f difficulty in holding securely, or wishing to his force more mobile

COLONEL THORNEYCROFT, WHO SUPERSEDED COLONEL CROPTON IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS AT SPION KOP.

Lord Roberts re the capture of Beth by Clements and Pa July 7. British cas were few. On July 9, discovered that the had evacuated all thei tions around Senekal. British commanders e the opinion that the fi in all this region is n end.

The Prospect for — On July 10, advices Pretoria showed imp prospects for peace. stated that the whole government of the f Orange Free State ha rendered except Pre Steyn. A feeling in of submission was reported increasing among the Free State bu since De Wet's recent defeat. In the Transvaal, however, gu bands of considerable force were renewing their activity within miles of Pretoria. At Cape Town it was rumored that at the e the war Bloemfontein would be made the headquarters of the mander-in-chief, the seat of the highest court of law, and even the federal capital of British South Africa.

British Casualties. — On July 10, the War Office is another casualty list, showing that the total casualties result of the war to July 7, were 48,188 officers and me

Boer Leaders Obdurate. — It was reported in the week in June from sources not official though usually worthy, that Lord Roberts had offered General Both armistice for consideration of terms of surrender, and the offer had been declined.

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This report, whether true or not true in its terms, indicates the tion which, doubtless, the two Boer presidents, with the few political ers and probably the chief generals, desire to hold in the view of the d. Their utterance on several public occasions has been in effect — ever shall surrender; we cannot yield; the struggle will continue as errilla warfare, to be bequeathed to future generations until British is driven from our territory.

The Boer Envoys in the United States. — This tone characterized all the declarations of the Boer envoys in the United States (p. 328). June 26, two days before their departure from this country, a fare- mass-meeting in their behalf was held at Cooper Union in New City, and their farewell appeal to the American people was pub- d. In this appeal, after rehearsing the familiar account of British pation, tyranny, and flagrant breach of international law, the follow- prediction is given:

"The Boers may be in the end defeated by overwhelming numbers, may ultimately be forced to surrender . . . but they will never be uered." The envoys carefully avoided all utterances disrespectful e United States government; but the intense and unyielding spirit accords with the attitude of the Boers was clearly shown in the -meeting, which, after being called to order by Judge Van Hoesen, addressed by Congressman Sulzer (Dem.) — both gentlemen de- cing the national administration for its failure to give the aid which Boers had asked, and every mention of President McKinley's name ng forth a storm of hisses and shouts of "Down with him!"

Parliamentary and Political. — On June 25, a long com- ication in the London *Times* from W. A. Burdett-Coutts, P. (Cons.), detailed the great suffering of the soldiers in th Africa through inefficient hospital and medical service. se charges — finding the public in a mood of irritation ne frequent Boer raids and adroit escapes and prolonga- of the war — commanded wide attention, and led to ques- s in the house of commons on June 28, with response in ng statement by A. J. Balfour, government leader.

Mr. Balfour declared that the sufferings of the sick or wounded d not be traced to any insufficiency of the supplies sent out by the rnment, and quoted statements from Lord Roberts as to the great ulties of transport for supplies and tents in his rapid advance on nfontein and on Kroonstad. Mr. Balfour suggested the appoint- of an independent committee of investigation, which, indeed, had Lord Roberts's suggestion when the charges were first brought to otice.

In the debate in the house on the next day, Mr. Wyndham, parlia- ary secretary of the War Office, presented the government's defense. dmitted the truth, to a lamentable extent, of the allegations of fail- o meet the needs of the sick and wounded, but declared the failure not to any stinting of supplies, but to the insuperable difficulties of ibuting the supplies of which there had been an embarrassing accu- tion in South Africa. The hospital beds in South Africa were in ss of all demands; in Natal there were 5,000 beds, in Cape Colony, 00. Of medical officers there were 466 military and 440 civilian; of nurses 5,668, of female nurses 556, besides the local physicians and

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G. D. A. FLEETWOOD WILSON, C. B.,
ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

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nurses employed. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, he said, should have painted with his picture of sufferings a picture of the difficulties in supplying 75,000 troops on the march in a hostile land — a huge flying column, supplied over hundreds of miles of a single line of railway, with bridges broken, which was required to carry 1,020 tons daily. Mr. Burdett-Coutts replied by repeating his charges that the interests of the sick and wounded had been postponed for interests less vital — his main point being that Great Britain was unprepared; the responsibility rested not on any individual, but on the system, which was utterly inelastic and deficient.

While Mr. Burdett-Coutts had presented a terrific indictment of the medical service from the ordinary citizen's point of view, Mr Wyndham's speech was considered by men acquainted with war a brilliantly effective defense of the War Office, and incidentally of Lord Roberts's superbly conceived and executed campaign amid difficulties necessarily involving great temporary derangements in the transport and medical service. As suggested by Mr. A. J. Balfour the debate resulted in the appointment of a committee of investigation of the whole subject.

VARIOUS TREATIES.

Reciprocity with Germany. — *The Meat Inspection Bill.* — This bill (pp. 426, 484), according to an announcement, July 13, is to be modified by the German government on Ambassador White's urgent request, so that it will not interfere with existing contract obligations of American exporters.

A statement explanatory of the bill was made, June 14, by Baron Hermann, agricultural expert of the German embassy at Washington. This sets forth that the bill aims, in the interest of public health, to substitute one simple law universally applicable to the meat trade with all countries, in place of the many different laws and restrictions local in the different states, or sometimes towns, of the empire. As the new law requires two separate inspections in the case of German meat — first, of the live stock before slaughtering; then, of the slaughtered meat — it is evident that meat products from other countries must pass a like inspection. No discrimination is to be made for or against any one country. The exclusion of a few classes of products, such as canned goods or pickled meat, Baron Hermann attributes to the impracticability of inspecting such goods; these he estimates to amount to only six or seven per cent of the total meat imports from this country, and only one and one-half to two per cent of the entire imports into Germany from the United States. He expects little reduction of the canned meat export from this country, as the new bill does not apply to German colonies, to which goes a considerable part of the American export of canned meats. He denies that the idea of tariff protection against foreign competition entered into the calculation.

The Liberal press, early in July, was calling attention to the singular fact that the German navy, for many years quite satisfied with American

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canned meats, is now vainly trying to obtain these goods for the w ships ordered to China, and is taking English canned meats and omitti sausages, because the German products are not obtainable.

A New Reciprocity Arrangement. — Announcement w made at Washington, July 10, that a long-expected recipr ity arrangement with Germany had been signed by Secreta Hay and the German ambassador; and that President M Kinley would issue in a few days the proclamation putting t new scheme of duties in force.

HERR VON HOLLEBEN,
GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

This agreement, which is welcomed in both countries, being draw under Section 4 of the Dingley Tariff law, does not require ratificatio by the senate. In general, it is similar to the first arrangement wi France. It abates the duties on still wines, argols, paintings, and stat ary entering the United States from Germany. In return, the Unite States secures the "most-favored-nation" treatment, *i. e.*, the "minimu tariff" rates on articles exported to Germany (p. 32). Minimum tarif are a class reserved for countries with which close commercial relatio are desired. This country has hitherto enjoyed these rates without gi ing an equivalent, therefore without any claim of permanence for the Now they are confirmed and made permanent. The new agreement both countries appears to be a gratifying surprise.

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GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

HE general situation in Europe has taken a deeper ic tinge. To the questions which Asiatic interests have propounding to Europe for a generation, regarding Asia r, Afghanistan, and India, there has in recent years added the question of Persia; and in recent weeks a ion of China long outstanding and supposed to be in ste to have itself settled. This question, which seemed

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR,
BRITISH FORTRESS COMMANDING ENTRANCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

p until Europe should find a convenient time to awaken nd give it its answer by piece-meal — has suddenly led Europe and the world, uttering itself in a shriek of ne fury and with a battle noise heard in every habitation vilized man (See pp. 503–518).

ts answer involves an immense burden for Europe, and, as usual urdens, an immense blessing. The "general European situation," showing an unfortunate tendency to pettiness, at times presents it- s a great school for selfishness, theoretical and applied, which it as the highest morality practicable for nations. As a terrific ler-storm washes out the air and freshens all the sky, so has the rst in China dealt with Europe in its international relations. A unprecedented and even unimagined, and scarcely believable to nour, had suddenly revealed itself as fully actual, besetting with

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every element of horror worse than death itself the persons of the august and sacred representatives of the dignity of mighty nations armies seemed to shake the earth with their tread while their fleets dered on every sea. In the company of these captives were th more sacred persons of their wives and little ones; and with th group of highly trained men and women devoted to the slow toil c ing the lowest courses in the foundations of civilization. in a land until the last few years, had learned nothing for twenty centuries. them were also many hundreds of men of mark for capacity in bus men whose enterprise skill build and beautif fabric of society; around all stood an little band of men of such as could be gathe come speedily to thei fense. And for coping the condition, all the n nations were as helple those toward whom yearned.

REAR-ADMIRAL BENDEMANN, CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

This unprecedented is here set forth mere cause it has actually the dominant elemen creasingly operative i general European situ of the month now und view. Other interna concerns have been i ticeable degree slighte postponed. In the stage of the outburst, b the full recognition of has since appeared as a den epidemic of murd insanity through the region around Peking companied by idiocy if not demoniac crime in the woman or the who had usurped the supreme power, there were some signs of th familiar jealousy and distrust among the powers. As the situ revealed itself as a slowly unfolding, yet continually deepening my of horrors — even now not utterly excluding the last hope — the riv and suspicions melted into sympathy and into unity for action Europe, with a bloody war on its hands, is now probably more d at peace within itself than it has been for years past. The fervo pass with the hour; but at least a higher and true internationalis been found possible.

Germany. — The Emperor, whose army ranks with foremost in the world, while his navy stands seventh, ha length succeeded, against bitter opposition in parliaman procuring the needful enactment for doubling the size strength of the navy (pp. 392, 432, 485).

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

This is not to be ascribed to ambitious militarism, nor is it necessarily a menace. Germany has immensely increased its commerce in recent years, and a great commercial nation may wisely provide itself with corresponding naval strength. The number of German merchant steamships has increased nearly 600 per cent in a quarter-century. Hamburg as a commercial city now surpasses Liverpool, and Germany ranks third among commercial nations, second, indeed, in oceanic (aside from inland) commerce. The Kaiser declared at a banquet at Wilhelmshaven, July 4, that the time had gone by when Germany was to be thrust aside in the hour for decision of great foreign problems.

Russia. — The sudden death by apoplexy, June 21, of Count Muravieff, minister of foreign affairs, one of the ablest of European diplomats, is a serious loss to the Czar and the empire, especially at this crisis in China, with the affairs of which country the count was intimately acquainted. Still, there is no reason to anticipate any substantial change in the foreign policy of Russia. The empire may be expected to move by its usual slow and imperceptible advances, not with impressive violence, but as the time serves, over the Balkan states, and the Slavic provinces of Austria, and Greece. There are signs that Armenia, Afghanistan, Persia, and a great section of China, are marked for Russian occupancy, peaceful or otherwise, in some not far future. The present outburst in China, and the new European union which it has occasioned, are considered by some observers as likely to exert, at least for a considerable time, an unusual staying force on the advance of the great northern power.

AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *Municipal Elections.* — The first elections of municipal functionaries in Cuba since American occupation of the island took place June 16, and were conducted with quiet and decorum.

At Havana most of the voting was done in the first half of the day. Only at one of the balloting places was there any disturbance — at Cerro, where one arrest by the police sufficed to maintain the peace. The Nationalist party in Havana elected all its candidates: mayor, Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, eighteen councilmen, city treasurer, one correctional judge, and three municipal judges. Rodriguez received 13,073 votes; and Estrada Mora (Independent) 6,534 votes. The Independents elected one of the two correctional judges and one of the four municipal judges. The Republican party, led by Juan Gualberto Gomez and Domingo Mendez Capote, and represented by the journal *La Discusion*, gave a demonstration of its weakness: no candidate supported by that party was elected in Havana. Estrada Mora, the defeated candidate of

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the Independent party for mayor, charged his defeat to "fra
votes of the mob." The Nationalist party is supported by the
the leaders in the late revolution. The registration of voters
was about 24,000; and of these, about 19,600 cast ballots in t
Outside of Havana the Republican party carried more of the
ties than did the Nationals.

Puerto Rico. — *Insular Finances.* — The b
1900–01 was published July 3. The estimated re
$2,014,608, and the estimated expenditure $1,984,6

Commerce of Puerto Rico. — The monthly sur
commerce and finance issued by the Treasury
Statistics, shows that the United States exports
Rico in May, 1900, were more than twice as grea
of May, 1899; and that the imports to the Unit
from Puerto Rico have nearly been doubled in
period.

In May, 1899, the United States exports to Pu
were $305,564; in May, 1900, they were $696,479.
1899, imports from Puerto Rico were $647,179;
1900, $1,103,367.

Executive Council Meets. — The first session of
utive Council was held at San Juan, June 28, nine
present. William H. Hunt, secretary of state, pre

Secretary Hunt in his address said that prosperity in
States meant prosperity in Puerto Rico. He concluded wit
matical exhortation, reported in a telegram from San Juan:

"Let us move forward with a resolution that there shall
impediments than such as may come from sources other
among ourselves. Let us begin our work with this expecta
ating our loyality to American citizens, designed to be so i
Puerto Rico as to promote the happiness and prosperity of

The Philippines. — *Amnesty Proclaimed.* — Gen
Arthur, military governor of the Philippine islands,
the following notice of amnesty, June 21:

"By direction of the President of the United States,
signed announces amnesty, with complete immunity for th
absolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons wh
or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrec
the United States in either a military or a civil capacity, an
within a period of ninety days from the date hereof formally
connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declarati
edging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the U
in and over the Philippine islands. The privilege herewith
extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever
that persons who have violated the laws of war during th
active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this ar

"All who desire to take advantage of the terms herewi
are requested to present themselves to the commanding off
American troops at the most convenient station, who will r

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ith due consideration according to rank, make provision for their imme-iate wants, prepare the necessary records, and thereafter permit each ıdividual to proceed to any part of the archipelago according to his wn wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such trans-ortation as may be available either by railway, steamboat, or wagon. rominent persons who may desire to confer with the military governor r with the Board of American Commissioners will be permitted to visit Ianila, and will, as far as possible, be provided with transportation for ıat purpose.

"In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting om the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each ther so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute soldiers uring the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general eace, the military authorities of the United States will pay thirty pesos o each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Terms of Peace Proposed by Filipinos. — On the same ay a meeting was held at Manila of prominent Filipinos, ıany of them prisoners of war, to formulate the conditions pon which the natives of the islands might accept American overeignty and enter into relations of amity with the United tates.

Thirty political prisoners attended the meeting. who were that day eleased from confinement in jail. The chairman of the meeting was eñor Paterno; and among the representative Filipinos present were uencamino, originator of this scheme, Flores, Pio del Pilar, Garcia, Iacabulos, and other men of like prominence. Señor Paterno ex-ressed his confidence of peace if the United States would accept the onditions which the meeting, after a deliberation of four hours, formu-ıted in the following terms:

1. Amnesty.
2. The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated roperty.
3. Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and ilitia when established.
4. The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Fili-ino soldiers.
5. A guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights ccorded to Americans by their constitution.
6. Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the prov-nces.
7. Expulsion of the friars.

The statement of the seventh condition was vociferously acclaimed, he entire assembly shouting "Expel! Expel!"

General MacArthur, three days later, June 24, made a ormal reply to these demands.

In this reply he assured Señor Paterno and his associates that all he personal rights guaranteed by the United States constitution, except rial by jury and the right to bear arms, would be guaranteed to the na-ives of the Philippine islands. But General MacArthur refused assent o the seventh clause of the Filipino program — that relating to the riars; this General MacArthur could not approve on the ground that he settlement of that question rests with the commission headed by Judge Taft (p. 450).

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On June 27, nine of the insurgent leaders who had be held as prisoners of war, among them Generals Pio del Pil Conception, and Alvarez, were liberated upon taking the oa of allegiance to the United States government.

Paterno having published in one of the nativist journ of Manila an article ostensibly favoring an American prote orate, but really advocating independence, his parole was called, and a meeting of Filipinos summoned by him w forbidden to be held. Later, however, he took the oath allegiance and was released. At the same date, July 3, Ge eral MacArthur gave out the following prospectus of t civil government which the United States will establish the archipelago:

"Amnesty and individual rights will be guaranteed, the fact of havi served with the insurgents will not render Filipinos ineligible for serv in the native militia; the government will eventually establish religio liberty equal to that which obtains in the United States, and will retu properties held by the United States belonging to individual insurge who accept amnesty.

"Claims for property destroyed will not be allowed. Rebel fun received in the future by virtue of surrender will be deposited to account for the succor of needy Filipino officers and soldiers since t outbreak of hostilities, and of their families and widows, the Unit States duplicating such amounts to be used for similar ends fr insurgent funds. A committee of Filipinos, controlled by the auth ities, will disburse these sums."

A College at Manila. — On June 29, a non-sectarian C lege of Primary and Secondary Education was opened Manila in the presence of Judge Taft, president of the co mission. Five hundred pupils had been already enrolle The American Educational Department was to supply te books on the easiest possible conditions.

Work of the Army. — A scouting party of the 40th Re ment, commanded by Capt. Thomas J. Millar, left Cagay de Misamis, in the island of Mindanao, June 13, and t next morning encountered a force of insurgents strong entrenched and protected by pitfalls and traps. The Am icans had to fall back on Cagayan, losing nine men kill and two officers and ten men wounded.

About the same date reports came to Manila of troubles in t island of Samar; and thither a battalion of the 29th Regiment and a b tery of artillery were forthwith dispatched.

On June 30, headquarters at Manila reported as the result o week's scouting in northern Luzon fifty insurgents killed and fo wounded; American loss, one killed. In north Ilocos the Americ troops had burned six of the barracks of General Tino's forces and h captured Tino's correspondence; but Tino, with 200 of his men, h escaped. Near Manguiris a large body of bolomen, some of th

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with rifles, were routed. At Angeles, General Aquino surrendered
eral Grant. This insurgent commander is charged with the exe-
of several American prisoners last year at Arayat. At Tarlac
officers and fifteen men of the insurgent forces surrendered to
nant Burns's scouts; and a quantity of ammunition and military
was destroyed.
detachment of troops in pursuit of insurgents near Delta del Rio
, July 4, killed twelve; the American loss was three killed and
unded.
dispatch from Manila, dated July 8, reports the loss in the previous
scouting as eleven Americans killed and sixteen wounded; the
os killed numbered 160. The same dispatch reported the ambush-
an American wagon train between Indang and Naic; losses not

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

epublican National Convention. — The Republican
nal convention for nomination of candidates for presi-
and vice-president of the United States was held at
delphia, Pa., June 19, 20, and 21. On the 19th the
ntion was called to order by the chairman of the na-
committee, Senator Hanna (O.). After an address by
mporary chairman of the convention, Senator Wolcott
, and the appointment of the usual committees, the
ntion was adjourned to the next day. On that day,
20, the permanent chairman of the convention, Senator
Cabot Lodge (Mass.) opened the proceedings with a
n, in which he presented a history of the financial, com-
l, and political situation of the country during the
istration of President McKinley. What the situation
t the beginning of Mr. McKinley's administration of
vernment, and what that administration accomplished,
or Lodge explains in the opening passages of his
ss:

n 1897 we took the government and the country from the hands of
nt Cleveland. His party had abandoned him and were joined to
ols, of which he was no longer one. During the last years of his
e had presented to us the melancholy spectacle of a president
o govern without a party. The result was that his policies were
. legislation was at a standstill, and public affairs were in
lous and incoherent condition. Party responsibility had
d, and with it all possibility of intelligent action demanded by the
at home and abroad. It was an interesting, but by no means
r display of Democratic unfitness for the practical work of gov-
t. To the political student it was instructive, to the country it
remely painful, to business disastrous.
We replaced this political chaos with a president in thorough ac-
ith his party, and the machinery of government began again to
moothly and effectively. Thus we kept at once our promise of
nd more efficient administration. In four months after the in-

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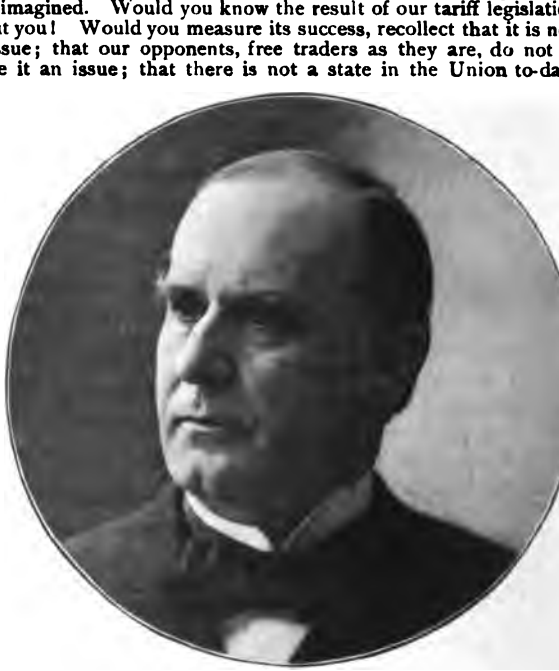
auguration of President McKinley, we had passed a Tariff bill. years the artificial agitation in behalf of what was humorousl tariff reform, and of what was really free trade, had kept busin ferment, and had brought a treasury deficit, paralyzed indust pression, panic, and, finally, continuous bad times, to a degree n fore imagined. Would you know the result of our tariff legislati about you! Would you measure its success, recollect that it is n an issue; that our opponents, free traders as they are, do not make it an issue; that there is not a state in the Union to-da



HON. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, OF OHIO.
REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOMINATED FOR A SECON

could be carried for free trade against protection. Never was a more fully justified by its works; never was a promise made party more absolutely fulfilled."

The platform of the party was then read, and was ad unanimously.

The Republican Platform. — Of this document we duce the passages most nearly concerned with the iss the present political campaign.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

On the questions of Money and Tariff, the platform says:

"The expectation in which the American people, turning fr Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republica magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfie

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he Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous nditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the tio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to oduce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, omised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures — protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

"The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a mmission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, d the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and ore abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. here is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar, or its assured equivat; and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capl is fully employed, and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No gle fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican governent means to the country than this — that while during the whole riod of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an cess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497, there has been in e short three years of the present Republican administration an excess exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094.

"And while the American people, sustained by this Republican gislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business d commerce, they have conducted, and in victory concluded, a war liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement rnished the high purpose with which American standards were unled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted; but when it came e American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its rces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American ldiers and sailors, and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new rth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsiity. . . .

"We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited inage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which as without the support of the leading commercial countries of the orld. . . .

"We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest coöperation capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our pidly increasing foreign trade; but we condemn all conspiracies and mbinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit oduction, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effecely restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competion, and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are gaged in industry and commerce. . . .

"We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American bor. . . .

"We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to en our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves proice, in return for free foreign markets. . . .

"Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of r foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is so a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign comerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreer, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to cover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

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"We commend the policy of the Republican party in mainta the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted w in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Ha and the Philippine islands only those whose fitness has been determ by training and experience. We believe that employment in the p service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicabl their inhabitants. . . .

"The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue fo conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been sible to reduce the war in the sum of $40,000 So ample are the go ment's revenues and so is the public confidenc the integrity of its ob tions, that its newly fu two per cent bonds sell premium. The countr now justified in expec and it will be the polic the Republican party to about, a reduction of the taxes.

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GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

"We favor the cons tion, ownership, control protection of an isth canal by the governme the United States. markets are necessary the increasing surplus of farm products. Every e should be made to open obtain new markets, esp ly in the Orient; and administration is warml be commended for its cessful effort to commi trading and colonizing tions to the policy of open door in China. . .

"We commend the part taken by our government in the Peace ference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the p announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague vention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and South African republics. While the American government must cont the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding p ident, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-interventio European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a may soon be found, honorably alike to both contending parties, to te nate the strife between them.

"In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibility of victories in the Spanish war, the President and the senate won the doubted approval of the American people. No other course was poss than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in Philippine islands. That course created our responsibility before world, and, with the unorganized population whom our intervention freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and

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blishment of good government, and for the performance of inter-
obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsi-
nd wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high
the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed
ion and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon
escued peoples. The largest measure of self-government con-
ith their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law.
o Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the
ce by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall
rmed.
he Republican party upon its history, and upon this declaration
inciples and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and
g judgment of the American people."

ator Hanna was reëlected chairman of the national
tee. The members of the new executive committee
national committee of the Republican party were
as follows:

ry C. Payne (Wis.); Joseph H. Manley (Me.); Nathan B. Scott
); Harry D. New (Ind.); and George L. Shoup (Ida.).

Kinley and Roosevelt Nominated. — On June 21, nomi-
for the presidency and vice-presidency were in order.
the delegation from Alabama was called to name a
ate, that state yielded its place to Ohio; and Senator
r, of Ohio, addressed the convention in a speech in
cy of the nomination of William McKinley for presi-

o man in all the nation," he said, "is so well qualified for this
he great leader under whom the work has been so far conducted
he head, he has the heart, he has the special knowledge and the
xperience that qualify him beyond others. And, Mr. Chairman,
so the stainless reputation and character of a blameless life."

e nomination of Mr. McKinley was seconded by Gov.
ore Roosevelt, of New York, and others. Mr. Mc-
received on the first and only ballot 926 votes, or the
ous vote of the convention.
n the vote for the nominee for the vice-presidency,
ore Roosevelt also received a unanimous nomination
votes less one, his own.

ould be superfluous to repeat here* the public and political
f President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt. The Republi-
's platform expresses their political principles and policies.

nocratic National Convention. — The Democratic
l convention held its sessions in Kansas City, Mo.,
ng July 4. The convention was called to order at

biographical notices the reader is referred to CURRENT HISTORY, Vol. 6, pp.
r the career of President McKinley; and to Vol. 9, pp. 1-12, for that of Gov-
sevelt.

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noon by Senator Jones (Ark.), chairman of the national c
mittee. Governor Thomas (Col.), temporary chairman
his address to the convention, spoke thus of the attitud
the party in 1896 and 1900:

"We are in very truth the party of the people. Our declaratic
faith and purpose, given to the world four years ago, has been strer
ened by the passage of years and is enshrined to-day in our hearts
hopes. It marked an e
in political history and
bolized the regeneratio
the party whose birth
coeval with the birth o
Union, whose death
Union cannot long sur
It crystallized into an u
ing creed the precept
our founders — reaffirme
objects of Democratic o
ization, and proclaimed
mocracy to be no long
name, but 'a great spirit
a living heart.'

HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA,
NOMINEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FOR PRESIDENT.

"The close of Pres
Harrison's administr
found the country fac
face with conditions of
greatest moment. A
ciency in the public reve
through the reckless leg
tion and profligate ext
gance of the 51st Cong
had become apparent i
preceding October. A
issue, prepared in Febr
was postponed as a lega
the incoming administra
Trade and industry,
stimulated by unequal
laws, were staggering toward a crisis. Monetary conditions, distu
and uncertain, threatened early disaster. The storm came in
when the elements long pent up and long accumulating burst in
upon the continent. It shook the foundation of our comm
fabric, overwhelmed every branch of trade and industry, and sp
bankruptcy and desolation everywhere. Its subsidence was the
of years. The misery and ruin it inflicted were fresh in the m
and hearts of the people. The country slowly emerged from the r
ing flood, the stricken nation struggled to its feet and painfully bega
work of economic reconstruction, while statesmen discussed the cau
our calamity. In the agony of our suffering they clearly perceive
freely acknowledged its primal source, a vicious and indefensible m
tary system. Men differed as to the method of its reformation, not
the necessity for a change. They wrangled over the merits of stand
but united in condemning an unsound and artificial financial systen
logical outcome of whose operation was inevitable disaster."

After this address, followed the reading of the Dec
tion of Independence, by Charles S. Hampton, of Peto

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n., which was designed to be, and was, one of the most ressive features of the convention.

The Democratic Platform. — On the second day of the vention the platform of the party was adopted.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

t opens with a reaffirmation of the Declaration of Independence:

e declare again that overnments instituted g men derive their powers from the con- of the governed; that overnment not based the consent of the ned is a tyranny; and to impose upon any e a government of is to substitute the ods of imperialism for of a republic. We that the constitution vs the flag, and de- ce the doctrine that xecutive or congress, ing their existence heir powers from the itution, can exercise l authority beyond it, lation of it. We as- that no nation can endure half republic half empire; and we the American people mperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at ."

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

On these principles the Puerto Rico law (pp. 61, 168, 255) is de- ced as "a bold and flagrant breach of the national good faith," "it imposes on the people of Puerto Rico a government without consent, and taxation without representation."

The platform demands "the prompt and honest fulfillment of our e to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has sposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or con- ver the island of Cuba, except for its pacification."

The Philippine policy of the present administration "has involved epublic in unnecessary war; sacrificed the lives of many of our st sons; and placed the United States, previously known and ap- ed throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false n-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of ormer allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos ot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be cts without imperilling our form of government; and, as we are not g to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an re, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, inde- ence; and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has

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been given for nearly a century to the republics of Cent
America. . . .

"We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitima
we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing distar
governed outside of the constitution. The burning issue
growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existe
public and the destruction of our free institutions. We r
paramount issue of the campaign. . . .

"We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe
its integrity,
and in spirit,
to prevent th
European aut
continent, and
to our suprem
can affairs. . .

"We oppo
it means conqu
intimidation
For the first ti
tory and coe
Philippine co
has been a wh
ture from our
and approved
unteer organiz
nounce it as
un-Democratic
publican, and
sion of ancie
principles of a

"The dis
ing with the t
Republican pa
national platf
clusive proof
the legitimate

JOSEPH FRANCIS MALONEY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, SOCIALIST-LABOR NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

publican policies, that they are fostered by Republican
they are protected by the Republican administration in r
paign subscriptions and political support. We pledge t
party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state, and city
monopoly in every form.

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the natio
platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 [Vol. 6, p. 276], ar
the demand of that platform for an American financial s
the American people for themselves, which shall restore
bimetallic price level, and, as part of such system, the im
ation of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold
legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consen
nation.

"We denounce the Currency bill enacted at the last s
gress [p. 183] as a step forward in the Republican policy
discredit the sovereign right of the national governme
money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon nati
power to issue and control the volume of paper money
benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured
bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon; and i
rency is to increase with population and business, the

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ncrease. The Republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for astening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt.

"We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as noney, but without legal-tender qualities, and demand the retirement of he national bank notes as fast as this government paper or silver certifi-ates can be substituted for them."

The platform favors an amendment to the federal constitution, providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of he people; denounces "government by injunction;" recommends the creation by Congress of a Department of Labor, headed by a cabinet officer; praises he valor of American soldiers and sailors, and favors a liberal pension policy; demands the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal; condemns the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as "a surrender of American rights and interests;" demands strict enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law, views "with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics;" denounces as an attempt at fraud the Shipping-Subsidy bill; and demands speedy repeal of the war taxes. The platform concludes with this sentence:

VALENTINE REMMEL, OF PITTSBURG, PA., SOCIALIST-LABOR NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

"Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous, and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations."

Bryan and Stevenson Nominated. — The platform having been adopted by acclamation, the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president was then in order.

Alabama, the first state called, having given place to Nebraska, W. D. Oldham, of the latter state, presented to the convention the name of William Jennings Bryan — "the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Bunker Hill and echoed back from the Sierras' sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pine-clad, snow-capped hills of the North, and rises up from the slumbering, flower-scented savannahs of the South — the name of William Jennings Bryan."

Speeches seconding the nomination having been made by representa-

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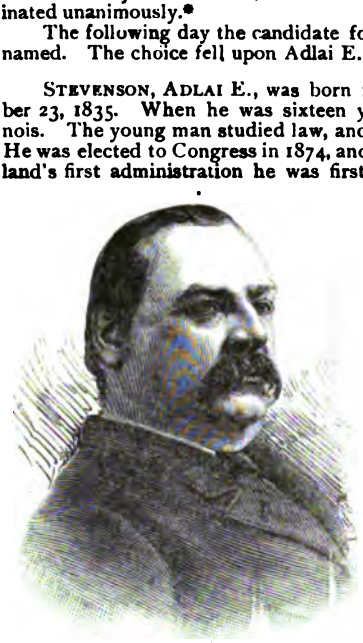
tives of nearly all the states, the vote was taken and Mr. Bryan was
inated unanimously.*

The following day the candidate for the office of vice-president
named. The choice fell upon Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

STEVENSON, ADLAI E., was born in Christian co., Kentucky,
ber 23, 1835. When he was sixteen years old his family moved to
nois. The young man studied law, and was admitted to the bar in
He was elected to Congress in 1874, and again in 1878. In Grover C
land's first administration he was first assistant postmaster-genera
1892 he was elected vice-p
dent of the United States
2, pp. 178, 389); and ad
istered that office acceptab
the second presidency of
Cleveland.



EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Lincoln Republic
— The national con
tion of the Lincoln
publican (Silver Rep
can) party (pp. 360,
assembled at Kansas
Mo., July 4. Perma
organization was effe
the next day, with Ju
L. W. Brown, of Ohi
chairman.

In his address to the
vention Judge Brown said
as the East turned to the
in the time of Lincoln,
again turned to the West now and found a leader in the person of
Bryan. The mention of Mr. Bryan's name elicited emphatic appla
but heartier still was the reception of the name of Charles A. To
of Minnesota, already nominated by the People's party as Mr. Br
running mate (p. 361), as candidate for the vice-presidency.

Upon the money question Judge Brown remarked:

"The questions of money and trusts are inseparable. The
banks of the country are in the power of city banks, especially the b
of New York, which are in league with Lombard Street. The one
edy is the removal of duties on every article controlled by trusts."

The chairman favored government ownership of telegraphs and
roads, and condemned the policy of the present administration i
Philippines.

On July 6, William J. Bryan was nominated by acclamation for
ident of the United States. Mr. Towne would have been nominate
the vice-presidency were it not that he had personally appealed t
convention not to nominate him, but to support the nominees o
Democratic convention.

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* For biographical sketch of Mr. Bryan, see CURRENT HISTORY, Vol.
284-287

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LINCOLN (SILVER) REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform of the Lincoln Republicans reasserts the principles of e Declaration of Independence; regards bimetallism as "the right sis of a monetary system under our national constitution;" favors a aduated tax upon incomes, popular election of United States senators, d "the maintenance and extension wherever practicable of the merit stem in the public service." It condemns "combinations, trusts, and rporations contrived for the purpose of controlling the prices and iantity of articles supplied to the public;" holds the Monroe doctrine be "sound in principle and wise national policy;" de- ands legislation to prevent en land ownership; favors e principle of direct legis- tion by the citizens; advo- tes liberal pensions to sol- ers; tenders sympathy to e people of the two South rican republics; declares e Puerto Rico Tariff law to "a dangerous departure om the principles of our rm of government;" de- ies opposition to "mon- chy and the whole theory imperial control;" de- ands repeal of the war xes; demands also that our nation's promise to iba shall be fulfilled in ery particular."

JOHN G. WOOLLEY,
PROHIBITION PARTY NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Prohibition arty.—The national onvention of the Pro- bition party was held Chicago, Ill., June 27 d 28, and nominated for president of the United States ohn Granville Woolley, of Illinois, temperance orator and uthor, editor of *The New Voice and Chicago Lever* (born in ollinsville, O., February 15, 1850); and for vice-president, Henry Brewer Metcalf, of Pawtucket, R. I., manufacturer born in Boston, Mass., April 2, 1829).

PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

The platform strongly condemns the administration of Mr. McKin- y, who "by his conspicuous example as a wine-drinker at public ban- uets, and as a wine-serving host at the White House, has done more encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits young men, and to bring Christian practices and requirements into srepute, than any other president this republic has had." In the plat- rm, mention is made of the rapid growth of the liquor trade in the

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Philippines; the export thither of liquors from the United amounted in 1897 to $337; but in the first ten months of the fisca ended June 30, 1900, it was $467,198.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Bank Exchanges. — Notwithstanding the very ge shrinkage in prices, shutting down of manufactories, complaints of dul in trade, the volun business, judging the report of ban changes, continues large, Western cities erally reporting l exchanges than last and railroads hea earnings than in vious prosperous y

HENRY B. METCALF, OF RHODE ISLAND, PROHIBITION PARTY NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The average dail changes at fourteen cit nine days of July were 475,000, which was 13 cent less than last yea 30 per cent more th 1898. June clearings aged $236,000,000, o per cent less than in but this loss, as note month (p. 461), is still entirely at Boston, York, and Philadelph

Railroads. — gross earnings of roads in the U States reporting for June were $47,295,244, or 9 per increase over 1899.

Granger roads show the least gain; and Pacific, Southwestern Central Western, the greatest. The earnings for the first week of as far as reported, show a gain of 4.1 per cent over last year. bound tonnage in high-class freight is growing lighter, while lowe freights continue heavy. East bound freight for export is increasi are shipments of produce and dressed meats.

Stocks. — The average of sixty railway stocks, Jun was $70.09; and July 12, $70.73; the latter was the hi quotation; while $68.62, on June 23, was the lowest fo interim.

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The average of ten industrials varied only $3.50 for the same weeks, he market was generally lacking in interesting features. Sales of o shares, June 30, constituted the lightest, and 521,000 on June 25, eaviest, day's transactions. The market, however, was more e and stronger the second week of July.

Wheat and Corn. — At the end of the crop year the rican visible supply of wheat was officially reported at 62,000 bushels, against 33,632,000 last year. On Sat-y, June 23, cash wheat at New York reached 92 cents, top point of the year. Liberal rains in the Northwest decrease in foreign buying brought on a reaction; and uly 13, 84.37 cents was quoted.

Total exports of wheat for the crop year amounted to about 188,-oo bushels. Up to July 14, 4,239,163 bushels had been exported e new crop account, against 5,701,983 last year. The total Western ots, July 1 to 14, were 4,009,207 bushels, against 8,088,146 in 1899. amount of old wheat carried over on the farms is estimated consider-smaller than last year. Prices of corn No. 2 Mixed at New York with some fluctuation to 49.75 cents on July 11. Exports during rop year were 211,647,630 bushels, which is close to the largest known; and the year closed with prices about 10 cents above 1899 898.

Cotton. — On July 6, 8,849,856 bales of cotton had come sight, against 10,943,700 last year and 10,856,243 in 3. Takings by Northern spinners to the same date 2,183,335 bales, against 2,203,639 last year. The ent quotation predicted by Price, McCormick & Co. 459) was reached June 29, and the still higher figure o.25 cents prevailed the week ending July 14; at the e time the market for cotton goods was extremely dull, mills were closing very generally. Print cloths were ced at Fall River to 2 7-8 cents for regulars the first k in July without creating any demand, and outside rs have accepted 2 3-4 cents.

Wool and Woolens. — Sales of wool are noted as phe-enally small, with prices still declining on an average 1 1-2 to 1 cent for the month. There is a general cur-nent of production; and many mills are shut, manufac-rs, for lack of orders, not knowing what goods they will able to sell. Woolen and worsted yarns are dull and es unchanged. In woolen goods, flannels and blankets ain inactive but steady; the demand for serges has been at last season's prices, and some lines of men's wear imeres have been opened for spring at advances of 10 5 per cent from last spring's prices.

Leather Interests. — The receipts of cattle at the four tern markets for the six months ending June 30 were

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2,692,037 head, against 2,472,212 last year; and du
June, 414,438 head, against 384,288 last year; an
Chicago sales of hides were reported not keeping up
the killing.

The first week in July a few big transactions in native steer
were reported at 10 3-4 cents, and following this the market was g
ally weak. The leather business is reported unusually dull. Whil
actual shipment of boots and shoes from Boston for the half year
only 4,000 cases smaller than last year, the June decrease was rem
ably large, 313,440 cases being the record for five weeks, against 40
last year. Many shops have shut down, and a large proportion of
running are working only half or quarter time, and new business i
ceedingly light.

Iron, Steel, and Minor Metals. — The month en
July 14 has seen prices on Bessemer pig fall from the
named by the Bessemer Association to $16; and Anthra
No. 1 Eastern to $18; while lower prices are noted in ne
all forms of manufactured iron and steel except rails,
nails, and sheets.

About thirty furnaces closed during June, reducing the outp
pig iron, July 1, to 283,413 tons weekly; yet unsold stocks incre
the consumption not exceeding 1,155,532 tons for the month of
Speculation in tin at London raised the market to 33 cents; copp
dull at 16 1-4 cents for Lake; and lead has been reduced to 4 cen
the Smelting Company.

Exports and Imports. — Preliminary government fig
show the excess of merchandise exports over imports for
fiscal year ending June 30, to be $544,764,885, a gai
$14,890,072 over last year. Cotton exports increased $
000,000, and petroleum $19,000,000, during the year; w
breadstuffs lost about $10,000,000. The total merchan
exports for the fiscal year were $1,394,479,214.

Failures. — During the four weeks ending July 14, th
were 745 failures in the United States.

Statistics for the first half of 1900 show commercial failures 5,3
number, with liabilities amounting to $74,747,452, against 4,853 in
same months of 1899, with but $42,062,933 of liabilities. This rem
able increase in liabilities occurred almost entirely during the se
quarter, the liabilities of April, May, and June this year being n
$27,000,000 greater than for the same months of last year, making
average per failure three times larger. Banking failures were 3
number, with $25,822,682 liabilities, against 31 last year for $7,601,
A careful analysis by Dun & Co. shows manufacturing and trading
ures to be smaller in the second than in the first quarter; small fail
no more in number this year than last, and less than in 1898 and 1
but large increase in real estate, brokerage and speculation, build
lumber, and other building materials, and in some forms of machin
In the iron industry, which has witnessed the greatest fall in pr
there were no failures in June; only six, for $28,935, in the se
quarter; and but 11 for the half year, with liabilities averaging $12
per failure.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Debt. — On June 30, 1900, the figures of the ublic debt of the United States, with assets and liabilities the treasury, are shown in the following tables:

PUBLIC DEBT, JUNE 30, 1900.

erest-bearing debt	$1,023 478,880.00
bt, interest ceased	1,176,320.26
bt bearing no interest	388,761,732.41
Total gross debt	$1,413,416,912 67
Cash balance in treasury	305,705,654.78
Total net debt	$1,107,711,257.89

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

serve fund —			
Gold coin and bullion			$150,000,000.00
ust funds —			
Gold coin		$227,797,179.00	
Silver dollars		416,015,000.00	
Silver dollars of 1890		6,153,163.00	
Silver bullion of 1890		69,873,837.00	
United States notes		3,705,000.00	
			723,544,179.00
neral fund —			
Gold coin and bullion	$43,315,474.52		
Gold certificates	27,241,710.00		
Silver certificates	7,515,653.00		
Silver dollars	8,173,576.00		
Silver bullion	141,898.36		
United States notes	26,361,902.00		
Treasury notes of 1890	779,503.00		
Currency certificates			
National bank notes	9,478,892.32		
Fractional silver coin	6,606,972.56		
Fractional currency	194.20		
Minor coin	440,069 45		
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement	16,945.42		
		$130,072,790.83	
national bank depositaries —			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	$95,882,502.27		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	5,997,018.13		
		101,879,520. 40	
			231,952,311.23
			$1,105,496,490.23

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

ld certificates	$227,797,179.00		
ver certificates	416,015,000.00		
rrency certificates	3,705,000.00		
easury notes of 1890	76,027,000.00		
		$723,544,179.00	
tional bank 5 per cent fund	$11,891,561.56		
tstanding checks and drafts	4,407,045.14		
sbursing officers' balances	48,466,067.51		
stoffice Department account	8,147,288.35		
iscellaneous items	3,334 693.89		
		76,246 656.45	
			$799,790,835.45
eserve fund		$150,000,000.00	
vailable cash balance		155,705,654.78	
			305,705,654.78
Total			$1,105,496,490.23

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Receipts and Expenditures. — In the two and 1899, the receipts and expenditures were:

RECEIPTS.

Source.	Fiscal year ende 1900	
Customs	$233,857,958.46	$2
Internal revenue	296,299,388.09	2
Miscellaneous	38,831,601.66	
Totals	$568,988,948.21	$5

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$105,796,753.16	$1
War	134,653,998.45	2
Navy	56,089,982.16	
Indians	10,166,132.47	
Pensions	140,875,992.12	1
Interest	40,176,313.62	
Totals	$487,759,171.98	$4

Monetary Circulation. — On June 30, the m culation of the United States was estimated by t Department as follows:

MONETARY CIRCULATION, JUNE 30, 1900.

Gold coin and bullion	$
Gold certificates	
Silver dollars	
Silver certificates	
Subsidiary silver	
Treasury notes of 1890	
United States notes	
Currency certificates	
National bank notes	
Total	$2,

These figures show an increase during the fi volume of circulation, of $129,941,257; and inc *capita* circulation of $26.50, as compared with June 30, 1899.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Promotions. — On June 19, the Presider Lloyd Wheaton, colonel of the 26th Regiment fantry, and brigadier-general of volunteers, to major-general of volunteers. On the same date Thomas H. Barry, major in the regular army, wa brigadier-general of volunteers.

Stranding of the "Oregon." — The battles went ashore on the island of Hu-Ki of the Miao fifty miles north of Che-Foo, while on the way to of the Pei-ho river, China, June 28 (p. 513).

It was feared that the famous ship would prove a tota July 4 she was floated, and, temporary repairs having be ordered to the Japanese naval docks at Kure, between Si Osaka, about 800 miles from the scene of the accident.

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LABOR INTERESTS.

The St. Louis Strike. — This strike of the employees the Transit Company (pp. 373, 464), which began May 8, d which has been more than once reported settled, was ll active as late as July 15, though the company's cars ere for the most part permitted to run unmolested.

On July 9, 2,500 memoers of the Amalgamated Association of Street ilway Employees of America held a meeting to denounce the Transit mpany for violation of agreements. A vote was taken at this meet-, and it was decided unanimously to resume the strike and to enforce boycott against the company's lines.

SPORT.

College Boat Races.— On June 28, at New Haven, Conn., le defeated Harvard in the four-mile 'Varsity race for ghts by about six lengths.

F. L. Higginson, Harvard stroke and captain, had, four days pre-usly, while playing ball, twisted his right ankle, breaking several all bones; and his substitute, C. W. Harding, after a magnificent ort, collapsed near the three and a-half mile flag. Harvard's time, 37 2-5; Yale's, 21:12 4-5.

Earlier in the day, Harvard defeated Yale in the two-mile race for irs by about three lengths. Harvard's time, 13:22; Yale's, 13:35 2-5. so the Harvard's freshman crew (eights) won the two-mile race, de-ting Yale by six lengths; time, 12:01 to Yale's 12:19.

On June 30, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Pennsylvania won e 'Varsity race, with Wisconsin second, Cornell third, Col-mbia fourth, and Georgetown fifth. The freshman race as won by Wisconsin, with Pennsylvania second, and Cor-ll third.

College Baseball.— In her Class day game with Harvard, New Haven, June 26, Yale was defeated by a score of to 0. Harvard was again victorious by a score of 5 to 2 the final game with Yale, at the Polo grounds, New York, ne 30.

Golf. — This year's amateur golf championship went to alter J. Travis of the Garden City Club, on Long Island, o defeated Findlay S. Douglas by two up, over thirty-six les.

Tennis. — On July 7, Malcom D. Whitman, for the third ccessive time, won the Middle States tennis championship, feating Dwight F. Davis by three sets to one.

All-Around Championship. — On July 4, Harry Gill, of e Toronto (Ont.) West End Y. M. C. A., champion athlete

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of the Canadian Athletic Association, broke the all-arc championship record of the Amateur Athletic Unior Bayonne, N. J.

In the ten contests, Gill won three firsts (in shot putting, h weight throwing, and high jumping), three seconds, two thirds, an fourths. He scored 6,360 1-2 points, or 116 better than the reco Ellery H. Clark of Boston, Mass., in 1897; and 157 1-2 better tha year's record by J. F. Powers of Worcester, Mass.

VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alaska. — *Cape Nome Gold Fields.* — Reports from Nome, dated June 28, told of a steady influx of adventu and an exodus of disheartened gold-prospectors.

Of every hundred dollars in circulation at Nome City, it was mated that all but five per cent had been brought in by the newco The prices prevailing in the eating-houses of Nome were: three $1.00; cup of tea, with bread and butter and a very small porti canned pears, fifty cents; a porterhouse steak, so-called, $3.00; links of sausage, $1.00. For floor-room on which to spread one's kets for a night's sleep, $1.50 was the regular charge. City lots held at exorbitant prices; *e. g.*, for a lot twenty-five by fifty fe First street, $23,000.

A telegram from San Francisco, dated July 8, reports crime rampant at Cape Nome: an average of three or four suicides daily murder an everyday occurrence. July 11, the War Departme Washington received advices from General Randall, dated Nome June 26, in which he states that on request of the Nome Chaml Commerce he had undertaken to protect life and property pendir establishment of municipal government under the recent act of Con General Randall stated that there were 16,000 people (but others est the population at 40,000) in the town, but no effective civil organiz Until the proclamation of martial law, lawlessness was rampant.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

On July 9, Captain Peter Nissen (*alias* P. M. Bov successfully ran the Whirlpool rapids of the Niagara in a boat of his own invention — a peculiar construc with centre cockpit and heavy metal keel, named the "I killer."

On June 21, the long-standing case against Howar Benham of Batavia, N. Y., sentenced in 1897 for the der of his wife by poison, ended in his acquittal (Vol. 7 142, 659).

On July 12, the new Hamburg-American Line twin-s steamer *Deutschland* reached New York from Hamburg

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uthampton and Plymouth, holding the record for maiden yages across the Atlantic.

She had made 3,044 knots in 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes; average, 42 knots. The best previous maiden record was that of the *Kaiser ilhelm der Grosse* in 1897, which made 3,050 knots in 5 days 22 hours minutes; average, 21.39 knots (Vol. 7, p. 669); and the best previous erage speed on a westward trip was 22.14 knots, made by the *Kaiser* 1899 (Vol. 9, p. 914). Next to the *Oceanic* (Vol. 9, pp. 193, 676), the *utschland* is the largest steamer afloat, being 686½ feet in length over sixty-seven feet wide, forty-four feet deep; tonnage, 16,000; dis-cement, 23,000 tons.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament. — The fifth session of the ghth Dominion parliament, which began February 1 (p. 95), s prorogued July 13.

Prohibition Indefinitely Postponed.— On July 3, the debate Prohibition was resumed, and resulted in the adoption, a vote of ninety-eight to forty-one, of the amendment bmitted by Mr. C. H. Parmelee (Lib., Waterloo, Que.), to e effect that, in view of the state of public opinion revealed the plebiscite of September 29, 1898, it would be unwise enact a prohibitory law at present (p. 381).

In the course of the debate, the premier, Sir W. Laurier, clearly de-ed his attitude on this great political and moral question. It is, in a rd, the attitude embodied in Mr. Parmelee's amendment. In spite of "slight" majority in favor of prohibition shown by the plebiscite, it not be said that the country has yet spoken with any uncertain voice. blic opinion is still in the formative stage of its education on this issue. en within the house of commons there is a marked absence of una-nity among professed Prohibitionists. With regard to the resolution Mr. Flint (Lib., Yarmouth, N. S., p. 381), which would give prohibi-n to all the provinces except that one — Quebec — which had voted ainst it, the premier said:

"For my part, I have no hesitation in saying that in my judgment no re dangerous legislation could be placed upon the statute-book. For part, I have come to the conclusion that the country is not ready for hibition, that there is no such strong and vigorous sentiment in the ntry in favor of prohibition as to make such a law effective; and if were to put on the statute-books a prohibitory law which was not ective, instead of conferring a benefit you would impose a curse upon people. You must remember that the question of temperance is gely one of education. . . . I do not wish to make what may seem invidious comparison between one section and another. I do not be-ve that the people of the Province of Quebec are better than my ow-countrymen of other provinces. But I think I can fairly claim t the Province of Quebec is at least as temperate as any other prov-e; and in some respects I can claim that it is more temperate, be-use there is more actual prohibition to the acre in the Province of Que-c than in any other part of the community.

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"I think I can say for every man in this house, that at heart willing to promote the cause of temperance, to support legislatio will make it more general, and to advance it in every possible way. can only be done, first of all, by education, by systematic educatio then by legislation, following the advance of education. That i method by which temperance can be promoted; but it is not b section of the community trying to be wiser than the rest of the comm or to be better than the rest of the community. Legislation should follow in the path of in tion; and if that be principle, I do not se other method we can in order to promot cause we have at hea

HON. G. H. MURRAY, PREMIER OF NOVA SCOTIA.

After the ado of the Parmelee an ment, the house sixty-five to sixty-fo favor of the follo additional motion, nating with Dr. donald, but subm by Dr. Douglas:

"But, inasmuch as desirable that legislati enacted having in vie further restriction o liquor traffic, it is the expedient in the opini this house that the C Temperance act [the " act"] be enlarged i scope, and the provisio its administration perfe

The intention of amendment, as explain Dr. Macdonald, includes the grouping of counties for Scott act pur and the arrangement of effective machinery for its administration. premier supported the amendment, though expressing doubt as t desirability of grouping counties.

For an indefinite time to come, therefore, outsid provincial prohibitory laws such as those just enacte Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, the only prohib legislation which can be looked for in Canada is alon lines of the famous Scott act, which has been weighed i past and not altogether found not wanting.

Emergency Ration Scandal. — The committee of the mons appointed to investigate the conduct of the M Department in respect of the emergency rations supplie the troops sent to South Africa (p. 475), submitted report on June 28.

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The substance of the charges made by Mr. F. D. Monk (Cons., cques Cartier) against the minister of militia, Hon. Dr. F. W. Borden, as that, having had experiments made at Kingston with a certain article food, the basic element of which consisted of proteids in certain proortions, which experiments demonstrated the utility of the food as emergency ration, the minister negligently allowed a different and ferior article to be supplied to the troops in South Africa.

In the opinion of the majority of the committee, Mr. Monk "failed tirely to prove his charges." The food tested and the food supplied ere substantially the same, the difference being in favor of that sent to outh Africa.

A minority report was also submitted affirming that the minister and s department were "guilty of culpable negligence in purchasing and oviding the Canadian soldiers with an article totally unfit for the purses for which it was intended."

The minority report was rejected by seventy-three nays to fifty yeas, supporters of the government voting with the Opposition, namely, essrs. Richardson (Lisgar), Oliver (Alberta), Rogers (Frontenac), ittee (Winnipeg), Ellis (St. John City, N. B.), and Graham (Ontario, R.).

The majority report was then adopted by a vote of sixty-six to fifty-o, the Opposition again being supported by the six members above entioned, together with Messrs. Pettet (Patron, Prince Edward), Boussa (Lib., Labelle), Éthier (Lib., Two Mountains), and Monet (Lib., prairie and Napierville) — ten Liberals in all.

Chinese Immigration. — The bill increasing restrictions Chinese immigration (p. 474) passed its second reading ne 25.

Several amendments were added in committee of the whole, among em one prohibiting the entry of a greater number of persons from a reign country than the laws of such country allow. This was suggested the action of the Japanese government in promulgating an order forbidding the emigration to Canada of more than ten or twelve Japanese bjects a month.

Manitoba. — The first session of the tenth legislature of anitoba, which began March 29 (p. 293), was prorogued ly 5.

The Prohibition Law. — The chief enactment of the session, outside the Election act restricting the franchise in the case of immigrants 477), was the bill totally prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors r beverage purposes within the province (p. 476). It appears, however, at the government entertains some doubt as to whether the act is *intra res* or *ultra vires* of the legislature; and this constitutional question is be decided by the courts. The special ground of doubt is the reservan made by the Hudson Bay Company of its trading privileges when it ld its territorial rights.

The School Question Revived. — A further incident showing the reval of the School question as an issue calling for practical solution (pp. 4, 477), was the reported action of Father Lussier, of Oak Lake, a beral and an admirer of Sir W. Laurier, toward the end of June, in dering the faithful of his parish, on pain of the penalties of the hurch, to withdraw their children from the public schools — this in a cality where the Catholics are hardly able to support a separate school.

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British Columbia. — *Dismissal of the Lieutenant ernor.* — On June 20, the lieutenant-governor, Hon. McInnes (pp. 203, 294, 477), was dismissed from offi the Dominion government — the second instance in th tory of Canada of such action by the federal autho The previous case was that of M. Letellier de St. Ju Liberal, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, in 1879, who turned out a Cons tive ministry supp by a majority in legislature.

THE HON. SIR H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It will be remem that Mr. McInnes in the censure of the l ture by dismissing the lin ministry and summ Mr. Joseph Martin to a cabinet. On appeal the people, Mr. Marti overwhelmingly defe and a majority of the e members of the new l ture united at a conv in requesting the g ment at Ottawa to rec lieutenant-governor (p. Mr. McInnes, however, asked by Sir W. Lau resign, flatly refused so, on the ground t Conservative caucus w competent to advise th minion authorities. H therefore, summari moved from office, the in-council stating that in view of recent events in British Colum is "evident that the government of that province cannot be su fully carried on in the manner contemplated by the constitution" the administration of Mr. McInnes, "whose official conduct has subversive of the principles of responsible government."

The Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, M. G., Liberal member for Portneuf, Quebec, and mi of Inland Revenue in the cabinet of Sir W. Laurier, appointed to succeed Mr. McInnes as lieutenant-govern the Pacific coast province. In view of the tension of san feeling in British Columbia, it was felt to be the pa wisdom to send thither an experienced statesman fro East, free from personal or party affiliations with the p of the province.

The vacant portfolio of Inland Revenue was give

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I. Michel Esdras Bernier, since 1882 Liberal member for t. Hyacinthe, Que., who was reëlected to his seat by acclaation, July 4.

On June 21, Premier Dunsmuir completed his cabinet . 478) by adding to it the following:

A. C. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
J. D. Prentice, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.
R. McBride, Minister of ines.

HON. W. G. FALCONBRIDGE, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR ONTARIO, IN SUCCESSION TO SIR GEORGE BURTON (RETIRED).

Public Finances.—ublic accounts for the scal year ended June o make a very satisfac-ry showing.

The total net debt, June , was $258,128,297, a de-ease of $1,916,781 during e year.

Revenue aggregated 9,034,597, as against $44,-8,155 for 1899, the chief crease being one of $3,131,-9 from customs. Public orks and railways yielded increase of $804,790, over e preceding year. Owing reductions in the domestic stal rate and imperial and ternational postage, the stal revenue fell off $61,-7 during the year. Reve-ie on account of consoli-ated fund showed a net in of $3,208,634, expendi-re on this account having creased by $1,127,808, the tal for 1900 being $34,826,400, as against $33,698,592 in 1899. The tal capital expenditure was $7,799,467, as against $8,318,181 in 1899. he largest items of capital expenditure were $5,328,908 for public orks, railways, and canals, and $1,372,707 on account of the South frican contingents. The latter item, added to an expenditure of $197,-24 last year, makes a total expenditure to date for the purpose of the ntingents of $1,570,031.

Miscellaneous.—On June 29, fire destroyed property to he value of about $30,000 in Belleville, Ont. Partly insured.

On July 1, the Cossitt Brothers' implement factory in Brockville, Ont., with some surrounding property, was urned, with a loss of about $175,000. Insurance about 65,000.

Early in July was gazetted the appointment of John

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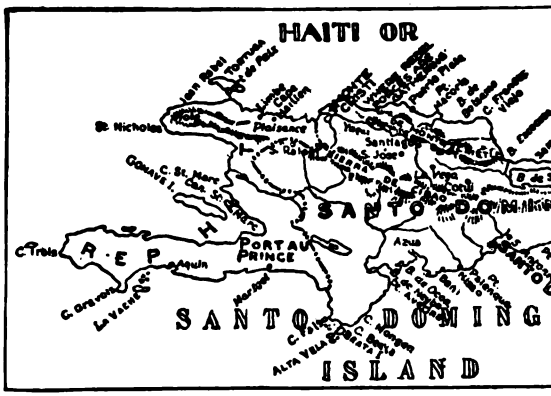
Douglas Armour, chief justice of the court
Bench for Ontario, to be chief justice of Ontar
George Burton, resigned. The chief justices
Queen's Bench division of the High Court of
Ontario, rendered vacant by the promotion of
mour, was filled by the appointment of Justice W
bridge of the court of Queen's Bench for Ontari

THE WEST INDIES.

Gold Standard in Hayti. — On June 28, it w
announced from Washington that the governmer
had adopted the gold standard.



MAP OF SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua. — The State Department at
announced, June 16, that, by award of the arbi
E. P. Alexander, of Savannah, Ga., indemnity to
of $7,000 was allowed to the Orr & Laubenhei
New Orleans, La., for losses sustained in the
of 1894. The company had claimed $19,000.
of the Post-Glover Co. for indemnity of $1,402
in full.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Colombia. — The turmoil of re
continues (p. 481).

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attle was fought June 8 and 9, ten miles outside of Panama, in he insurgents were victorious; 200 government troops being The department of Panama was completely controlled by the ts; but in the other departments the government forces met with us resistance. A telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, June 21, great excitement at the two Colombian seaports, Barranquilla tagena, because of the appearance off Bocas de Cenozas near uilla, of an insurgent flotilla of armed vessels with 2,000 rebels. received at Washington, June 28, reported the Colombian gov- as being in great peril. The United States gunboat *Machias* Colon to protect the interests of Americans. A Kingston dis- ated July 2, reported the capture by the insurgents of a govern- nboat in the Sinu river. The rebel General Porras was prepar- tack the city of Panama on July 4. Another dispatch, dated July rted substantial advantages gained by the rebel forces. They l the Sinu river in armed vessels and took possession of San Lorica, and other towns. The government was strengthening nses of Cartagena by mounting guns in the old Spanish forts in Chica, the entrance to the port, as well as in the forts around the he rebels in Cartagena province numbered 600, commanded by Ruiz. The portion of the rebel army which escaped from the Palo Negro, Santander, was making its way up the Magdalena rsued by government forces. But the revolution in the isthmus rted to be at a standstill; the rebels were entrenched at Chame, government troops in Panama.

uador. — According to advices from Guayaquil, June tlements in Ecuador near the Colombian frontier had acked by Colombian irregulars, and the inhabitants with great cruelty.

nezuela. — At Caracas, June 16, the court of last re- ve final judgment in favor of Mr. Turnbull, citizen of ited States, as against the Roeder-Searles-Grant syn-

matter in litigation was the concession for mining iron ore in a eaching sixty miles beyond Manoa on the Orinoco.

y 15 there were seven violent shocks of earthquake at s. The seismic disturbances continued on the 16th.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

st of the South African War. — Parliament, on June er a few minutes of desultory conversation rather than , voted £10,000,000 for transport of horses and for nts, £13,000,000 for forage, and a little less than ,000 for army clothing.

Wyndham, in a brief speech, said that 91,600 horses had been to Africa. An English-bred horse, he said, costs on the average

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, to which is to be added the cost of transportation. An Australian e can be delivered at a South African port at the average cost of ; an Argentine horse costs only £26 landed in South Africa.

Visit of the Khedive. — Abbas Pasha Hilmi arrived in land June 21 to make his first official visit to that coun-

A correspondent of the London *Times* reports an audience he had is Highness, in which Abbas expressed the highest appreciation of enefit of British rule. The Khedive had tried to see what was best gypt, and had, as a result, decided that the English rule was the most

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

icial; the people were happier, more lightly taxed, better supplied water; and there was no difference made in the administration of e between the rich and the poor.

A Scene in the Commons. — The Queen's garden party uckingham palace, July 10, gave rise to an extraordinary e in the house of commons.

An adjournment having been moved to permit members to attend estivity, John Dillon, one of the Irish Nationalist leaders, objected, g that the business of parliament must not be interfered with; and eric Maddison, Radical, protested violently against what he held to flagrant abuse of governmental power and gross waste of the time e house." A single clause of the Agricultural Holdings bill, then discussion, was, he said, worth more than all the royal garden es, "with all royalty thrown in." On demand made by the speaker, Maddison withdrew his expressions.

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M. A. Degree for a Jewess. — The first Jew
the degree of Master of Arts in England is Mi
Yates, who on July 9 passed the required exam
University College, Liverpool.

LABOR INTERESTS.

International Congress of Miners. — This con
its sessions in Paris, beginning June 25.

M. TILLAYE,
FRENCH EX-MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The countries
were: France,
gates, speaking
miners; Great
two delegates,
ners; Belgium,
gates, miners 1
many, two deleg
miners; total,
speaking on beh
500 miners.

Mr. Burt, Br
as president of
International
opened the
He spoke of the
mity between the
British. But th
just spent two
travel through
Belgium, he ha
signs of such
was the duty of
humanity to join
the frontiers.
ments were rec
Mr. Lamendin,
the French cham
ties, and by M
member of the Belgian parliament. One of the German d
that after the Franco-German war great efforts were made
hate between the two peoples; but that the organized wor
many had always protested that they had no quarrel with
workmen of the French nation. On the second day, Mr. Br
of the miners of South Wales, advocated a legal eight-ho
workers in mines. Mr. Smalley, representing miners in Eng
that a demand should be made by miners of all national
establishment of a minimum rate of wages. On the third
of the congress, Mr. Weir, Scotch delegate, moved that th
of labor should be held responsible for accidents to wo
required to compensate them for injuries sustained. Mr. Pa
senting the miners of Yorkshire, moved a resolution that
should provide pensions for the poor and aged and those
from the age of fifty five years. These resolutions were all

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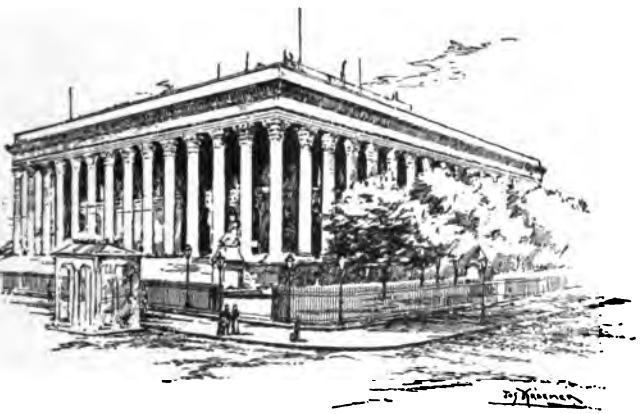
Rotterdam Dock Strike. — At Rotterdam, Holland, a rike of dock laborers, which had been in progress for some ays, assumed threatening proportions toward the middle of ily.

FRANCE.

Naval Increase. — June 30 the chamber of deputies voted provide for the construction of six battleships and five mored cruisers. The sum of 118,000,000 francs was ted for building torpedo-boats and submarine boats. The propriation for the construction of vessels of these two asses is 50,000,000 francs more than had been asked for the Navy Department.



THE PARIS BOURSE.

Fourth of July in Paris. — The anniversary of American dependence was observed this year in Paris with fitting and pressive ceremonial.

From the summit of the Eiffel Tower floated the American flag. l the public buildings, and many private ones, and the boats and ship- g in the Seine, displayed the Stars and Stripes side by side with the ench Tricolor. In the forenoon occurred in the Carrousel du Louvre e dedication of the statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school ildren to France. The presentation address was made by Archbishop eland, of St. Paul, Minn., who eloquently expressed America's gratitude France for aid rendered to the revolting colonies in their time of need. e gathering of Americans at this ceremony was the largest assemblage American men and women ever brought together in one place in any reign country. Ambassador Porter delivered addresses at the dedi- tion of the Lafayette statue, and later in the evening at a banquet of e American Chamber of Commerce.

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ITALY.

Change of Ministry. — A new cabinet, under Signor racco, was formed shortly after the resignation of the lloux ministry on June 18 (p. 488), with personnel as lows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior — Signor Giuseppe Saracco; nister for Foreign Affairs — Marquis Visconti Venosta; Minister of ar — Gen. Count Ponza di n Martino; Minister of rine — Admiral Morin; nister of Justice — Signor anturco; Minister of the easury — Signor Rubini; nister of Finance — Signor imirri; Minister of Public orks — Signor Branca; nister of Public Instruc- n — Signor Gallo; Minis- of Agriculture — Signor rcano; Minister of Posts d Telegraphs — Signor scolato.

GENERAL ANDRÉ, NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

On June 27, Premier racco explained his policy the chamber of deputies. e referred to the disquiet of ly, but he was convinced t the great majority of lians had unshakable faith the free institutions of the narchy, and would not ex- se them to peril. This s not the moment for ex- sive programs. The dis- ntent of the people was due to economic difficulties; and the first ty of the cabinet was to submit to the deputies measures of relief.

RUSSIA.

Finnish Discontent. — According to a telegram from elsingfors, dated July 2, the Finnish senate had addressed memorial to the Emperor Nicholas declaring its inability promulgate the imperial rescript regarding the introduction the Russian language, the limitation of the right of public sembly, and the granting to Russians the right to carry on rtain trades prohibited to the native people (see Vol. 9, pp. 8, 460, 717, 943).

Siberian Exile System Reformed. — On July 3, in the *fficial Messenger* of St. Petersburg, was published an mperial ukase providing in a large measure for the abo- ion of banishment to Siberia (Vol. 9, p. 460).

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Before long penal settlements in Siberia will be only a painful remi iscence. The country will be thrown open to settlement, and will, it confidently expected, contain a large population of free, agricultu colonists. The history of the American Great West will be partly, least, repeated.

Trans-Siberian Railway. — An official report upon th great highway gives the total length of the line complet at the beginning of the present year as 3,375 miles: an ave age of 375 miles co pleted for each ye since the work of co struction began.

DR. R. VON KOERBER, NEW PREMIER OF AUSTRIA.

There is now steam co munication between t European railway system a Vladivostok, partly by r and partly by steamer, ov the following route: Tch labinsk to Sretensk by ra 2,762 miles, crossing La Baikal, 40 miles (in wint by means of an ice-breaki steamer specially adapted f ferrying a train across); fr Sretensk to Khabarofsk steamer down the Shilka a Amur rivers, 1,442 mile finally, from Khabarofsk Vladivostok, again by ra 478 miles; time, about eig een days. When the Ma churian and other branch of the Siberian railway a completed, its total leng will be 5,542 miles (See ma p. 248).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Right of Succession Renounced. — The Archduke Fra cis Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor and heir to the thron on June 28, at the Hofburg in Vienna, in presence of t Emperor, archdukes, ministers, and state dignitaries, took formal oath that his marriage with the Countess Chot should be morganatic.

His wife, consequently, shall not assume the position of Empre nor will their children, if any they should have, have any right of su cession to the throne. On June 30, the Emperor conferred on the Cou tess Sophie Chotek the title of Princess Hohenberger.

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BELGIUM.

Sipido, the Would-Be Assassin. — Jean Baptiste Sipido, youth who, on April 4, attempted to assassinate the ce of Wales in Brussels (p. 297), was found guilty of an npt to murder, in the assize court at Brussels, July 5.

The presiding judge held that the youth had acted without discern- — in other words, as a person *non compos mentis*, and sentenced him confined in a reformatory until twenty-one years of age. London papers denounced the action of the judge as worse than farcial.

INDIA.

The Famine. — On 9, the Viceroy re- ed a "fairly general" fall in Bombay, Dec- Berar, Khandeish, central provinces, the getic plain, and the jab; but in quantity as much below the age for those tracts, pt southern Deccan.

Little or no rain had at date fallen in Rajputana, rat, and central India. grams of later date, to the middle of July, ted improvement in the ion, but still the rainfall not up to the average 111, 301, 489). The ber in receipt of relief 20 was about 6,000,000.

PAUL DE FAVEREAU, BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

CHINA.

Foreigners Resident in China. — The United States ul at Che-Foo, Mr. Fowler, compiled in May statistics he foreigners of all nationalities resident in China, in 9, which were published June 21 at Washington by the e Department.

In 1899 the foreign residents were: Americans, 2,335; British, ; German, 1,134; French, 1,183; Dutch, 106; Danish, 128; Spanish, Swedish and Norwegian, 244; Russian, 1,621; Austrian, 90; Bel- 234; Italian, 124; Japanese, 2,440; Portuguese, 1,423; Korean, non-treaty powers, 29: total, 15,143; an increase of 3,772 over 1898. ul Fowler believed the number of American residents to be greatly restimated.

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AUSTRALASIA.

American Trade with Australia.— Canadian commer organs are somewhat concerned at our increasing trade Australia, for, while Canadian trade with the whole Australasia has trebled within the last four years, it amounted in 1899 to only $1,506,538 in exports, and $4 591 in imports; while the exports of the United States

TOWN HALL, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

year before, 1898, with the two provinces of New So Wales and Victoria alone, amounted to $12,099,000.

The following table gives the imports and exports New South Wales and Victoria for the year 1898:

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1898.	Imports from	Exports t
Great Britain	$57,7 0,000	$36,640,00
United States	7,800,000	28,961,00
Germany	3,755,000	5,638,00
France	1,043,000	8,270,00
Australasia	60,740,000	42,217,00
Other countries	7,865,000	12,163,00
Total	$118,903,000	$133,889,00

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	Victoria.	
1898.		
Great Britain	$30,148,000	$32,800,000
United States	4,299,000	2,647,000
Germany	2,814,000	677,000
Other countries and provinces	34,344,000	41,118,000
Total	$81,605,000	$77,242,000

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Morocco. — French designs in Morocco are not yet clear (p. 490). European powers are thought to be solicitous regarding further advance by France, though no official word of warning has been spoken.

THE CITY OF TANGIER, MOROCCO.

It is now judged that Great Britain will not proceed to measures which would bring on a great war, unless she is sure of allies; but that she will content herself with securing the independence, or at least the neutrality, of the strip of country forming the southern shore of the Mediterranean entrance. Early in June it was understood that France was ready to give England satisfaction on this point.

A month later, the Sultan of Tangier addressed to the European powers a strong protest against the French encroachment at Touat and Igli, especially the latter, in the direction of the Sahara. The Sultan of Morocco alleges violation of treaty by France in its pushing of a railway line even south of Ain-Sefra, which belongs to Algiers; and he appears to have proof of this charge, though the terms of the only treaty (of 1845) are surprisingly indefinite. The maps also show no frontier at the

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point of dispute. There is strength in his showing that France repeatedly recognized in full the Moorish Sultan's authority in this puted region, both in its official correspondence and in the fact th has not objected to the Sultan's appointment of all the officials. question may assume some importance in French partisan politics, as Nationalists are urging the government forward. At Tangier, in a st fight, a mob killed the manager of a French concern, who was an Am ican citizen. The fight, however, did not originate on the French q tion. The American consul lodged a formal protest against the outr

SIR J. GORDON SPRIGG, K. C. M. G., PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.

The Ashanti Ins rection. — On June the garrison at Coon sie (p. 490) was still half-rations. The vestment was compl and the situation precarious.

In a sortie from the Governor Hodgson wounded. The Ash chiefs, at a "palaver" May 15, had insisted tha governor of the Gold C should leave Coomassie, that schools should no established among them. a fight on June 16, 30 tives were killed. On 25, about 850 men of British Central Africa tive force sailed for Coo sie — the first occasio British Central Africans ing a share in the resp bilities of the empire.

On June 28, a British force of 400 soldiers, marching toward Bel was ambushed by a force of 10,000 natives. In the fight which opened the British casualty report was — losses, six officers and ei seven men. Of the enemy, fifty were killed and many wounded London there were fears that Gov. Sir Frederick Hodgson migh have been able to hold out beyond June 20. Aid was hurrying to him. On July 1, Lieutenant Burroughs with 400 native soldiers surp the enemy at Dompossi, killed thirty men, and captured forty guns.

On July 5, it was announced in the house of lords that Sir Fred Hodgson, with his wife, and with 600 native soldiers under Major M started from Coomassie, June 23, to march to the coast, leaving Ca Bishop with 100 native soldiers, and rations sufficient till July 1, which date Lieutenant-Colonel Willcocks, C. M. G., promised perso to relieve them. On July 6, a dispatch was received in London the governor, announcing his start for the coast because of insuffi food suppiy — deaths from starvation amounting to thirty daily - escape by strategy, and his arrival where he could reach the coast b days' march. This march was accomplished under severe privations with great exhaustion.

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e Colony Politics. — On June 18 was announced the
on of a new ministry, succeeding that of Mr. Schreiner,
loyal to the interests of Great Britain, had found his
untenable through the opposition of his associates
Afrikander Bond — hereafter to be known as the

RAILROAD MAP OF AFRICA.

der Union (p. 420). . Following is the personnel of
cabinet:

ier and Treasurer, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K. C. M. G.;
Secretary, Mr. Graham; Attorney-General, Mr. Rose-Innes;
oner of Public Works, Dr. Smartt; Secretary of Agriculture,
Faure; Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Frost.

. G. Sprigg is now premier for the fifth time. His
cabinet is Progressive, but is supported by Mr.

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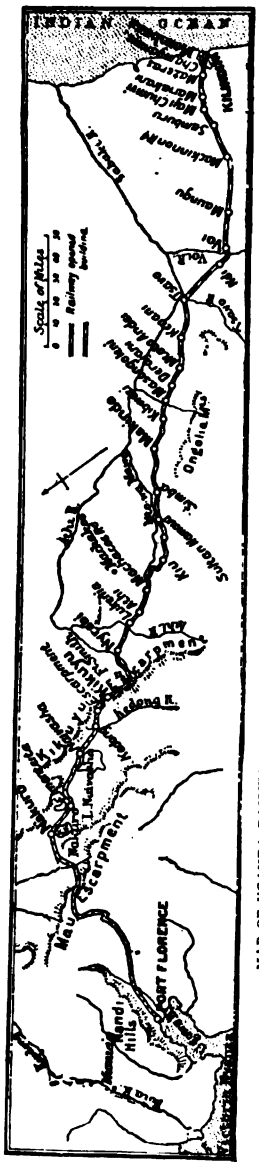
INDIAN OCEAN
Scale of Miles
Railway opened
Railway building
Victoria Nyanza
Albert Nyanza
Albert Edward Nyanza
Victoria Nile
Albert Nile
Semliki R.
Kafue R.
Kafue Flats
Kafue Hook
Kafue Gorge
Kabompo R.
Kabompo Gorge
Kalomo
Kalomo Road
Victoria Falls
Zambesi R.
Livingstone
Old Drift
Kalomo
Mazabuka
Mazabuka Road
Broken Hill
Mumbwa
Lusaka
Lusaka Road
Kafue
Kafue Road
Kafue Siding
Kafue Siding R.
Kafue R.
Kafue Bridge
Kafue Gorge
Kafue Hook
Kafue Flats
Kafue Siding
Kafue Road
Kafue

toum to Cairo, making a total length when completed of 5,690

Of the required railway line to connect the Cape and Cairo by this , 3,720 miles in round numbers, a little over half (about 2,170) is already in operation or will shortly be completed. About miles are to be built, the expenditure on which is estimated at $100,000 000 to $125,000,000. In order to connect Cairo with Town by an uninterrupted railway line, an additional length of miles would have to be constructed, involving an expenditure of than $250,000,000.

The British parliament was asked in May to vote an additional of £2,000,000 for the Uganda railway, an important line connect- he port of Mombasa, on the Indian Ocean, with the Victoria za. The cost, as originally estimated, was £3,000,000.

reservation of Wild Animals. — On May 19, a con- on for preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish, in ral Africa, was signed in London, Eng.

The contracting parties are Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Belgium he Kongo Free State), France, Italy, and Portugal. The region to the recommendations of the conference apply is bounded by, on orth, the 20th parallel, on the west and east, the sea, and on the , a line following the boundary of the German possessions in west Africa to the Zambesi, and thence to the Indian Ocean. ecommendations include prohibition of hunting certain species, f killing females; establishment of close seasons; restriction of n methods of hunting, as by nets, pitfalls, poison, and explo- etc.

SCIENCE.

olor Photography. — *M. Graby's Method.* — A French tist, M. Graby, has devised a photographic method by h he has succeeded approximately in reproducing natu- olors.

His method of working is to make the first exposure upon a plate tive to orange, behind a red screen; the second exposure is made a screen of bluish-green, upon a plate sensitive to the blues and s; by using a stereoscopic camera the two exposures may be made e same time, besides obtaining relief.

The first plate is printed upon the ordinary ferro-prussiate or blue paper, the second upon a chloride of silver paper, which is not d, but merely fixed in the hypo. bath and washed, giving thus an ge-brown color. The two prints are pasted upon a stereoscope card, viewed through a stereoscope, a red screen being placed before the print, and a blue screen before the orange. In this case the colors e object are seen with a greater or less approximation; and if a stereo- ic camera had been used at first, relief is also given. A remarkable t observed is the brilliancy with which the metals are reproduced; in the case of gilding, the color is not merely yellow, but a fine llic luster is given. This process is one of great simplicity, as it

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requires but two exposures and two prints, which are made toning. By making one of the prints transparent the colors obtained by superposing one on the other. This process is n experimental stage, and is capable of further improvement to close approximation to the natural colors; it has the disadvanta reproducing the reds or violets to any great extent; but as there subjects which do not contain these colors, the process may b advantage in certain cases.

M. Trillot's Experiments. — Another French ph M. Trillot, is working on the same problem.

Proceeding on the theory that color effects result from int as rays of light pass through or are reflected from thin superpo inæ or layers, M. Trillot has sought to convert into such laminæ cipitate of amorphous silver which constitutes the image on an photographic plate. He has effected the change by exposing t to nitric acid vapor until all trace of the image disappears, then to moist hydrogen sulphide until the image is again brought out The silver is thus converted to a laminated condition, and by light the image shows strong colors. A drawback, however, is th colors have no relation to the natural ones; but M. Trillot hop utilize the principle successfully.

An Unknown Chemical Element.— Sir William C of the Royal Society of England, has added to his a ments by demonstrating that the actinic (Becquere emitted by pitchblende and other compounds of th metal uranium (Vol. 7, p. 228; Vol. 8, p. 740), are due to the presence, in the compounds, of an unkno ment — not polonium nor radium, but so closely rese the latter as to be extremely difficult of detection. uranium is inactive.

Evaporation of Metals. — Carrying out his expe of 1896 on the diffusion or evaporation of metals (p. 953) Professor Roberts-Austen has confirmed the sions then reached.

For four years he subjected two superposed columns of go d to the ordinary heat of 65° F. At the end of the period that the gold had diffused itself in the lead, and that the amoun thus diffused diminished as the distance between the two col creased. He has not proven that gold evaporates without the of another metal; but he has demonstrated that two metals ma without the application of extraordinary heat.

Christian Science.— The fact that over 1,000,000 are now interested in Christian Science, and that the Christian Science church in Boston, Mass., founded b Mary Baker G. Eddy, has now a congregation nun 18,300 — the largest single congregation in the wor evidence that this school of healing has become one formidable movements of the closing century. Its and claims are briefly outlined as follows:

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Christian Science is based on a "revelation" made in 1866 to the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy; and its truth and power have since then been shown by such "signs following" as the reclamation of sinners, destruction of depraved appetites, and healing of all manners of infirmities, even such as insanity, blindness, deafness, deformities, etc. The text-book of Christian Science is "Science and Health," with key to the Scriptures, by Mrs. Eddy, supplemented by the same author's "Miscellaneous Writings." The organs of the movement published by the Christian Science Publishing House, Boston, Mass., are the *Christian Science Monthly Journal*, *Christian Science Weekly*, and *Christian Science Bible Lessons*. There were in October last, 389 regularly organized churches, 113 regular services where no church was yet organized, eighty-one institutes, and 2,524 practitioners. There are churches in London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, and in Scotland, Brazil, and Canada. Mrs. Laura Lathrop, C. S. D., of New York, says this:

"Christian Science is demonstrable Christianity. Through the spiritual understanding of the teachings of Christ Jesus, its followers are enabled to obey his command to 'heal the sick' and do the works He and His disciples did. The omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God are proved to be true. Christian Science is not mind cure, as that is popularly understood, because it recognizes but one mind, God. It is not faith cure, because it does not perform its wonderful works through blind faith in a personal god, but through the understanding of man's relation to God. It is not mesmerism or hypnotism, because it denies absolutely the power of the human mind and human will, and claims no will but God's. Through recognizing the one mind and man as the reflection of that mind, it forever establishes the brotherhood of man. It is the perfect salvation from sin, disease, and death Christ Jesus came to bring. In 'Rudimental Divine Science,' Mrs. Eddy defines Christian Science 'as the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the principle and rule of eternal harmony.'"

The so-called "orthodox" schools of medicine are inclined to regard Christian Science as based on an exaggeration or perversion of the recognized scientific truth that there is a correlation of mental and physical states, and that their interaction can within certain limits be used for remedial purposes. Its claims to supernatural character carry it into a region of transcendental mysticism where the ordinary criteria of scientific truth and the ordinary methods of scientific research entirely lose their application. Following is an example of the criticism by which Christian Science finds itself attacked, but which, according to its adherents, is based on misapprehension of its claims:

"It is not denied that hysterical patients, the morbidly introspective, the worriers, the *malades imaginaires*, the victims of obscure nervous ailments have been helped by Faith Cure, Christian Science, Mental Healing, Mesmerism, Hypnotism, Vitapathy, and the like. But, it is denied, for instance, that because asthma, which often yields to a change of residence, or wears out by lapse of time, and childbirth, a normal function, sometimes run successful courses under such methods, therefore gross ignorance and presumption are to be substituted without restraint or liability in daily life for demonstrably efficient skill and science. We know that the surgeon can staunch the gush of blood, that the physician

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has sweet oblivious antidotes for pain, and, if called in time, ca counteract the deadly work of poison. Eddyism cannot do these Will Mrs. Eddy or any of her disciples venture by personal exp under test conditions to prove that Christian Science can counte its arguments the effects of morphine, atropine, or strychnine?"

Solar Eclipse of May 28. — In the novel determi of the heat of the corona by the experts of the Smith Institution, by means of the colometer (p. 492), the significant result was that the corona gave a positive cation of heat as compared with the moon.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The observations tended to bear out the hypothesis that the is not a real solar atmosphere or complete gaseous envelope. It position must be of extremely attenuated matter; and as the streamers sometimes extend eight or nine millions of miles from t their temperature cannot be extremely high.

Long-Distance Telephony. — Prof. M. I. Pupin, of C bia University, has achieved distinction by a discovery bids fair to enhance greatly the possibilities of long-dis telephony.

In sending and receiving messages over long distances, difficu indistinct and defective articulation have heretofore been quite erable — caused by "attenuation" or weakening of the electrical as they travel outward from their source. Various experimente tried to overcome the difficulty by placing inductance coils at along the circuit; but, working haphazard, secured only unsatis results. Prof. Pupin, working from his knowledge of the laws of cal waves and wave-lengths, attacked the problem mathematical evolved the formula which determines the intervals at which the tance coils must be placed.

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A Recording Telephone. — Two Danes — V. Poulsen d P. O. Pedersen — have invented a registering apparatus, ich they call the "telegraphone," for the automatic receipt d reproduction of telephone messages.

The essential part of the device is a fine steel wire wound spirally ut a cylinder as are the impression lines in the wax around the nder in a phonograph. Over this wire, as the cylinder revolves and ves laterally, gently creep two metal tips connected with an electro-gnet and receiving vibrations from the telephone transmitter. Cor-ponding to these vibrations are variations in the power of the electro-gnet, and consequently in the strength of the magnetism imparted to wire as it passes under the tips. The wire becomes, practically, a es of tiny magnets of varying power.

If the cylinder be set back and started again, and if the magnet now connected with a telephone receiver instead of a transmitter, a person hear the original message by placing the receiver to his ear. The gnetism impressed on the wire will react on the electro-magnet whose es are in contact with it, and the difference in the intensity of the ner will produce fluctuations in the power of the latter. The magnet urn will create vibrations in the electrical current that flows through coils and through the telephone receiver. Thus the original process reversed.

The record on the wire is, of course, invisible. It may be removed drawing the wire between the poles of the magnet when a uniform rent is supplied by a battery, and when both telephone transmitter receiver are disconnected.

A modification of the apparatus has been adapted for long com-nications, in which, instead of a wire, is used a steel tape wound off reel and on to another. By placing several electro-magnetic tips in tact with the tape, each serving its own receiver, the message may be simultaneously to several stations.

Selector System of Wireless Telegraphy. — A patent a device claiming to overcome the difficulty of isolating eless telegraphic messages (Vol. 9, p. 265) has been nted in England to B. S. Cohen and P. H. Cole.

The stations are synchronized by means of falling mercury drops. main or master station sends out successive waves at equal intervals ime, these waves actuating an electro-magnetic device whereby a cury drop is liberated simultaneously at all the stations. In its rent each drop passes a number of contacts, closing the message cir-s. Thus, when a signal wave is sent out at any one station, it is ived only by that station in which the receiving circuit is simulta-usly closed by the falling mercury drop.

Aerial Navigation. — *Von Zeppelin's Air-Ship.* — The ship built at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, after ns by the German Count von Zeppelin, of which a de-ed description was given in a preceding number of RRENT HISTORY (Vol. 9, p. 956), made two successful ents on the evenings of July 1 and 2.

On both occasions it carried five men, rose from and descended to er. On the first trip it rose to a height of 400 metres (about a quar-

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ter of a mile); and on the second rose to 480 metres and descri
circles, manœuvring admirably, while aloft. The only acciden
rent in one compartment of the gas bag, made by contact with
stump in the descent. The screws did not rotate as rapidly or
well as expected; but the possibility of ascent and dirigibility of
loon were amply demonstrated.

ZEPPELIN, COUNT VON, lieutenant-general attached to the
the King of Würtemberg, was born in July, 1839. Served in the
Prussian war, 1870–71; and later, for eight years, commanded
Uhlan Regiment. Was military representative of the King of
berg at Berlin, and in 1890 commanded a cavalry brigade at S
His home is in Stuttgart.

The American Association. — The forty-ninth
meeting of the American Association for the Advanc
of Science was held in New York City June 23–30.

The meeting was more strictly academic than usual, and mo
usual social and popular features — excursions, receptions, popu
tures, etc., were dispensed with. Prof. Charles Sedgwick M
Harvard Medical College, was elected president, succeeding Pro
Woodward, of Columbia University.

ART.

AMERICAN painters have been exceeded by
only, in the number of gold medals awarded
Paris Exposition.

The recipients are Messrs. Alexander (Paris); E. A. Abbe
don); Winslow Homer, Abbott Thayer, G. De Forrest Brush,
Chase, and Cecilia Beaux (United States).

EDUCATION.

National Educational Association. — The thirty
annual convention of the N. E. A. was held in Char
S. C., July 10–13.

The annual address was delivered by Pres. O. T. Corson, of
bus, O. (Vol. 9, p. 739). The following officers were elected fo
suing year:

President — J. M. Green, principal of the State Normal
Trenton, N. J.

Vice-Presidents — O. T. Corson (O.), J. A. Foshay (Cal.)
Archer (S. C.), H. B. Brown (Ind.), Col. F. W. Parker (Ill.),
Bucholse (Fla.), W. H. Bartholomew (Ky.), O. H. Cooper (Te
M. Davidson (Kan.), R. B. Fulton (Miss.), Gertrude Edmonds
H. E. Kratz (Ia.).

Treasurer — L. C. Greenlee (Col.); Secretary — Irving Sh

The resolutions adopted said, among other things:

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O. T. CORSON, OF OHIO,
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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"The common school is the highest hope of the nation. .
"A democracy provides for the education of all its childr
poor as well as the rich. "What has served the people of t
State so well should be prominently placed at the service of
by the fortunes of war have become our wards. The extens
American common school system to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and
pine islands is an imperative necessity in order that knowled
generally diffused therein, and that the foundations of so
and effective local self-government be laid in popular intelli
morality.
"The provisions of law for the civil government of Pu
indicate that it is the intention of the Congress of the Unitec
increase the responsibilities of the Bureau of Education. We
urge upon the Congress the wisdom and advisability of reorga
Bureau of Education upon broader lines, erecting it into an
department on a plane with the Department of Labor; of p
proper compensation for the commissioner of education; and
stituting the Department of Education that, while its invaluabl
of collating and diffusing information be in nowise impaired,
equipped to exercise effective oversight of the educational
Alaska and of the several islands now dependent upon us, as
make some provision for the education of the children of tl
thousands of white people domiciled in the Indian Territory
are without any educational opportunities whatever. . . ."

Among the many valuable papers or addresses were the
"The Small College and Its Work in the Past," by Pres. W. C
son, of Ohio State University, Columbus; "Prospects of
College," by Pres. W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicag
cational Advancement of the Colored Man," by Pres. Booker
ington, of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institu
Satisfaction of Being a College President," by Pres. C. F. T
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.; "State Aid
Education," by Pres. Joseph Swain, of Indiana University;
Normal School problems, by Pres. Frissell, of Hampton (Va
Institute, Pres. Charles D. McIver, of the State Normal
Greensboro, N. C., and George R. Glenn, superintendent of
in Georgia; "Is There a Nationality Problem in Our Public S
by Miss Marion Brown, of New Orleans, La.; "Extent to W
Pupil in the High School Should Be Allowed to Choose His
by Prin. W. S. Bryan, of the St. Louis (Mo.) High School; "On
Pupils the Correct Use of the English Language," by Prin. O.
cott, of the North Division High School, Chicago, Ill.; "Disci
Miss Gertrude Edmonds, of Lowell, Mass.; "Classification
motion," by Miss Elizabeth Buchanan, of Kansas City, Mo.;
tion," by Mrs. A. W. Cooley, of Minneapolis, Minn.; and oth
The National Council of Education, July 10, elected as
G. M. Jordan, of Minneapolis; with Miss Bettie A. Dutton,
land, O., as vice-president, and J. H. Philips, of Birmingham
secretary.

Cuban Teachers at Harvard. — Last year it occ
two Harvard alumni in Cuba, Messrs. Conant an
that if a select number of teachers from the Cuban
could be sent to the United States for a brief perio
struction, the result would greatly facilitate the deve
of a better educational system in the island; would

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COLONEL FRANCIS W. PARKER,

PRINCIPAL OF THE CHICAGO INSTITUTE, ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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a better understanding there of American character and intentions; would promote good-will; and wo sowing of seed which must bear the best of fru unknown future. Governor Wood, another gr Harvard, approved the plan; and President Eliot, of gave it his hearty coöperation.

The authorities of the University have assumed the ex mated at $70,000, lodging, and inst over 1,400 teach six weeks and a-ha of teachers, numb 1,450, two-thirds men, and represen nine of the 129 cit and villages of Cub Boston about July now the guests of versity and receivi atic instruction i physical geograph botany, and kin methods. They wi benefited by excu historic points and facturing establish

ALEXIS R. FRYR,
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

Private Edu Benefactions.— contributions fo tional and be purposes, not in those from de tions, nor mu state, and natio propriations, nor any under $5,000, reached a $62,750,000.

Among them the largest came from Mrs. Leland Stanford, the founder of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and from Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller (Vol. 9, pp. 422, 672). The tendency to benefactions of this sort is seen in the figures years, the total in 1893 being $29,000,000; 1894, $32,000,000; 18 800,000; 1896, $27,000,000; 1897, $45,000,000; and 1898, $38,0

The record is being kept up in 1900. On June 20, it was an that Brown University, Providence, R. I., had received cash and aggregating considerably over $1,000,000 for its endowment fu securing permanently the gift of $250,000 pledged by John D. feller last year conditionally on the raising of an additional within a year.

One of the most unique of educational benefactions is the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., by Messrs. Robert S. Br and Samuel Cupples, of their business property — one of the lar

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shipping stations in the world — valued at $5,000,000, from which annual profit of $400,000 is realized. Mr. Brookings will, in the rest of the University, continue to manage the business without niary remuneration, renouncing his salary of $25,000.

RELIGION.

A Missionary Bi-tennial. — On June began in England welve-month celebra- of the 200th anni- sary of the grant by g William III. of oyal charter to the iety for the Propa- on of the Gospel in eign Parts, which, t to the Congrega- *de Propagandâ Fide* the Roman Catholic urch, is the most ient, powerful, and ensive missionary or- ization of the Chris- faith. As, however, British empire is the atest Moslem power he world, its Mahom- n and Hindoo sub- ts outnumbering by ndreds of millions its Christian lieges, neither the Queen any of the royal family take part in the jubilee.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX,
PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

Jonathan Edwards Tablet Unveiled. — On June 22, athan Edwards was honored by the unveiling of a tablet his memory in the First church of Northampton, Mass., church from pastoral charge of which he was forced to re just 150 years ago.

The tablet was designed and modeled by Herbert Adams; and esents the figure of Edwards in pulpit robes and somewhat larger life, standing behind a low screen bearing the inscription.

Anglican Ritualistic Controversy. — Tension within the urch of England over the question of ritualistic practices ol. 9, pp. 223, 447, 484, 743; Vol. 10, p. 404) has been

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revived in an acute form as a result of the action English Church Union (a body of 40,000 members annual meeting, in putting forth a declaration virtual ing the recent edict of the Archbishops prohibiting vation of the Sacrament" (p. 404).

Miscellaneous. — Owing to a change of views, Jacob Schweinfurth has dissolved the community o

MRS. THEODORE W. BIRNEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

for about twenty-five years he has been the head — ious and quasi-industrial sect, with community of p and independence of the marriage tie, located in a "H near Rockford, Ill. He advises his followers to st doctrines and teachings of Mrs. Eddy, adopted by C Scientists.

SOCIOLOGY.

National Congress of Mothers. — The fourth session of this organization (Vol. 7, p. 236) was Des Moines, Iowa, May 22–25. Mrs. Theodore W.

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Washington, D. C., presided, and spoke on "The Power Organized Motherhood to Benefit Humanity."

In the resolutions of the congress, woman suffrage was ignored. e congress called for legislation for dependent children of a broader wider scope; approved the Sunday-school work in America; de- nced the publication of objectionable matter in the public press; and icularly objected to the forms of many advertisements which, it is eved, are objectionable to the home circle.

Following were some of the other topics treated in addresses: "Pa- s' Duty to the Boy in Fitting Him to Become an Intelligent Citizen," Hon. Henry Sabin, of Iowa; "What the Kindergarten Effects in man's Education," by Miss Caroline T. Haven, president Interna- al Kindergarten Association; "Development of Opportunities for f Children," by Miss Mary S. Garrett, of the Penn school for teach- speech to deaf children. A paper by Dr. Oscar Chrisman, professor aidology in the Kansas State Normal School, evoked strong denun- ion by its statement: "Woman is love always. Man never loves. only reasons. What in man is sometimes designated love is nothing her than sex feeling."

National Conference of Charities and Correction. — The nty-seventh session of this conference (Vol. 6, p. 476) was d in Topeka, Kan., May 18–24.

"The conference lays down no rules, adopts no resolutions. Its nbers merely meet to confer about methods, and to benefit mutually he relation of experiences and suggestions. Space forbids even an line of this year's proceedings, which included papers on Cuban relief k, by M. R. Suarez of Havana; the charities of Mexico, by Dr. P. elas; jails and houses of detention, by Mr. Stonaker, Mr. J. F. Jack- of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. C. M. Finch of St. Louis, Mo.; "So- Degeneration in the Rural Districts," by Prof. F. W. Blackmar of Kansas State University. A Kansas conference was organized, ch will aim first to eliminate partisan politics from the management the state institutions.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

Submarine Cables. — The number of telegraph cables the world is 1,500, and their whole length 170,000 miles. eir total cost was $250,000,000. Of telegraph lines both nd and submarine, the total length is 835,000 miles; and e total length of wires 3,500,000 miles. Over these lines is estimated that about a million messages are transmitted ily on an average:

There are between the United States and Europe thirteen cables; ee cables span the ocean between South America and Southern rope and Africa. Cables laid in the Indian ocean connect the Far st with Europe and the Western world, by way of the Red Sea, the editerranean, and the western coast of Europe, and the great trans- antic lines. The Mediterranean is crossed and recrossed in its entire

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length and breadth by cables; and the same is to be said
Mexico and the Caribbean sea. Along the eastern coast
lines loop from port to port, from island to island, comm
overland lines to Europe through Siberia, and by othe
Japan, China, Australasia, Straits Settlements, Hong-K
Philippines. Along all the coasts of Africa, likewise, ca
place to place, communicating with the interior by numero

But a desideratum yet to be attained is a cable acr
ocean. To its attainment there have existed physical c
until lately, a political obstacle. The political obstacle w
government possessed, along any practicable route, la
islands upon which a cable could be landed and the e
reënforced. But now this condition is fulfilled; for, wi
Hawaii, Wake island, Guam, and the Philippines, a c
Pacific coast of the United States would have no sectio
length as the cable now in operation between the Unit
France. From Brest to Cape Cod is 3,250 miles; and fr
cisco to Hawaii is less than 2,100; Hawaii, to Wake
Wake island to Guam, 1,290; Guam to Manila, 1,520;
Asiatic coast, 630 miles. The depth of the Pacific is gre
of any ocean hitherto spanned by cable; but it is not mu
the Caribbean between Hayti and the Windward island
and at that depth a cable was recently laid. The greatest
San Francisco and Hawaii is 18,300 feet, and the depth b
and Manila is believed not to exceed 19,600 feet, though
recent soundings have shown a much greater depth than t

Birth-rate in Europe. — The countries of
classed in the following order according to their
rate: it will cause surprise to find Ireland at the
list, especially as the political and economic c
that country are supposed to be now more fa
ever before:

1, Russia in Europe; 2, Hungary; 3, Servia; 4, Rou
tria; 6, German Empire; 7, Italy; 8, Spain; 9, Finland;
11, Holland; 12, England and Wales; 13, Scotland;
15, Norway; 16, Belgium. 17, Sweden; 18, Switzerland
20, France; 21, Ireland.

But this table, compiled by an Italian statistic
Bodis, does not show whitherward the tenden
lower birth-rate is in the several countries ten
rate, for example, is low in Ireland; but is it ten
To such questions as this the researches of Si
as analyzed by a French statistician, M. Vauth
answer which is perhaps quite as great a sur
showing of the figures given above.

According to Vauthier, interpreting Bodis, the Europ
which decrease of the birth-rate is most striking is Engl
Wales; here the co-efficient of decrease is 0.306 per 100;
Scotland is much less, 0.027 per 100; and in Ireland, 0.023

U. S. Mineral Production. — The total pr

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etals in the United States in 1899 is estimated at $413,-8,414; in 1898 it was $314,255,620.

The output of non-metallic substances mined in the United States 1899 had a value of $601,872,631; in 1898, $483,091,070. Allowing unavoidable duplications, such as coal used in coke making, iron ore pig iron, etc., we find the net value of the United States mineral pro-ction of 1899 to have been $891,424,082; increase over the previous ar $181,607,332.

The output of coal was 244,581,275 tons, and thus for the first time es the United States outrank England in coal production. The cop-product was 592,772,637 pounds, a gain of 11 per cent over 1898. ad was 213,000 tons; zinc, 135,796 tons; petroleum, 54,048,100 bar-s; cement, 15,194,511 barrels; salt, 19,025,794 barrels; quicksilver, 713 flasks.

The production of pig iron in the United States in 1899, is estimated 14,000,000 tons; in 1898 it was 11,773,934 tons; in 1890, 9,202,703 s; and in 1880, 3,835,191 tons. In Germany the output of pig iron 1899 was 8,250,000 tons; in the United Kingdom, 9,500,000; France, 00,000; Belgium, 1,200,000; Sweden, 550,000; and Austria, 950,-0 tons.

Gold and Silver Production. — The world's production gold by centuries and fractions of centuries from 1493 to 60, and by decades from 1860 to the close of 1899, is en in the following table, where allowance of $25,000,000 made for suspension of work in the Johannesburg mines the last quarter of 1899:

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

	Production.	Average annual production.
1493–1600	$501,64[illegible],000	$4,644,818
1601–1700	606,315,000	6,963,150
1701–1800	1,262,805,000	12,628,050
1801–1860	2,120,444,000	15,745,260
1861–1870	1,262,015,000	126,301,500
1871–1880	1,150,814,000	115,814,000
1881–1890	1,060,055,600	106,005,560
1891–1899	1,867,971,000	204,773,555
Total, 1493–1899	$9,833,059,600	———
Total, 1493–1860	$4,491,204,000	$12,204,087
Total, 1861–1899	5,341,855,600	136,945,015
Total, 1493–1899	$9,833,059,600	———

Railroads in Asia. — The railroads of Asia have a total ngth of about 30,000 miles, whereof 20,000 miles are in itish India

The Trans-Siberian railroad (Russian) has a length of about 3,500 les. In China the different European and American syndicates have ncessions for about 3,000 miles of railroad. The Chinese goverment s constructed about 300 miles of railway; the railroads of Japan have otal length of 3,000 miles; Indo-China (French) has completed lines of ly 250 miles, but lines of a total length of 2,500 miles are in process of nstruction. In the Dutch East Indies, Java alone has 1,000 miles railway. The railways of Turkish Asia have a length of 1,600 miles.

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Trade with Asia and Oceania. — The exports fro United States to Asia and Oceania in the fiscal year June 30, 1900, for the first time in our history exceed 000,000; this growth is not equaled in any other field commercial enterprise except Africa.

Seven years ago, 1893, our total exports to those parts an to $27,421,831 only; now, they are nearly four times as larg imports from Asia and Oceania are also increasing rapidly, chi sugar import from the islands of the Pacific; more than half sugar imported into the United States now comes from the East and Hawaii. In the nine months ended with March, 1900, th sugar import was 2,891,806,558 lbs.; and of this, 1,553,415,397 lb from the East Indies, the Philippines, and Hawaii; or, from th Indies 1,143,025,446 lbs., from Hawaii 360,899,409 lbs., from th ippines 49,490,542 lbs. The growth in the export trade to A Oceania is chiefly in the items cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, an ufactures. The export of agricultural machinery to British Aus in the nine months ended March, 1900, was $609,323, against $34 the corresponding months of 1898. In the same nine months the flour exported to China was 46,961 barrels, against 14,616 ba the same months of 1898; to Japan, 417,430 barrels, against 1 and to Hong-Kong, 1,009,248 barrels, against 647,688. Carria cars exported to Australia were at the same two dates $412,2 $251,802, respectively; and cotton cloth export to China was 156 yards and 77,990,676 yards, respectively; while the export of rav to Japan was $11,517,968 and $5,843,710. Our export of builde ware to Asia and Oceania in the nine months ended March, 19 $1,254,000, an increase of more than 50 per cent in two years. same period our export of boots and shoes to the same countri from $250,000, to nearly $1,000,000.

Foreign Commerce of the United States. — The foreign commerce of the United States during the fisc 1900 exceeds by 16 2-3 per cent that of any precedin being $320,000,000 greater than that of 1899, the h one on record preceding the one which has just ended

The total commerce of the year, as shown by the figures Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is $2,244,193,543. The expo $1,394,479,214, or $163,000,000 in excess of those of 1898, whi the record of the largest exports until the record of 1900 wa (Vol. 8, p. 882). All of the great classes show an increase in tion; fisheries, $1,000,000; mining and forestry, nearly $10,000,00 agriculture, nearly $50,000,000; and manufactures nearly $100 over the phenomenal year 1899.

Imports are also heavy, especially in the class designated as " in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of d industry." Of the five great classes of imports, articles in a cru dition for use in manufacturing show by far the largest growth. factures show a gain of about $20,000,000 over last year; art voluntary use, luxuries, etc., also about $20,000,000; articles about $15,000,000; articles wholly or partially manufactured fo manufacturing, $25,000,000; and articles in a crude condition whi into the various processes of domestic industry, over $75,000,00

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The most notable features of the year's commerce are:

1. The increase in imports of manufacturers' materials not produced at home.

2. The increase in exports of manufactured articles.

3. The fact that the foreign commerce for the first time in the fiscal year record crossed the $2,000,000,000 line. Imports of manufacturers' materials form, in fact, nearly one-half the total importations, if we consider as manufacturers' materials the class "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts." They alone amount to about $90,000,000, while "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry" amount to over $300,000,000. Thus the manufacturers' materials imported during the year amount to about $400,000,000, out of a total of $849,000,000. In 1890 manufacturers' materials, including both classes — articles in a crude condition, and articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing — formed 33 per cent of the imports; in 1895 they formed 37 per cent; in 1896, 37 per cent; in 1898, 42 per cent; in 1899, 41 per cent; and in 1900, 46 per cent. Taking raw materials alone, the group classified as "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry," the per cent which they formed of the total importation was, in 1885, 21.64 per cent; in 1890, 23.06 per cent; in 1895, 25.64 per cent; in 1896, 24.57 per cent; in 1897, 26.00 per cent; in 1898, 32.16 per cent; in 1899, 34.82 per cent; and in 1900, 35.75 per cent.

To put it in a single sentence, the imports of the year increased $52,000,000, of which increase two-thirds was in manufacturers' materials; and the exports increased $167,000,000, of which increase one-half was manufactured articles.

The final report of Mr. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, on the foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, received as we go to press, points out the following remarkable features:

Imports totalled $849,714,670; exports, $1,394,186,371.

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the United States in 1900, the closing year of the decade and century:

1. The total commerce of the year surpasses by $319,729,250 that of any preceding year, and for the first time in our history exceeds two billion dollars.

2. The exports exceed those of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before.

3. Manufacturers' materials were more freely imported than ever before, and formed a larger share of the total imports than on any former occasion.

4. Manufactured articles were more freely exported than ever before, and formed a larger share of the total exports than on any former occasion.

In exports every great class of articles showed a larger total than in the preceding year; in imports every class except manufacturers' materials showed a smaller percentage of the total than in the preceding year, while manufacturers' materials showed a much larger total and larger percentage of the grand total than in any former year.

Increase in Imports of Manufacturers' Materials. — Two of the five great classes of imports are exclusively manufacturers' materials.

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The first of these, "articles in a crude condition which en various processes of domestic industry," includes and is chie of unmanufactured fibres, raw silk, wool, crude india rubbe skins, pig tin, and certain chemicals. The second, "articl partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturir wood, leather, furs, cement, yarns, oils, dyes and dyewoods, chemicals. The other three classes of imports are foodst manufactured ready for consumption, and articles of vo luxuries, etc. Of the two classes designated as manufacture that which includes only articles in a crude condition is by fa being in 1900, $302,264,106, against $222,657,774 in 1899, per cent greater than in any preceding year; while the cla cludes articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in m amounts to $88,433,549, against $98,753,903 in 1893, and in 1891. The share which articles in a crude condition for ufacturing form of the total imports is constantly increasing year just ended formed by far the largest total and larges of the grand total in the history of our foreign commerce. imports of the year, manufacturers' materials, including the above named, show an increase of $107,375,698 over those ceding year; while the other three classes, foodstuffs, manuf luxuries, show an increase of but $45,190,483 over the pre thus showing that over two-thirds of the increased importa year are in manufacturers' materials.

Growth in Exports of Manufactures. — While manufact rials show the largest growth in our imports, manufactured a the largest growth in our exports. The total exports of m in 1900 amounted to $432,284,366, against $339,675,558 ceding year, an increase of $92,608,808, while in no earlier increase amounted to so much as $50,000,000. Manufact 31 1-2 per cent of the total exportations in 1900, against 28 in 1899, 26.87 per cent in 1897, 23.14 per cent in 1895, 20.2 1885, 15 per cent in 1870, and 12.76 per cent in 1860. Expo ufactures in 1860 were $40,345,892, and in 1900, $432,284,36 total exports in 1860 were $333,576,057, and in 1900, $1, Thus, while the total exports of 1900 are four times as grea those of manufactures alone are ten times as much as in 186 year manufactures formed but 12.76 per cent of our total ex in 1900 they form 31.54 per cent of our total exports. Even in which ends with the year 1900, the growth in exports of m has been equally striking. In 1891 the total exports amount 480,810, and those of manufactures alone to $168,927,315, t ports for 1900 thus being but 50 per cent in excess of 189 exports of manufactures are 150 per cent in excess of that y

This rapid growth in the exportation of manufactures is gratifying when compared with that of other nations which tofore chiefly supplied the world's markets in manufactured 1860, as already indicated, our total exports of manufactur $40,345,892; in that year those of the United Kingdom wer 262; by 1870 our own exports of manufactures had increa 279,764, and those of the United Kingdom were $900,168,22 exports of manufactures from the United States were $102,8 those from the United Kingdom were $970,681,400; in 1890 manufactures from the United States were $151,102,376, and the United Kingdom were $1,089,155,787. In 1900, expo

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ıfactures from the United States had reached $432,284,366, while those rom the United Kingdom in 1898, the latest year available, had dropped o $936,165,325. Thus our exports of manufactures are now ten times s much as in 1860, while those of the United Kingdom are but 1 1-2 ımes as great as in 1860.

Commerce with the Grand Divisions. — A study of our imports rom the grand divisions of the world illustrates the growth in the proortion of our imports which is being supplied by the tropical and subropical parts of the world. In 1890, the imports from Europe were 449,987,266; and in 1900, $440,509,480; from North America, the imorts in 1890 were $148,368,706; and in 1900, $129,939,875; from South merica, from which our imports are almost exclusively tropical and ubtropical, the imports of 1890 were $90,006,144; and in 1900, $93,635,-34; from Asia, whose supplies sent to the United States are chiefly ropical and subtropical in character, our imports in 1890 were $67,506,-33; and in 1900, $139,817,023; from Oceania, lying almost exclusively the tropics, the imports in 1890 were $28,356,568; and in 1900, 34,596,042; and from Africa, from which our imports are almost exusively tropical and subtropical, our imports in 1890 were $3,321,477; nd in 1900, $11,217,116.

Imports from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. — hat a large proportion of the growing demand for tropical and subropical products can be supplied by the islands which have recently ome into closer relations with the United States, is illustrated by the tatistics showing the value of the imports into the United States from uba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine islands in each year from 890 to 1900. In 1890 the imports from these islands aggregated over 80,000,000, and reached $100,000,000 under the increase which followed he reciprocity treaty with Spain, falling to less than $40,000,000 in 1897 nd 1898, and again reaching over $60,000,000 in 1900; while a return o the conditions of production and commerce which existed in Cuba nd Puerto Rico in 1892 and 1893 would probably again bring the total nports into the United States from the four groups of islands to above 100,000,000, with a prospect of further growth as their producing apacity is developed by the construction of roads, railways, etc., and he introduction of new capital. In 1900 the imports into the United tates from the islands in question were: from Cuba, $31,371,704; om Puerto Rico, $3,078,415; from Hawaii, $20,707,903; and from the hilippines, $5,971,208. The fact that the most rapid growth in our nports is in the class of articles produced in these islands — sugar, ores, coffee, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc., and for which their producing apacity may be rapidly and greatly increased, suggests that a much rger share of our tropical imports may be supplied from this source in e near future.

Exports to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. — he following table shows our exports to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, nd the Philippine islands in each year from 1896 to 1900:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO

Year.	Cuba.	Puerto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1896	$7,530,880	$2,102,094	$3,985,707	$162,466
1897	8,259,776	1,983,888	4,690,075	94,597
1898	9,561,656	1,505,046	5,907,155	127,804
1899	18,619,377	2,685,848	9,305,470	404,193
1900	26,513,613	4,640,431	13,509,148	2,640,449

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An Expanding Market For American Goods. — The exportations of 1900 exceeded by $317,749,250 those of year, and that this increase, while apparent in every class marked in manufactures alone, the increase in which am 608,808 over 1899, suggests that new markets are being fo ican products. A detailed study of our export trade fo that this growth is found in every part of the world, an those countries to which all the great manufacturing a nations are now looking for an increased market.

While Europe is naturally our largest market for b percentage of growth in our sales to other parts of the more rapid. To Europe our exports for the year 1900 c first time the billion-dollar line; yet our exports to that c an increase of but 10 per cent in 1900 over 1899, and bu over 1890; while to North America, our exports in 190 crease of 18 per cent over 1899 and 95 per cent over 1 America, the increase is very slight owing, in part, at least, direct steamship communication for our export trade; t increase in 1900 over 1899 is 48 per cent, and over 1890 is to Asia, the increase in 1900 over 1899 is 43 per cent, an 237 per cent; to Africa, the increase in 1900 over 1899 is small, owing to the interruption of commerce with that co existing war, but compared with 1890 the increase is 324 Europe and British North America, our exports in 1900 sh of 10 1-2 per cent over 1899 and 57 per cent over 1890; wh parts of the world, our exports in 1900 show an increase o over 1899, and 91.7 per cent over 1890.

Gold Production the Greatest in History. — The phe mercial record of the year has been accompanied by an e record with reference to gold production. The gold mined States during the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, exceeds that our history; and for the first time surpasses the record 1853, when the mines of California made their highest rec 000. The gold production of the United States was in 1 to the estimate of the director of the Mint, $72,500,000; year had shown so high a total as that of 1853, $65,000,0 total for 1898 was $64,463,000. The annual average go the United States is now double that of a decade earlier, particular the growth has been no more rapid than that of the world — the world's total product in 1899 having bee the best estimates, $315,000,000, against $123,000,000 a de

The very rapid increase in gold production both in the and elsewhere during the past few years brings the total gold half century now ending to the enormous figure of $6,6 more than twice as much as during the entire 350 years half century now closing. The gold production of the wo to 1850 amounted to but $3,129,720,000, while that of the 1899 was $6,665,631,000.

The following table, compiled from the estimates of Soetbeer and the director of the United States Mint, sh production of the world by half-century periods from the y to the present time.

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WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

Period.	Amount Produced.
1501-1550	$225,580,000
1551-1600	245,580,000
1601-1650	281,840,000
1651-1700	324,440,000
1701-1750	587,580,000
1751-1800	677,240,000
1801-1850	787,460,000
1851-1899	6,665,631,000

The additions to the world's supply of gold during the past four ars have been as follows:

Date.	Gold Production in United States.	Total Gold Production in the World.
1896	$53,068,000	$202,251,000
1897	57,363,000	238,812,000
1898	64,463,000	287,428,000
1899	72,500,000	315,000,000
Total	$247,414,000	$1,043,491,000

The rapid increase in gold production in the United States, and the rge excess of exports over imports, already alluded to, have been companied by a marked increase in the money in circulation in the nited States.

DISASTERS.

Fires. — *In New York Harbor.* — On June 30, the three ers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at oboken, N. J., in the port of New York, were set on fire the accidental or spontaneous combustion of bales of tton stored thereon.

The fire was communicated to three steamships of the line, the *ale*, the *Bremen*, and the *Main*, and to numerous small vessels and ghters.

The fire broke out in the early afternoon and the ships and the piers ere crowded with people, crews, passengers, laborers, of whom it was timated that between 250 and 300 lost their lives in the sudden conflaation. In twenty minutes from the first alarm of fire, four piers and e buildings adjoining them were one mass of flames, and the three eat steamships were powerless to escape, their furnace fires having en put out; and no tugs being available to tow them out of their docks. he property loss was estimated at $10,000,000.

At Constable Hook, Newark Bay, N. J. — At midnight of ly 4, a fire broke out among the great oil tanks of the tandard Oil Company at Constable Hook, N. J., which conued for fifty-six hours, destroying property to the amount $2,500,000. Twenty-five tanks were either totally or parally destroyed, with their contents.

Other Fires. — In the night of July 14, a fire broke out the business district of Prescott, Ariz., and spread rapidly

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till five blocks of buildings were destroyed. T done was estimated at $1,000,000.

A conflagration, similar in extent, visited the of the city of Bloomington, Ill. Among the fi fered were the publishers of *School and Hom* (formerly the *Public-School Journal*), who lost th tion lists. In order to enable them to fill subscri subscribers are asked to forward names and add statement as nearly accurate as possible of the their paid subscriptions expire.

Railroad Disaster. — On the night of Jun passenger train on the Macon branch of the S way was derailed near McDonough, Ga., and wa

The wrecked cars took fire and were all, save one, th consumed. Every person on the train except those in th perished, in all, thirty-five persons. The cause of the di washing away of a section of track owing to excessive rai

NECROLOGY.

American:

ASHHURST, DR. JOHN, JR., surgeon; born in Pa., in 1839; died there, July 7. Graduated at the Univ sylvania, '60; served through the Civil War; and in 18 fessor of clinical surgery at the University of Pennsylvan was made John Rhea Barton professor of surgery, whicl until the last academic year. Had a national reputation pamphlets and standard works on surgery.

BARNARD, HENRY, educator; born Jan. 24, 181 Conn.; died there, July 5. Graduated at Yale, '30. Sat ticut legislature, 1837–40. He effected a radical reorga public school system of his own and other states, intro houses of improved construction, high schools, teachers' mal academies, and new methods of instruction. Was p University of Wisconsin, 1857–59, and of St. John's Coll 1865–66; and was United States commissioner of educat

BONSALL, HENRY L., politician and editor o (N. J.) *Post-Telegram*; died at Delair, N. J., June 30, age

CHAMBERLAIN, MELLEN, jurist and librarian broke, N. H., June 4, 1821; died at Chelsea, Mass., Jun ated at Dartmouth, '44; obtained his legal education a Law School. Served in both branches of the Massachus and was associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court was chief justice, 1870–78. Was librarian-in-chief of the Library, 1878–90.

COCHRAN, GEORGE, REAR-ADMIRAL, pay N.; born in Philadelphia, Pa.; died there, July 9, aged pointed an assistant paymaster in 1861 by President Lin in the department until he was made pay director in 1891

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COLLORD, DR. GEORGE W., teacher and Methodist minister; d at Sea Cliff, N. Y., June 15, aged 79. Was for over thirty years fessor of classics at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, and s made professor *emeritus* in 1894.

CURTIS, WILLIAM B., well known as the "Father of Amer- n Athletics;" born at Salisbury, Vt., Jan. 17, 1837; killed, July 2, by a while on a tour with the Fresh Air Club of New York in the White ountains, New Hampshire. While a young man, he was famous as athlete, holding many championships in all branches of sport. Was e of the founders of the New York Athletic Club in 1868 and of the esh Air Club in 1878. For thirty years he had been referee at the st important track athletic games in the East.

DICKEY, HON. ARTHUR RUPERT, Q. C., formerly a Domin- cabinet officer; born at Amherst, N. S., Aug. 18, 1854; died there by owning, July 3. Was graduated at the University of Toronto, '74. as admitted to the Nova Scotia bar in 1878, and was made a Q. C. in 90 by the governor-general, the Earl of Derby. He was elected to liament for Cumberland in 1888 and again in 1891, and in 1894 was led to the Privy Council, and was appointed secretary of state (Vol. p. 854). He was later (1895) minister of militia (Vol. 5, p. 159), and erwards (1896) minister of justice (Vol. 6, p. 168). He was also a mber of the senate of Toronto University, being elected in 1895. r portrait, see Vol. 4, p. 853.

DISBECKER, ABRAHAM, politician; born in Albany, N. Y., y 19, 1845; died in New York City, July 8. Graduated at the College the City of New York when nineteen years old; studied medicine, sic, and art; and finally drifted into newspaper work. This took him Albany, where he became secretary of the Senate Committee on ies. When the "City Record" was established, he became its first perintendent, holding office until 1874, when he was appointed a police mmissioner to fill a vacancy in the board in New York City. He was subject of a great deal of criticism while in this office, the charges ng that under his administration the department was completely de- ralized. He was removed at the end of 1875.

DOWLING, REV. J. D. T., vicar-general of the Roman Catholic hdiocese of Chicago, Ill.; died there, June 27.

DUFFIE, REV. DR. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, Episcopal nister; born in New York City in 1821; died at Litchfield, Conn., y 8. Graduated at Columbia College, '41, and at the General Theo- ical Seminary, '45.

ESKRIDGE, C. V., politician and editor; born in Virginia in 1843; d at Emporia, Kan., July 15. He removed to Kansas in 1855; was utenant-governor of the state, 1861–71; and since 1881 had owned and ted the Emporia *Republican*.

FAFARD, NORBERT, physician; died at Montreal, Que., July 8, ed 51. He had been professor of chemistry at Laval University for out twenty years.

GEAR, HON. JOHN HENRY, junior United States senator from wa; born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 7, 1825; died in Washington, D. C., ly 14. He went West with his family in 1836. In 1863 he was elected ayor of Burlington, Ia.; he was a member of the legislature six years d speaker four years; was governor, 1878–82; assistant secretary, nited States Treasury, 1890–92; member of Congress, 1886–90 and

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1892–94; and had been United States senator since March, the Republican ticket. No man in public life was more gen more warmly beloved than Senator Gear, and none was more admired for his sturdy common sense and solid abilities. At of his death he was chairman of the senate committee on Pac roads, and a member of the committees on Agriculture and Education and Labor, Interstate Commerce, Postoffices and P and Improvements of the Mississippi River and Its Tributari portrait, see Vol. 10, p. 455.

HALLAM, JOHN, business man and politician; born at Lancashire, Eng., in 1833; died in Toronto, Ont., June 21. H his childhood and youth as a mill-hand in Lancashire, utilizing moments for self-education. In 1856 he emigrated to Can settled in Toronto, where he became very successful in busin enjoyed the distinction of having served the city as alderm greater number of years than any other citizen of Toronto, hav elected to the council twenty-two times. Among many other of his life, was his interest in the movement for free public libra also a devotion to horticulture.

HAMILTON, COL. JOHN, U. S. A., retired; born at s seventy-six years ago; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15. Was a to West Point from Indiana, July 1, 1843; and graduated July Served through the Civil War with distinction, and was retired a Aug. 10, 1887, his last command being the 5th Artillery.

HOFFECKER, HON. JOHN HENRY, politician; b Smyrna, Del., in 1827, died there, June 16. Was elected to from Delaware in 1898, being at the time of his death the sta representative in the lower branch of the national legislature.

HOFFMAN, JAMES H., Jewish philanthropist; born 1833, in Sieligenstadt, Bavaria; died in New York City, July 8 his departure for this country in 1855 he was in the employ Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was connected wit ber of manufacturing concerns in New York, but was chiefly kn his interest in educational and philanthropic organizations. H director of the Baron de Hirsch Fund and of the Borough Company; for fourteen years he was treasurer of the United Charities; and twelve years ago he organized the Hebrew T Institute, of which he was president at the time of his death. a member of numerous other Hebrew benevolent and social

HOWARD, DR. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, physician; England about sixty years ago; died June 21, at Elberon, N came to this country when a young man to study the problems slavery. He took up the study of medicine, and graduated at lege of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1858. Du Civil War he served as a surgeon in the regular army. At vario he held the position of professor of surgery at the University York, the Long Island College Hospital, the Medical College a nati, O., and the University of Vermont. He was a Fellow of th College of Surgeons, and a corresponding Fellow of New York A of Medicine. He was the author of a number of papers on and surgery. During the latter years of his life, he became g terested in prison reform, and visited the principal prisons of th

HUMPHREYS, DR. FREDERICK, physician; born cellus, Onondaga co., New York, March 11, 1816; died July 8,

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outh Beach, N. J. In 1848 he took up the study of homœopathy, en comparatively unknown as a school of medicine in this country. e was one of the most prominent in the formation of the new school medicine and was a founder of the Homœopathic Medical Society in ew York. He held the chair of the Homœopathic Institutes and ractice of Medicine in the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, 1853–. His name is best known to the public as the manufacturer of "Humrey's Specifics."

JOHNSON, DANIEL H., nestor of the bar of Milwaukee, Wis., rcuit court judge; born near Kingston, Ont., July 27, 1825; died June . Went to school in Kemptville, Ont.; and after removal of the mily to Illinois, studied at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris. aught school, 1844–49. Was admitted to the bar and began to practice w in 1849 at Prairie du Chien, where he edited and published the *Cour*. Was elected to the assembly in 1861; was assistant attorney-general 1861–62. Was reëlected to the assembly, from Milwaukee, in 1869. as city attorney, 1878–80. Was elected to the bench in 1887, and by clamation in 1893, and again elected in 1899 for the term expiring in 06.

LIPPINCOTT, HON. JOB H., lawyer and jurist; born at Mount olly, N. J., Nov. 12, 1842; died July 5, in Jersey City, N. J. Graduated the Harvard Law School, '65. Held successive legal offices in Hudn County, N. J., and became associate justice of the supreme court of state in 1893. In 1889–91 he presided at the trials of the Hudson unty ballot-box stuffers, about seventy of whom were convicted and prisoned.

MACDONALD, DR. CHARLES F., for over twenty-five years ief of the Money Order Division of the Postoffice Department; died out July 10. Resigned from the Postoffice Department in 1894, beming United States consul at Hamilton, Ont.

MARKS, THOMAS, business man and railway promoter; born at enashene, County Limerick, Ireland, June 21, 1834; died July 9, in ronto, Ont. He was popularly known as the "Father of Port thur," the development of this section of Canada being due to his ergy.

McCARTER, COL. JAMES M., preacher, soldier, and author; ed June 19, at Preston, Caroline co., Md., aged 78. When sixteen ars old he joined the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Epispal Church, being the youngest circuit preacher ever in that connection. September, 1861, he raised a regiment of 1,200 three-year men in nnsylvania, and was appointed its colonel. He was an eloquent eaker, and a forceful and extensive writer.

MOLENAER, DR. SAMUEL P., instructor in French at the Unirsity of Pennsylvania; born in St. Petersburg, Russia, forty-one years o; died in Philadelphia, Pa., about June 20.

MOWAT, REV. JOHN B., D. D., professor of Hebrew at Queen's niversity, Kingston, Ont.; born at Kingston in 1825; died there, July . Graduated at Queen's University, '45; studied theology there and Edinburgh. Became assistant at St. Andrew's church, Kingston, in 48, and pastor of St. Andrew's church, Niagara, in 1850. In 1857 he as appointed professor of theology at Queen's University, where he ught Hebrew, Chaldee, Church history, and Old and New Testament

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exegesis. He was one of those who were chiefly instrumental in the foundations of his *alma mater* secure in the period when it struggle for existence. Professor Mowat was a brother of the lieutenant-governor of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat.

PHILIP, JOHN WOODWARD, REAR-ADMIRAL, U born in New York City, Aug. 26, 1840; died suddenly at the lyn navy yard, June 30. Was appointed to the Naval Academ 20, 1856; and received his commission as a "middy," Jan. His successive promotions were: Acting master, June 1, 1861; ant, July 16, 1862; lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; com Dec. 18, 1874; captain, March 31, 1889; commodore, 1898; rear- March 3, 1899. He did blockading service during the Civil W while executive officer of the *Pawnee* was wounded in the leg Stone River fight. He was on detached service in command Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the world in 1877; and on various duties and stations until Oct. 18, 1897, when he wa command of the battleship *Texas*. His vessel was in Cuban during the Spanish war, and took a notable part in the engagem Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago in July, 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 53 gained a high place in the hearts of the American people by his cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying," when the *Almirante* ran upon the beach and surrendered to the *Texas*. His life wa incidents which showed the characteristics that made him one most beloved officers of the navy — courage, self-reliance, devo duty, consideration for others, and a sincere belief in practica tianity. For portrait, see Vol. 8, p. 532.

SKENE, DR. ALEXANDER J. C., eminent physician; Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1838; died at High Mount co., N. Y., July 4. He came to this country when nineteen y and entered the University of Michigan, and a little later th Island College Hospital, where he graduated in 1863. He se the Civil War as an army surgeon, and afterwards settled in Br N. Y., where he gained great reputation as a practitioner and co physician in women's diseases. He was formerly Dean of th Island Medical College, where he also occupied the chair of gyn He was president of the New York Obstetrical Society and American Gynecological Society, and for many years was presi the Kings County Medical Society. His numerous writings ca reputation into the medical circles of France and Germany.

THOMPSON, HON. L. H., lawyer and jurist; died at I Vt., June 22; aged 52. Graduated at Kimball Union Academy admitted to the bar in 1871. Had acted as judge of the proba and had served in both branches of the Vermont legislature, an judge of the supreme court since 1883.

TYRWHITT, LIEUT.-COL., M. P. (Cons.) for the South of Simcoe, Ontario; born in Simcoe co., Ontario, in 1844; died ford, Ont., June 22. He served during the Fenian raid in 1866 raised to the command of the 35th Batt. Simcoe Foresters in 18 fought in the Northwest campaign in 1885, being awarded a m his services. He was commandant of the Wimbledon tea Canada in 1886. Was first returned to the commons in a by-ele 1882. Was reelected at the general election in that year, and 1887, 1891, and 1896.

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WEBB, HENRY WALTER, prominent railroad man; born at ytown, N. Y., May 6, 1852; died at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, 18. Went through the Columbia School of Mines and the Colum- Law School. Practiced law in New York City until 1882, and then a member of a banking firm until 1886, when he became vice-presi- of the Wagner Palace Car Company. President Chauncey M. ew, of the New York Central Railroad, made him his assistant in , and in 1890 he became third vice-president of the road. He was a of extensive business interests, and was a director in a great number nancial organizations.

WELLS, DAVID DWIGHT, author and playwright; born at rich, Conn., April 11, 1868; died there, June 15. Graduated at Har- '93. Was second secretary of the United States embassy, London, 1894–6.

eign:

FALK, DR. PAUL LUDWIG ADALBERT, lawyer and public al; born at Metschkan, Silesia, in 1827; died at Hamm, Westphalia, 7. Graduated at the University of Breslau and commenced his career in 1847. Held various offices in the public service, and was mber of the imperial parliament since its establishment. Was min- of public worship during the *Kulturkampf* period, being appointed ismarck in 1872, and resigning in 1879. During his tenure, several essive laws, aiming to subject the bishops to civil laws, and precipi- g a conflict between Papal and German authorities, were passed. conflict ended by the granting of concessions to the Clericals in 1879.

JOINVILLE, PRINCE DE (François Ferdinand Philippe Louis e d'Orléans), third son of King Louis Philippe of France; born in ; died June 17. Entered the French navy and rose to the rank of admiral. Was sent to St. Helena in 1840 to bring the body of oleon to France. In 1844 he commanded the squadron which bom- ed Tangier. When the republic was established in 1871, he served term as deputy from the Department of Haute-Marne.

LOCH, HENRY BROUGHAM, BARON, British diplomat; born 23, 1827; died about June 20. Served in India and in Turkey, was an *attaché* to the Earl of Elgin's mission to China in 1857. lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man, 1863–82; governor of Vic- , 1884–89; and was governer of the Cape Colony and British High missioner for South Africa, 1889–95. For portrait, see Vol. 6, p. 51.

MURAVIEFF, COUNT MICHEL, Russian minister of foreign rs; born in 1845; died at St. Petersburg, June 21. Was educated oltava and Heidelberg, and entered the diplomatic service. In 1864, vas attached to the Russian embassy at Berlin, and in 1874 was secretary of legation at Stockholm. Was secretary of legation at Hague, 1875–77; afterwards first secretary of legation at Paris; 84 was transferred to Berlin as councillor of legation; and in April, , was appointed minister at Copenhagen. In January, 1897, was ointed minister of foreign affairs, in succession to Prince Lobanof tovski (Vol. 7, p. 95), an office he filled with conspicuous success. secured for Russia a free outlet to the sea in the Far East, and con- ed favorable understandings with Great Britain and Japan relative

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to Russian interests in China. By his death at the prese
loses the very man she most needed to carry her throu
China. For portraits, see Vol. 7, p. 96; Vol. 10, p. 43

PELLIEUX, GENERAL DE, French officer who
nently in the Dreyfus affair (Vol. 9, p. 509); died July 15
see Vol. 8, p. 833.

SONTAG, CARL, well-known German actor; died
June 24. He was famous for his impersonations of th
bons vivants.

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NICHOLAS II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

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L.. 10. SEPTEMBER, 1900. NO. 7.

THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

'HROUGH the earlier weeks from mid-July the gloomy mystery which had suddenly shrouded the Chinese capital (pp. 503, 518), spread its shadow over the civilized rld.

A Chinese Puzzle. — The various governments, intently dying this mystery as a problem instantly pressing, found their suggested solutions inapplicable at one or another nt. To all the Western peoples the very expressions in ch the elements of the Chinese problem were stated med the untranslatable symbols of a process alien to all ir thought. The Mongolian mind is the mind of the one-rth of the human race which for thousands of years has led itself in from all the rest, and by such seclusion substituted for the European development of thought l of moral motive a petrifaction of all motive and ught on lines utterly strange to the world outside. The king Mongolian aloofness from all the Christian and rly all the pagan world is but the superficial indication of liversity scarcely fathomable in mental processes and in ral judgments. In the mere tendency to cast and fashion ional ethics in the mold of self-interest, the government of ina is probably not unlike other governments; but in its gments as to what self-interest dictates, in its barbarous thods and its inhuman extremes in pursuing its own erest, as much as in the immeasurable height of the self-ceit from which it looks with contempt — modified in ent years by fear — on all other nations, China stands ne. Its course is neither calculable by the customary konings, nor tractable by the ordinary forces.

To these peculiarities of the Mongolian character and vernment must be added, as enhancing the difficulty of problem, the unmeasured and unfaltering duplicity which

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seems to enter into the Chinaman's highest ideal of gove ment and diplomacy.

Here, in parenthesis, it is a duty to remark that foreign resident China testify to the trustworthiness and probity of a class of China with whom they have held commercial or financial relations. But officials at Peking and in many of the provinces seem to view the a government and of diplomacy as chiefly the art of elaborate, ostentati systematic, and reduplicated lying. This is noticed here as one of elements of difficulty in urgent problem before powers now acting con rently in China.

CAPTAIN BOWMAN H. MCCALLA OF THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "NEWARK," COMMANDING AMERICAN MARINES IN THE FIRST PEKING RELIEF COLUMN.

The unpreceden nature of the probl is seen by merely r ing some cardinal poi concerning which many weeks no gove ment had or could any positive knowled Among these are here reckoned the g question, whether envoys with the h dreds of foreigners Peking were alive, or as mutilated corpses the legation compour The cardinal and in sive questions were:

1. Whether there isted any actual governm over the empire of 400,0 000 of people.

2. Whether the imperial government, if existing, was in the ha of the Emperor, of the Empress-Dowager, of Prince Tuan as mili dictator, or of some junta of high officials.

3. Whether the imperial government had been from the first, eit in secret sympathy or in open complicity with the murderous Boxers other anti-foreign miscreants; and whether, if it had so been, the pres government still maintained this evil attitude.

4. What had been the real original cause of the tremendous break, or even its incidental or occasional causes?

5. Whether the anti-foreign outbreak in northern China, by wh soever planned or led, had the sympathy of the viceroys in the mid and southern provinces, and might be expected to develop there.

Of these questions not one is yet positively answer though some of them have quite recently had for answ

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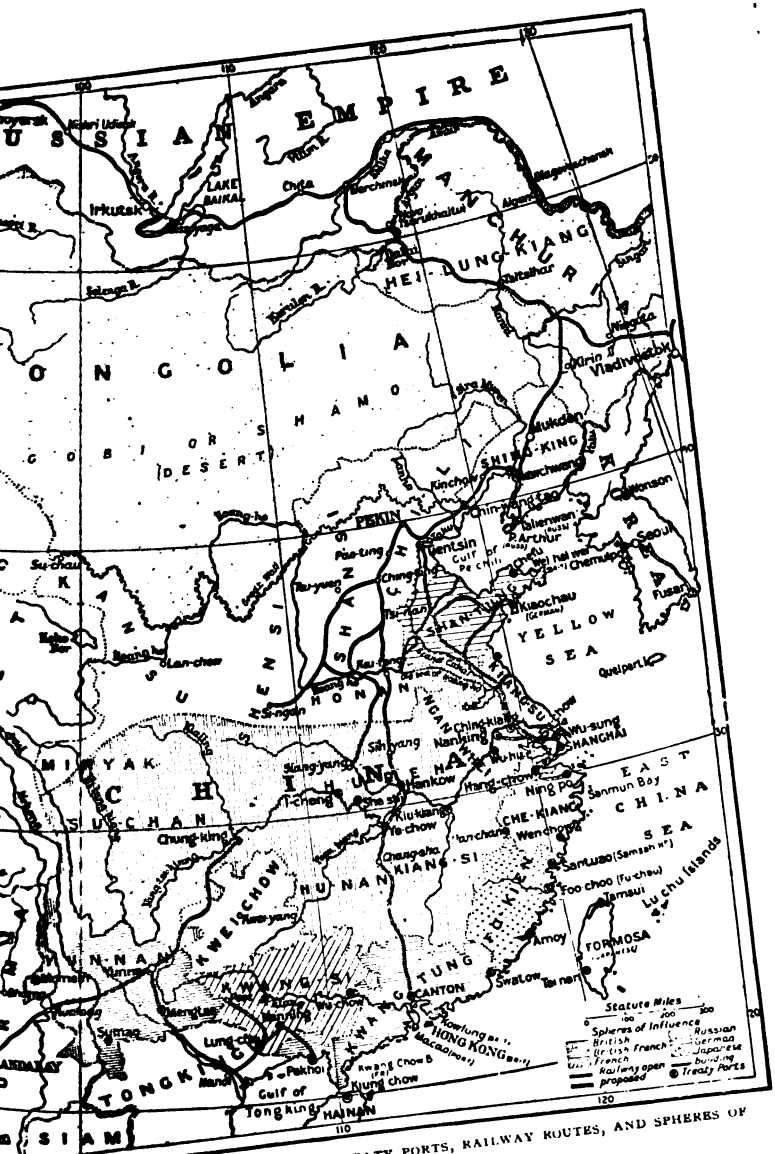

MAP OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE, SHOWING TREATY PORTS, RAILWAY ROUTES, AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE OF THE VARIOUS POWERS.

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highly probable conjectures sufficient for su
action as is instantly urgent. Yet the necessity
some definite ascertainment by the powers on q
these before uniting on one plan in common, or
lines of action which might commit them sever
divisive or even antagonistic. Thus questions lik
ing are to be added to the foregoing list:

How far is concurrent action of the powers practicab
To what objects, on what controlling principle, ar
lines, is such action to be directed?

Turning now from these general considerati
vey of the period from July 10 to August 10,
wilderness of published rumor and conjectu
whose startling "events" may be left unnoticed

Japan's Position. — In the British parliame
Mr. Brodrick, under-secretary of state for for
made a definite statement of Great Britain's un
as to Japan's policy in China.

Britain had appealed to Japan as the power nearest t
outrage and peril, to send troops for suppression of the ou
rescue of the legations, but had required no pledge limiti
terior action. No European "mandate" authorizing Jap
was referred to, and the newspaper rumors of such a ma
longer credited.

The Chinese Case Stated. — On July 11, Wu
Chinese minister at Washington, delivered to Se
an imperial decree, dated at Peking June 29.

In it the Chinese government asserted that the who
arisen from the failure of the local governments to take du
kind of rebellious subjects" who "practiced boxing and
"clothed their doings with spiritualistic and strange rite
fection spread with astonishing rapidity." "Every one lo
movement as supernatural and strange." "Then, lawless
ous persons sounded the cry of 'Down with Christianity
tection of the legations at the capital, the imperial governn
more than 500 foreign troops to be sent to Peking. T
the people by their rude and improper behavior, and by fir
in public places; and the situation became dangerous for
residents. Then the powers attempted to reinforce the
in the city; but the forces on the way were defeated by
(p. 510). The imperial government would have issued "
entire suppression of this insurgent element. But, as the
near at hand, there was great fear that due protection
assured to the legations if the anarchists should be driven
thus bringing on a national calamity." There was fear al
rising extending through the provinces of Chi-li and Sha
the result that both foreign missionaries and Chinese conv
provinces might fall victims to popular fury." Then, dem

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on June 16, by a foreign force, for surrender of the Chinese forts at Taku. The general commanding, "being bound by the duties of his office to hold the forts, how could he yield to the demand?" The forts were attacked, and after hours of fighting surrendered to the foreign ships (p. 511). "Thus the conflict of forces began, but certainly the initiative did not come from our side. Even supposing that China were not conscious of her true condition, how could she take such a step as to engage in war with all the powers simultaneously, and how could she, relying upon the support of an anarchistic populace, go into war with the powers?"

Voice from the Silent Legations. — This document is important as it was sent to all the powers as the official pre-

THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEKING.

sentation of the case of the Chinese government. It was long and wordy; but the above outline and extracts sufficiently indicate its tone and its intent, which were to claim that whatever harm might befall the envoys the Chinese government was absolved from all responsibility. It had at least one desirable result. For weeks the envoys, prisoned and in danger of massacre at Peking, had not been heard from by their respective governments. Whether they were living or dead was not known. Secretary Hay took the occasion to contravene the Chinese assertion that communication with them was rendered impossible by the insurgents who surrounded the capital: he notified Minister Wu that since an imperial decree from Peking could find a way to Washington, this government expected a way to be found for communication to and from its minister at Peking. Mr. Wu

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cordially agreed to make the attempt; and the sec
a brief message of inquiry to Minister Conger.
was the first utterance for weeks from what nearly
world had begun to think of with dread as the cha
of the foreign legations at Peking. This result,
like a brief whisper from a supposed solitude, v
sage from Minister Conger, purporting to have
forth on July 1
at Washingto
the hands of
Wu, by Secre
on July 20. T
dispatch, in
phrase as giv
public, was
words:

M. MICHEL DE GIERS,
RUSSIAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

"British leg
continued shot a
Chinese troops.
only can prevent
sacre."

Though i
and in most of
capitals this d
ceived little
first, the W
officials at onc
it as authenti
mony from Secretary Hay that it was a complete r
message of July 11 to Minister Conger; and co
preparations were hastened for the relief expedi
king, while orders were sent to the American
representatives in other countries to urge the g
to which they were accredited to prompt action
of the foreigners in the Chinese capital.

Pessimistic Gloom and Fear. — The period
several days before and a few days after the arri
message — in general, the week from July 13 to
taken its place in the diplomatic records of all
nations as surpassing all other weeks in its menac
rious, impenetrable gloom.

For weeks previously — indeed, since on July 2 the mu
18, of the German minister in the street at Peking had be
(p. 513) — there had been in Europe and America an anxi
the imprisoned envoys. To their presence, as to a precinc

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fe, had fled the foreign merchants and missionaries who had been ught in the sudden storm of popular fury — each soul of them linked th close ties to homes in peaceful lands beyond the seas. The general xiety in those lands, however, had been tempered by a strong hope, asmuch as it was not deemed possible that any government could be isting on earth in these days of enlightenment and growing civilization ich could perpetrate or permit a massacre of hundreds of men, women, d little children — all alike guiltless of the least wrong, and a large portion of the adults notable for excellence and illustrious for lives of

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT PEKING.

rvice to the general good. But the accredited reports of murder and rious ravage in many places, with the indications of the Peking govern- ent's deep complicity with such crimes — joined with the portentous thholding of all official tidings — had been slowly strangling the cher- ed hope. Meanwhile, the journals of both continents began to be ed with successive reports of massacre at Peking, which evidently were th reluctance set forth as credible; while some journals of a certain ss seemed to be active agents for a notorious rumor factory in Shang- i, and delighted the vulgar appetite for horrors by detailed descriptions t of mere commonplace murder of the legations, but of skinning alive, slicing, of boiling in oil — with a dramatic variation reciting the shoot- g of the women and little ones by husbands and fathers, who then lled themselves when, after heroic fight, the final, hopeless instant fiendish triumph had actually come. The officials at the various vernmental capitals, while giving small credence to these horrors, yet uld not avoid the gigantic shadow whose outlines, portentous in their agueness, flickered in all skies. Besides the immediate tragedy, there as fear of the world-wide tragedy of war which it might introduce.

At last, in all the capitals, as the tidings of evil came new every orning, hope fled: "the worst" was accepted as fact. In London the

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early depression deepened and was accounted a token of sagacity Washington government held tenaciously to its hope, until its f far at least as published utterances showed, stood alone — excep few of the great boards of Christian missions which were deri cause they seemed determined on making good the Scripture, " saved by hope." This American tenacity was ascribed to a y diplomacy whose inexperience made it credulous of pleasant Messages from various official sources in China received at some Chinese legations in Europe, confirmatory of the hopeful tidin ascribed to the well-known Chinese trickery.

United States Military Preparation. — So late as four days before the receipt of Minister Conger's fi patch, some members of the cabinet at Washington reported as still utterly refusing to credit the current of the Peking massacre. All the officials, however giving every effort, under the President's orders, to equip, and dispatch to China, in utmost haste, a m force which, concurrently with the forces sent by nations, would be adequate to insure the safety of the ously imperilled legations. The various national emb and legations at Washington were reported as in dis the latest tidings. The secretary of war, Mr. Root, i of the alarming conditions at Peking, and those re from the first repulse of the allied forces at the walled Tien-Tsin (p. 514), quoted Adjutant-General Corbin's ment that the United States troops then (July 16, in or on the way, or under orders thither, numbered officers and men; and he added that the insignificant our standing army compared with the armies of the great powers, made this number seem to be fully o *rata* share in the international force, but that, if rec 3,000 or 4,000 additional troops might be gathered. event this country would do its full share. There rush of men to enlist for active service in China.

The United States Policy. — In this darkest hou ever, there was not the slightest change in the attit the United States toward China. Full discussion cabinet, July 16, made only more positive the policy United States government as it had been set forth previous week in a message from the secretary of s the American ambassadors and ministers at the pri foreign courts. This is the statement in the message:

"In this critical posture of affairs in China, it is deemed app to define the attitude of the United States as far as present stances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy initi us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of

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ommerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all neans guaranteed under extra-territorial treaty rights and by the law f nations. If wrong be done to our citizens, we propose to hold the esponsible authors to the uttermost accountability.

"We regard the condition of Peking as one of virtual anarchy, hereby power and responsibility are practically devolved upon the ocal provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion ith rebellion, and use their power to protect foreign life and property, e regard them as representing the Chinese people, with whom we seek o remain in peace and friendship. The purpose of the President is, as has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers, first, n opening up communication with Peking and rescuing the American fficials, missionaries, and other Americans who are in danger; second, n affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life nd property; third, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American nterests; and fourth, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to he other provinces of the empire, and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this ast result; but the policy of the government of the United States is to eek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to hina, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all ghts guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, nd safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade ith all parts of the Chinese empire."

This policy is well summed up by the New York *Evening Post*:

"1. Protection of our citizens in China;

"2. Hearty support of any native government which stands for aw and order;

"3. Indemnity for damage done, and guarantees against renewal f the outrages;

"4. Withdrawal of foreign forces, and the preservation of a hinese territorial and administrative entity."

The Capture of Tien-Tsin. — The city of Tien-Tsin — he chief port of northern China, with population of about ,000,000, about thirty miles in a straight line from the 'aku forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho river, and about ighty miles southeast of Peking — though not reachable by arge vessels on account of the shallows in the river, had een selected by the allies as a base for troops and supplies athering for a march on the capital. Early in June, however, the Boxers and (as reported) Chinese troops began to ather around it; and later there were daily attacks on the foreign city," which was commanded by guns mounted on he walls of the Chinese city. General Dorward (British) eported an allied attack on July 9, by 950 British, 400 Russians, 100 Americans — all under his command, with 1,000 apanese, under General Fukushima, resulting in capture of he Chinese positions southwest of the city, killing 350, and

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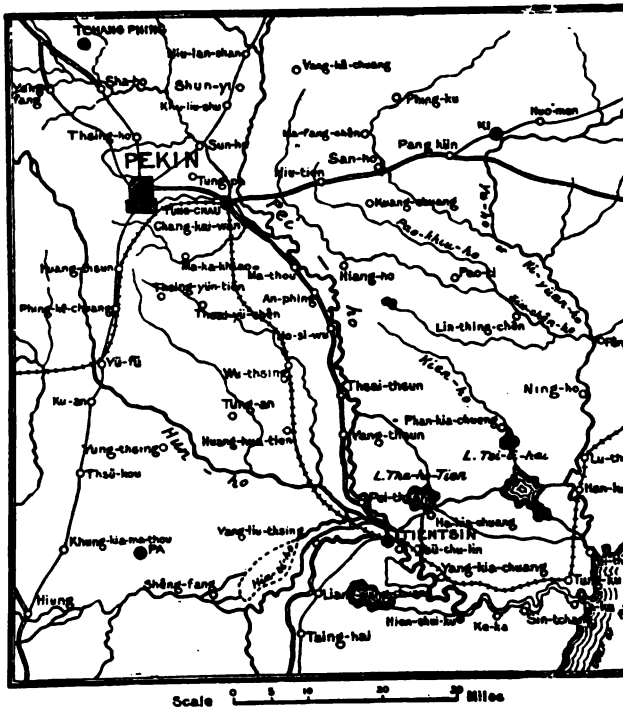
taking four guns. The British commander gave chief
to the Americans and Japanese, who also rushed and
the western arsenal. The British general reporte
repulse of a Chinese attack on June 11, in which 500
enemy were killed. The situation was becoming o
serious danger, as the Chinese in greatly superior nu
were gradually closing in.



MAP SHOWING COUNTRY BETWEEN TAKU AND PEKING, THE CHIEF CENTRE O
BOXER TROUBLES.

The capture of the walled city was deemed indispensable; a
July 13 seven thousand of the allied troops sallied forth on the p
task of storming the walls, from which a terrific artillery fire was
upon them. The Chinese on the walls were estimated at not le
20,000. The allies suffered a severe reverse. The American
mander, Colonel Emerson H. Liscum of the 9th United States In
a soldier who had won renown, was mortally wounded. Several
American officers were killed or wounded. On the next morning
14) the allies resumed the attack, breached the walls, and aft

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med and captured all the forts, and took complete possession of city. Their total losses in three days of fighting were about 800 ed or wounded. Of these, the killed as reported unofficially were: sians 100 or more, Japanese fifty-eight, British forty or more, Ameri- thirty-seven; total killed, 250 or more. The same report asserts thousands of Chinese were killed. The city is said to have been rge part destroyed.

Chinese Seek to Negotiate. — On July 21, the Chinese nisters in London and in Paris communicated to the per officials at those capitals an imperial edict, dated king, July 18, and transmitted through the viceroy of nking, which contained this statement:

"For a month past, with the exception of the German minister, who assassinated by rebels who are under apprehension of severe pun- ment (p. 513), we have ordered all other foreign ministers well pro- ed by the court, and happily they are safe and sound."

The statement was made on highest authority that not slightest credence was given by the British government this statement; also, that the government was unable to derstand the credence given at Washington to the message porting to be from Minister Conger to the State Depart- nt there. Meanwhile, all the high officials at Washington, er twenty-four hours of deliberation, gave that message ir full reliance. From Berlin, United States Ambassador hite reported the reception of a decree from Emperor vang-Su, addressed to the viceroys, ordering them to sup- ss the Boxer movement and to protect foreigners; also pressing regret for the murder of Baron von Ketteler and Japanese attaché. Dr. White declared that the German cials viewed with extreme skepticism the message ascribed Mr. Conger and all the other reassuring Chinese advices.

In Paris, M. Delcassé read a telegram signed by Emperor Kwang- (and not by the presumptive heir to the throne, Pu-Chan, the son of nce Tuan), asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. e reply given was a refusal to consider the request except, — 1, when olute knowledge was had of assured protection of the ministers and their full freedom of communication with their respective govern- nts; 2, when Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for actual events had been dismissed by the government, to await inev- le punishment; 3, when the authorities and bodies of troops through- the empire had received orders to cease hostilities against foreigners; hen measures had been taken for rigorous repression of the Boxers. Until these necessary guarantees had been furnished, only military on would have place. From St. Petersburg, on July 20, came the ement that the Chinese minister at that capital had asked the sian government to augment as much as possible the force being to China, in order to suppress the revolt before it assumed greater portions; also he intimated that China would prefer restoration of ce through Russian rather than Japanese intervention.

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On July 21, Tien-Tsin and its vicinity were anno
by Admiral Seymour entirely free from Chinese forces.
Russians in Siberia had defeated the Chinese and cl
them from all positions on the Amoor from Blagovestc
as far as Khaberofsk. Japanese troops in large nu
had arrived at Tien-Tsin, and Japanese forces were
manding the positions at Che-Foo and at Shan-hai-kwa

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

The delay of the relief column in moving on P
called forth much public expression of impatience, an
accounted for in the newspapers by rumors of di
among the powers — Russia doubtful of the German
peror, both Russia and Germany distrusting Japan
blocking her advance, France and other nations suspi
of England's purpose to seize the great Yang-tse val
central China instead of throwing all her force into the
of relief; and various other suspicions and accusatio

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IELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE, OF THE GERMAN ARMY,
NOMINATED TO CHIEF COMMAND OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA.

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the worst specimen being that Russia was int
Prince Tuan, backed by Li Hung-Chang. Witl
ing to deny that there is a natural risk of disc
ing at a later stage, it may be declared that the
last few weeks has been due to none of th
causes, but merely to the unavoidable hindran
bling the adequate force from far-off lands, with
pensable supplies and transport for an expedit
without a precedent in military history.

Alliance under Difficulties. — The number and the gra
of the rumors of discord above referred to, point to the ri
a protracted alliance of eight nations for contest with
numerous than all of them combined, a people inhabiting,
able either to develop or to govern, a territory of vast w
power, which territory at least five of the eight nations
duty to themselves and to the world's civilization to seize
With whatever fine quality of motive such a scheme of
be entered on, its finally complicated decisions would alr
be reached by force.

The traditional policy of the United States precludes i
self in any such partnership of rivalry; and even its mil
mere concurrence with other nations to meet a sudden
limited to the protection of its citizens, with incidental he
illed citizens of other countries. On such an occasion, a
the United States are in the President's hands for instant
close international alliance aiming at some ulterior p
cially for an alliance definitely established to make wa
national government and to conquer territory, the Unite
stitution makes the action of Congress indispensable.

While this country is thus not to be expected to ent
ternational league, nor even into a European "concert c
other countries, Russia and Japan, hold such peculiar rela
that they can scarcely be permanently confined by the
joint action. Even the merely temporary selection of a
commander-in-chief who should be clothed with the au
eight powers to dominate all their respective comman
found difficult and had not been definitely settled so late
Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, who had been a
mander-in-chief of the German forces in China, was pr
peror William, several weeks before, as commander of
forces. His appointment appeared to give satisfaction
and a public announcement was expected.

A Special Envoy. — President McKinley ha
William Woodville Rockhill — formerly secretar
at Peking, then assistant secretary of state, and
Greece, and lately director of the Bureau o
Republics — to be a special envoy to China to a
to keep this government informed of the rea
there, and to act under instructions from the S
ment in a diplomatic capacity.

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e will probably arrive in China before September 1. His work t interfere with nor supersede that of Minister Conger, though Mr. Conger's disability from any cause, Mr. Rockhill can act as ite. His long familiarity with China, its language, people, and acy, with his year's service as *chargé d'affaires* in Korea, and his in Thibet, have given him peculiar fitness for this special service.

vernmental Pessimism. — Not until the last day in would any large proportion of European statesmen or European public wledge the genu- s of Mr. Conger's ge and other hope- ings from the Pe- gations: hope was sh indulgence; the s and the mission- nd all the foreign- l been slaughtered, he United States ment had been ingly deluded. precious belief in worst" — perhaps ost grand and im- e specimen of ism contributed he whole century closing — necessa- nged the popular t in Europe and he expressions of vernments with hat of fierceness and somewhat of fear. The "yellow nightmare revisited Eastern Europe. Who could say China would do next? What expedient could dam up e of 400,000,000 of semi-barbarous people who had been roused to a national self-consciousness? In a review, however, of that crisis so drearily protracted, t be said that the governments expressed the best t and feeling of their respective peoples, never resort- Chinese duplicity, and in only one or two instances ding in bloody words toward the Chinese level of ous and bloody deeds.

for the United States government and people, the tion to either fear or fury was less than in countries

HON. WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL,
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

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that in this case had found no use for hope thr
month. This government, seeing no prospec
advance on Peking by the allies, was seekin
the viceroys and governors in favor of prote
tions. Its efforts in this line were aided by
proceeding on the theory that the foreigners
not yet been murdered. In this policy it w
alone.

The Legations. — The facts as to the legations ma
stated as they appeared in dispatches, dated August 3
August 9 and 12, from M. Pichon, French minister a
French Foreign Office:

"From June 20 to July 17, Chinese troops besieged
bombarded us. Four legations have been burned, an
three-quarters destroyed. We still hold out. Our loss
general loss is sixty more and 110 wounded.

"All the missions in Peking have been burned, sa
mission, which is standing; but the condition is unc
anguish and privations, the personnel of the legation ar

The bombardment ceased on July 17. Offensive
barricades, and, intermittently, shot continue, without vi

"The government is attempting indirectly to nego
departure, but we cannot leave without some protectio
of the government.

"Our forces, ammunition, and provisions are al
The interrupted attacks may recommence and place us
the Chinese government."

The governor of Shan-tung issued an ed
deep regret for the murder of the Japanese c
the German minister; and attributed the Chin
foreigners to the attack by the allies on the Tak
was considered as the opening of a war. An i
dated July 17, expressed the same sentiments.
Sheng, director-general of Chinese railways a
and taotai (mayor) of Shanghai, sent to the Ch
in London the following telegram:

"Information from Peking, 18th July. Tsung-li
Wen-Jui, an under-secretary of the Department, to s
isters. Found every one well, without missing any
Yung-Lu is going to memorialize throne to send them
to Tien-Tsin, in hope military operations will be stoppe

The following items were telegraphed on
from London to the New York *Tribune:*

"Li Hung-Chang has assured M. De Cartier, secr
gian legation at Peking, now at Shanghai, that the forei
safe, and has promised to obtain direct communicatio
gian minister.

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Relatives of the Italian minister have received a message stating
e Marquis Salvagoraggi and his family are safe; and it is reported
-Tsin that the Russian consul has received news from a good
e source that all the ministers were alive on July 10.
A Chinese servant who has arrived at Shanghai declares that he
king on July 8, upon which day the legations were burned and all
eigners killed."

ondon remained in doubt, with fear predominating.
he reports received
ny mission-boards
s country were
encouraging in re-
to the safety of a
lerable number.
erning many, how-
there was still
fear.

Hung-Chang, on
ourney northward,
received with in-
ence at Shanghai
ign of distrust by
uropean residents.
oreign consuls de-
not to make an
l call on him.

nperor's Appeal to lent.— On July 24, given to the public Chinese Emperor's l, dated July 19, gh Minister Wu to lent McKinley, to "devise measures and take the ive" in a "concert of the powers for the restoration of and peace;" and the President's reply, dated July 23.

MUMM VON SCHWARZENSTEIN,
NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO CHINA, SUCCESSOR
TO THE LATE BARON VON KETTELER.

The Emperor of China to His Excellency the President of the United States.

Greeting: China has long maintained friendly relations with the States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least on or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual hy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign to view with suspicion the position of the imperial government orable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the hat the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently, has been clashing of the forces with calamitous consequences.

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The situation has become more and more serious a
have just received a telegraphic memorial from our e
Fang; and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that t
government, having in view the friendly relations betwe
tries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

"Now, China, driven by the irresistible course of e
tunately incurred well-nigh universal indignation.
present difficulty China places special reliance in the
We address this message to Your Excellency in all si
didness, with the hope that Your Excellency will devi
take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the
restoration of order and peace."

"The President of the United States to the Emper

"Greeting: I have received Your Majesty's messa
July, and am glad to know that Your Majesty recogni
the government and people of the United States desir
ing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for
troops in China was the rescue of our legation from g
the protection of the lives and property of Americans w
ing in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed the
by international law. The same purposes are publicly
the powers which have landed military forces in Your
"I am to infer from Your Majesty's letter that the
have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered
Germany and a member of the Japanese legation, an
besieged in Peking those foreign diplomatists who still
only not received any favor or encouragement from Y
are actually in rebellion against the imperial authorities
case, I most solemnly urge upon Your Majesty's gov
public assurance whether the foreign ministers are al
what condition.
"Second — To put the diplomatic representatives
in immediate and free communication with their re
ments, and to remove all danger to their lives and li
"Third — To place the imperial authorities of Ch
cation with the relief expedition, so that coöperation
between them for the liberation of the legations, th
foreigners, and the restoration of order.
"If these objects are accomplished, it is the belief
ment that no obstacles will be found to exist on the pa
to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising o
troubles; and the friendly good offices of this governm
assent of the other powers, be cheerfully placed at Yo
position for that purpose."

Various Disorder. — Through the last thi
haze of rumor, of conjecture, and of posit
"on high authority," soon denied on equal au
ened day by day. All this would be profi
record, in which, indeed, there is place for o
events and for tracing the main lines on whic
relations were manifested or developed.

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There was sad truth in many of the reports of massacres of native ristians in various places. Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai t to the State Department dismal tidings on July 28 of the massacre many hundreds of Chinese Christians, and of all the foreigners at o-ting-fu, including several well-known American Congregational and esbyterian missionaries. There was some hope that the official inese telegram, to which the consul referred as authority, was false. ere were fears of extension of the northern outbreak to the south-rd provinces; and in several of the great coast cities, Shanghai, Nan-g, Canton, Hong-Kong, there were apprehensions of risings against

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

Europeans by the Boxers, the Triads, and other secret societies. nk-loads of Boxers and Chinese soldiers, disguised as coolies, were d to be arriving daily at Shanghai. As to the Peking legations, the valent conjecture in Europe was that a remnant of them would obably be spared for use as hostages in procuring a diplomatic settle-nt.

A Threat for Peace. — On July 30, a new imperial edict the 29th, reported from Shanghai — a dubious source, ough seemingly credited in this instance — urgently dered all viceroys and province governors to endeavor to gotiate peace with the powers, whose ministers are "held hostages pending the result of the overtures for the aban-nment of hostilities against China." This defiance of the vilized world, with the threat that a march of the allies on king would be the signal for the death of all the envoys d the hundreds of other foreigners in that city, was

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regarded as a piece of oriental bombast and puerili
effect could be only to hasten the start of the relie
tion. General Chaffee, commander of the Ameri
tingent, noted for his energy and promptness, had
Taku the night previous. On the last day in July
was startled into full confession of the fact that th
in Peking were really alive, though in peril, by the
the following telegram from Sir Claude M. Macdon
ish minister to China — a striking justification of
ment and policy of the Washington government:

"British Legation, Peking, June 20 to July 16 repeatedl
by Chinese troops on all sides. Both rifle and artillery fire.
16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides o
tion. Chinese barricades close to ours.

"All women and children in the British legation. Ca
date, 62 killed, including Captain Strouts. A number of w
hospital, including Captain Halliday. Rest of legation all w
David Oliphant and Warren, killed July 21. MACD

Lord Salisbury's position now was that there s
no bargaining with China in any form until the
had been set absolutely and finally free from any m
restraint.

The condition at Peking up to July 21, as shown by Dr.
the well-known correspondent of the London *Times*, plainly
the duplicity and treachery of whatever had been calling itself th
government. As far as can now be judged, the Empress-Do
been in control, keeping her hand invisible. While encou
Boxers in order to secure their favor, she has also given the le
protection sufficient to prevent their massacre — hoping thu
back the powers from strong measures.

The Yang-tse-kiang Valley. — The tone of t
in Europe, and to some extent in this country, i
weeks has indicated apprehensions of serious d
between Great Britain and other powers regarc
immense valley of the Yang-tse-kiang, one of the ric
most fertile parts of the empire.

The river, navigable for more than a thousand miles, is t
commercial entrance to inland Eastern Asia. Such an artery of
scarcely be allowed to become the exclusive possession of
foreign power. In the mapping out of China into spheres of
Britain has, with varying degrees of definiteness, but with co
insistence, claimed this region as her "sphere." The indefin
this term makes the present embarrassment. If it be pressed
the shutting out of all except British trade, neither Europe nor
could agree to such a violation of the recently affirmed "op
policy. Though there are as yet no signs that Great Britain
any such exclusiveness in trade policy, much jealous suspicion

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cited recently by her assuming an attitude which seemed preparatory a permanent military occupation. When the need of troops became gent for protection of the property and the lives of foreigners at the eat coast cities and along the inland lines of commerce, a few thousds of British Indian troops were brought on transports to Shanghai. this the viceroy offered no objection. The French and Russian cons, however, intimated that their landing would lead to the landing of ops by other governments. This menace of a simultaneous invasion the powers alarmed the viceroy, Liu Kun-Yi; and on August 12 he egraphed a request that the itish Indian troops should sent elsewhere; but afterrd, on remonstrance by the itish consul, the viceroy nsented to admit the few ousand British while refus; any international occupan of the region. Japan, grieved at Russia's unendliness regarding the rets of her war with China, d now indignant at Russia's propriation of New-Chwang, ay be expected to take sides h Great Britain on an issue this kind.

The further history of s incident belongs in the bsequent issue; but at its esent stage it illustrates the ficulty of maintaining interional balance and harmony dealing with territorial adstments on Chinese territory.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR A. GASELEE, K. C. B., COMMANDING THE BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Movement on Peking Begun. — General Chaffee reported at preparations for the allied relief movement on Peking ere being pushed. His orders from Washington were to advance without delay." The American force, when all ose at Taku should have been brought up to Tien-Tsin, ould comprise about 4,200 effectives, of which the marines ould number 700. Other troops from America were on the ay. The Chinese forces were concentrating and entrench-g at Yang-Tsun, about eighteen miles by railway from Tiensin, and about sixty-two miles from Peking.

The Belgian *chargé d'affaires* at Shanghai reported, ugust 1, that the movement on Peking had actually egun, and that the advance was eighteen miles from Tiensin. There were reports of a massacre of thousands of ative Christians, mostly Roman Catholics, in a town on the oad to Peking; also, of the rout of 10,000 Chinese by the

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Russians ten miles from Tien-Tsin. A t
Peking to Li Hung-Chang stated that on July 2
members of the Tsung-li-yamen, one an ex-mi
sia, had been publicly beheaded by orders of
Dowager on the advice of Li Ping-Heng, c
troops at Peking, a close associate of Prince
offense was the urging of efforts to conciliate t

Victory at Pei-Tsang. — On August 5 wa
first battle on the road to Peking, at Pei-Tsang
from Tien-Tsin.

From such reports as have been received, it appears
(supposed about 30,000) were strongly intrenched, wit
tected by ground deeply flooded. The allied force wa
The Japanese (6,000), British (4,000), Americans (2,000
composed the left wing; while the Russian and Frenc
4,000, were on the right. The Japanese bore the brunt
with a considerable loss: other losses were slight. Ther
can loss, as the Chinese seem to have been driven out c
before the American flank attack could be delivered.
fought admirably. The American troops — whose posi
for a destructive turning movement would tend to dishea
— are supposed to have been the 9th Infantry, two battal
the marines, and the effectives of Reilly's famous light

On August 8, a cipher message from the British mi
dated August 3, was received at the Foreign Office in
that "rifle fire continued intermittently from the Chine
by government troops and Boxers," with few casualtie
total of killed, 60; wounded, 110. More than 200 of th
haps 800 or 900 in all) were women and children.

At Washington, Minister Wu submitted an
appointing high officials, who, with selected t
escort the refugees safely to Tien-Tsin. He s
notice of an edict allowing to all the foreign
communication in cipher with their governm
edicts gave the President an opportunity to
demands in his message of July 23, to the Chi
and to say that a partial compliance with thos
ble, and friendly demands will not suffice.

Capture of Yang-Tsun. — On August 9 ca
a second defeat of the Chinese by the allied
two days, in the capture, on August 6, of Y
important strategic position about twelve mile
Tsang and twenty miles from Tien-Tsin.

The Chinese were in seven lines of intrenchments
and, falling back on these successively, they continu
four hours, until in utter defeat they fled from the fiel
ports estimated the total casualties of the allies as a
Americans 60.

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A full account of the further movement on Peking is reserved for the next issue. As we go to press, comes the announcement that, on the evening of August 15 (or 14), after an all-day fight, the allies effected an entrance into Peking, finding all the ministers, with their staffs, safe. In the day's battle, the Japanese lost over 100 killed. American loss, eight wounded. Other losses of the allies not ascertained. Chinese loss, over 400 killed.

The following chronology of the most notable events of the crisis (to August 15) shows the Chinese tendency to weaken, and to come to terms under defeat or a show of force and determination. Noticeable is the influence of the events of June 18 on those of June 19 and subsequent dates; of July 14 on July 16, 18, 19; of July 30 on August 2; of August 5, 6, 8, on August 7, 11.

VISCOUNT NODZU,
ONE OF THE JAPANESE GENERALS NOW COMMANDING TROOPS IN CHINA.

May 31, marines went to Peking.

June 11, relief force started for Peking.

June 17, Taku forts taken.

June 18, relief force stopped half way to Peking by imperial troops and forced to retreat.

June 19, ministers allowed twenty-four hours to leave Peking; Chinese troops attack foreign concessions at Tien-Tsin.

June 20. Prince Tuan ordered all viceroys to attack foreigners; bombardment of legations began.

June 26, relief force rescued and brought back to Tien-Tsin.

June 27, reports of Emperor and Empress prisoners in palace; Prince Tuan in control and anarchy in Peking and Pe-chi-li.

June 29, imperial decree denying Chinese responsibility and blaming all the trouble on Taku capture (delivered by Minister Wu, July 11).

July 3, Secretary Hay's circular to the powers defining United States attitude; Chinese shelled foreign settlements at Tien-Tsin all day.

July 9, Tsung-li-yamen declares foreigners safe; begs that Tien-Tsin be not destroyed; Li Hung-Chang transferred to Pe-chi-li by imperial edict.

July 11, Secretary Hay's cipher message to Conger.

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July 14, capture of Tien-Tsin.
July 16, firing on the legations stopped.
July 18, decree calling on all viceroys to protect foreigners.
July 19, Emperor's appeal to President McKinley.
July 20, Conger's first reply received at Washington.
July 23, the President's reply to Emperor.
July 27, Secretary Hay announces that the United States w decline to permit the ministers' journey to Tien-Tsin.
July 30, Secretary Hay insisted to Li that "power to deliver isters at Tien-Tsin presupposes power to open communication. insisted upon."
August 2, edict allowing free communication in plain language, ordering Yung Lu to escort ministers to Tien-Tsin at once; Tsu yamen's message to Wu: "All well; ministers being fed, but cipher patches denied because of fighting at Tien-Tsin."
August 5, Allies defeated Chinese at Pei-Tsang; edict allo cipher dispatches; Conger cipher (received at Washington August telling of Tsung-li-yamen's efforts to induce ministers to leave for Tsin.
August 6, capture of Yang-Tsun.
August 7, Li Hung-Chang made plenipotentiary for negotia terms of peace.
August 8, United States demands cessation of hostile attack imperial troops, and urges China to adopt the third condition of President's note for Chinese coöperation with relief column for lib tion of ministers.
August 11, Li Hung-Chang begs for peace, and will try to carry the President's wish as urged by dispatch of August 8.
August 15 (or 14), allies enter Peking after hard fighting. Legat relieved.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The War a Weariness. — This conflict has lingered its closing stage, to the intense weariness of the Bri public. Enthusiasm concerning it has utterly ebbed av Even Lord Roberts, the popular idol of two months ago, not escaped the criticisms suggested by the repeated aml cades and captures of British troops, hundreds at a ti and by the sudden dashes that have cut his line of com nication, seized his supply trains, and adroitly elu capture. Military experts, and men accustomed to v affairs on broad lines, might easily see that such mish were to be expected in a great army several thousand m from home and compelled to supply itself from a base eral hundred miles away, while over the vast hostile reg roamed bands of implacable foes as shrewd and tricky they were brave and swift. But the great home public, expert in war, and more keen in criticism as tax-payers t broad-minded in their judgments of their official serva

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were disgusted with a war that was so unreasonably prolonging itself with no possible benefit ultimately to either British or Boers.

The Hospital Service. — To the general disgust at delay in ending the war was added an indignation at the reported break-down of the military hospital service and of the medical supply, which had been made a topic of sharp debate in parliament (p. 521).

The papers had given detailed and heart-rending reports of the sufferings of hundreds of sick, and of the wounded left for hours on battlefields without medical attention or any care whatever. The opinion of Field-Marshal Roberts, so far as expressed, was that while a thorough investigation was desirable to set the public mind at rest, the distressing facts, even if proved, might be recognized by military men as of a class of incidents unavoidable in a war under conditions so peculiar as those in South Africa. This, however, if universally accepted, could only increase the public impatience to see the end of such a war. Moreover, without the least weakening of the national resolve to make the contest thorough and final, there was evident a feeling that its prolongation through nine months against so insignificant a foe had seriously lowered the military prestige of the British empire — and this at a time when grave complications were casting shadowy portents on the European sky. When suddenly the shadows in all skies had gathered and deepened into an astounding and bewildering night over China, it was felt that Britain's 200,000 troops among the rocks and defiles of South Africa might find great work elsewhere. Thus, in the month ending in mid-August, disgust and impatience with the Boer war have come to a great height. Yet, never has the national decision been more evident than in these weeks that the war can have no end other than an unconditional surrender by those who had so hastily declared it.

From a painting by John Sargent.

MAJOR-GENERAL IAN HAMILTON, COMMANDING A DIVISION OF MOUNTED INFANTRY UNDER LORD ROBERTS.

Military Movements. — On July 11, Colonel Mahon, reinforced by General French's brigade, took with slight loss

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all the Boer positions in the vicinity of Rietfontein
same day, a sharp Boer attack at Krügersdorp
miles north of Johannesburg, was repulsed; but a
Nek, twenty miles west of Pretoria, the Boers had
success against the British force weakened by with
other points, capturing some guns, the larger part
alry squadron, and one company of infantry. On
determined attack was made by General Botha o

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN,
SERVING WITH MOUNTED YEOMANRY IN
SOUTH AFRICA

Pole-Carew's
east of Pretor
the British
ceeded in sepa
Boer forces.
pulse in rep
saults, the at
force retired.
Orange River
on the same
British were cl
suing 1,500 m
DeWet, with
who were seek
cape northwa
enclosure by
and Rundle's
between Bethl
Ficksburg. T
— said to be
panied by Pr
Steyn — was i
ly chased by B
and other ge
many days.

The threatening conditions in China seemed
given the Boers hope of British disaster or weakne
have stirred them to renewed activity. Presider
was reported as refusing all suggestions of surrend
Boer official in the United States reported "en
news from the two republics," whose forces were
"to hold Lord Roberts at bay for the next two
longer." Several press correspondents have allu
hopeful conjecture of Boer leaders, that the electi
Bryan as president, soon to occur, would put th
States in the attitude of notifying England that
could no longer be permitted to continue.

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The telegraph and the main railway to Pretoria were cut north of Honingspruit, and a British supply train and 100 Highlanders were captured in the Transvaal. Lord Methuen's column, continuing its eastward march to a junction with Baden-Powell, attacked the Boer force at Oliphant's Nek and defeated and dispersed them with slight casualties, inflicting heavy loss.

Prinsloo's Surrender. —On July 23–25, Hunter's command was in heavy fight with Boers strongly intrenched in the hills south of Bethlehem. With Generals Clements, Rundle, and Macdonald, he captured three approaches, and, gradually working his way around to their rear, blocked the one remaining outlet of their natural stronghold. If the Boers had planned to divert their foes' attention from this region to a pursuit of the elusive De Wet, the plan failed of success; the main British force was left to keep a tight grasp on the commandoes under General Prinsloo, which had intrenched themselves at this point. Lord Roberts reported that, on July 26, prisoners who had been taken declared that 1,200 burghers would surrender if guaranteed treatment as prisoners of war and not as rebels; and that he had assented to such treatment. The field-marshal reported further that, as a result of the military operations, Prinsloo, on July 29, asked, under flag of truce, a four days' armistice for peace negotiations, to which Hunter replied that he could accept no terms except unconditional surrender, and that until these terms were complied with hostilities could not cease. The field-marshal telegraphed to Hunter his approval of these terms and instructed him on no account to enter into negotiations. Prinsloo immediately replied, expressing willingness to surrender himself, his men, rifles, and other

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. DRURY, COMMANDING CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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firearms, on condition that the horses, saddles, bridles, other possessions of the burghers be guaranteed to t and they be free to return to their homes. Lord Rob reported his reply as follows:

"I have replied that the surrender must be absolutely unc tional, that all rifles, ammunition, horses, and other possessions be given up, and that the burghers will be considered prisoners of I added that Prin overtures will not be all in any way to interfere Hunter's operations, v must be continued unt enemy is defeated or surrendered."

COLONEL ALDERSON.
COMMANDING A COLUMN OF MOUNTED INFANTRY IN THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

A later dispatc the same date anno ing Prinsloo's surre with 5,000 Boers, thc premature, proved t approximately cor Dispatches, two later, showed that immediate surren comprised Gene Prinsloo, Villiers, Crowther, with 986 r 1,432 horses, 955 ri and a Krupp nine-po gun. Hunter had o pied Fouriesburg. August 1, Lord Rob telegraphed to the Office as follows:

"Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday, Commandants Rouse and Fontenel; while Commandants Deploy, gieter, and Joubert surrendered to Bruce Hamilton, who collected r rifles, 650 ponies, and an Armstrong gun. Olivier, with five guns a number of burghers, broke away in the Harrismith district; Hunter expects the total prisoners will amount to 4,000."

By August 9 the captures amounted to 4,140 men, 4, horses, three guns, and great quantities of ammunition.

The London correspondent of the New York *Trib* telegraphed on August 2, that the remaining Boer forces Orange River Colony consisted of only two columns about 1,000 men each, under De Wet and Olivier, seve hundred miles apart, and encompassed with British for

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umbering tens of thousands. The Boers are suffering rom hunger and wintry cold; and even the British are nduring many privations.

Roberts Moves Eastward. — Lord Roberts, leaving Gen- rals Methuen and Baden-Powell and Colonel Broadwood to ttend to the raiding bands of Boers west and south of Pre- oria, gave his campaign a new eastward direction, sending is main force to Bronkhorstspruit July 24, and threaten- ng Mr. Krüger's last refuge in the region around Lyden- urg, also menacing the line of the Boers' retreat so that ney immediately abandoned their strong position.

Several British detachments in a wide detour dispersed bands of oers — one band of 1,000 men — and took many prisoners. On July 5 the British were at Balmoral, forty-five miles east of Pretoria. On he day previous, French and Hutton flanked the Boer army six miles outhward; and the Boers broke and fled, retiring in great disorder. The Boers at Balmoral said that they purposed to keep up guerrilla arfare till November. P. De Wet, brother of Christian De Wet, sur- endered at Kroonstad, July 24. The total remnant of the Dutch com- mandoes, August 1, was estimated at 10,000 men.

Before the end of July, General French had occupied Middleburgh, ighty-five miles east of Pretoria, and seventy-five miles southwest of ydenburg (see map, p. 323), and the Boers had evacuated Macha- odorp. General Botha, however, had escaped with his several thousand hen. At Rustenburg, sixty miles west of Pretoria, Baden-Powell, with small body of troops, was besieged by General Delarey. A force nder Ian Hamilton, sent to his relief, was reported to have reached im on August 3.

Capture of Harrismith. — On August 4, Harrismith, the last Boer tronghold in the Orange River Colony, surrendered to General Mac- onald. There now remains to Field-Marshal Roberts — besides chasing mall roving bands of guerrillas up and down in the Transvaal — only he driving of General Botha eastward and northward in the Lyden- urg region, where the remnant of the Boer army can be isolated from ll seaward supplies as soon as General Buller, now marching from the outh with a large force, has occupied Barberton and Koomarti Poort.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

With Germany. — The recent reciprocal commercial greement, with the effect though not in the form of a reaty, as authorized by Section 4 of the Dingley Tariff law, vas duly proclaimed in this country, July 19, by the Presi- lent; and in Germany, August 4, (p. 524). Journals in oth countries express the gratification of commercial ircles. The estimate at Washington is that the annual gain o interests in this country will be fully $5,000,000.

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Germany's new law for meat inspection (p. 523) is imperial proclamation, to take effect October 1. The u sonable inspection of dried and evaporated fruits from A ica is annulled by recent action.

With Italy. — The ratification of the new recipr arrangement with Italy (p. 33) was proclaimed by the P dent, July 19, to take effect immediately.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

A COMMON peril in China has temporarily drawn a tion from the long-standing jealousies, the suppressed a

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onisms, and the alliances and counter-alliances, which us hold a large place in the European scene. Whether C is to prove the sudden source of a discord far wider more virulent than the last half-century has seen, canno be predicted. Thus far, however, there is an evi endeavor to avoid utterances or movements tending eith show or to create unfriendliness. The movement on Pe (p. 617) has been closely limited to an alliance for re of the imperilled legations and other foreigners, with dis disclaimer of any separate design whatever. There

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wever, preparations by Russia and by Germany on a scale
it suggests to the writers in prominent journals in various
untries a separate national invasion and possible occupa-
n of important sections of the loose-jointed empire. Rus-
had excellent reason for her military movements in the
noor river region, as the Chinese had attacked her terri-
y; but her seizure of the important city of New-chwang
ems to have angered Japan, and to have disturbed Great
itain. Britain's landing of a considerable force of troops
m India at Shanghai when danger was apprehended from
e Boxers — a move too recent to be presented in this issue
was at first the occasion for serious protest from the con-
s of several powers, as it was viewed as the first step
ward an exclusive claim, however indefinite, to the valley
the Yang-tse-kiang. While no definite alliance is known
exist regarding a future appropriation of Chinese territory,
ere is some expectation that France may be found acting
h Russia, and Japan with Great Britain. The relations
the great powers, however, are at this moment utterly
gue; and predictions are of little worth.

AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *Consolidation of Military Districts.* — The War
partment at Washington, July 21, issued orders to con-
idate the departments of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Ma-
nzas, and Santa Clara into one department — that of
estern Cuba, headquarters at Quemamdos; and to form
t of the departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe the
e department of Eastern Cuba, headquarters at Santiago.

The department of Western Cuba is to be under command of Gen-
l Fitzhugh Lee; and Colonel Whitside is to command the depart-
nt of Eastern Cuba. At a conference of the secretary of war with
vernor-General Wood, it was decided to keep in the island for sev-
l months yet, a force of 5,000 men.

Neely Extradition Case. — On August 13 Judge Lacombe,
the United States circuit court in New York, was in the
y for the express purpose of affixing his signature to an
der for the extradition of Charles F. Neely and his sur-
nder to the officers of the Cuban military government (pp.
9, 527). But before Judge Lacombe could act, Judge
allace, of the same court, ordered that Neely should be

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remanded to the custody of the United States marsh
ing appeal to the supreme court of the United State
extradition of Neely therefore cannot be carried ou
case is heard on the appeal.

A Large Tobacco Crop. — An unusually heavy
tobacco is reported; the estimate is 500,000 bales, o
five per cent greater than last year's crop. The two
kinds — *vuelta abajo* and *partido* — are specially a
this year.

Constitutional Convention. — The editor of the
journal, *La Lucha*, E. W. Guyol, arrived in New Y
22. While there he was questioned about the con
stitutional convention, and said that the project
approval of Cubans of all classes.

"The people of Cuba," he said, "are disgusted with Ame
Till lately the Conservatives were in favor of annexation to t
States; but now they see that with annexation the island wo
better off than Puerto Rico."

In the first week of August the War Depart
Washington issued an order for election of delega
constitutional assembly, to meet in Havana Novemb

The order, after reciting the joint resolution of Congress,
1898 (Vol. 8, p. 277), that the people of Cuba were free and ind
declares that the Cubans have now established municipal gov
and are ready to proceed to the establishment of a general go
for their island. "Therefore it is ordered that a general el
held in the island of Cuba on the third Saturday of Septemb
year 1900, to elect delegates to a convention to meet in th
Havana, at 12 o'clock noon on the first Monday of Novemb
year 1900, to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of C
as a part thereof, to provide for and agree with the governme
United States upon the relations to exist between that govern
the government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by t
of officers under such constitution, and the transfer of gove
officers so elected. The election will be held in the several v
cincts of the island under and pursuant to the provisions of the
Law of April 18, 1900, and the amendments thereof. The peo
several provinces will elect delegates in number proportione
populations as determined by the census, *viz.*: The people of
ince of Pinar del Rio will elect three delegates. The peop
Province of Havana will elect eight delegates. The people of
ince of Matanzas will elect four delegates. The people of the
of Santa Clara will elect seven delegates. The people of the
of Puerto Principe will elect two delegates. The people of
ince of Santiago will elect seven delegates.

It would be interesting to know just what are t
functions of this assembly. Will the assembly a
constitution, or will the Cuban people?

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Postoffice Frauds. — A summary of the report of Mr. ristow, fourth assistant postmaster-general, on the postal auds in Cuba (p. 442), was made public July 25. The nount of C. F. W. Neely's embezzlement is definitely own to have been at least $131,713.89; it did not exceed 50,000.

Mr. Bristow, in the course of his investigation, discovered evidence other frauds committed by ely, additional to his out-ht embezzlements. Neely m time to time sent to a nting concern at Muncie, d., owned by himself, large lers for printing for the ban Department of Posts. e investigation brought the fact that some of se printing bills were paid ce. When Director-neral Rathbone was asked y he approved these print-bills, he said that until ely's arrest he was not are of any printing being ne at Muncie, Ind., for the partment. Neely also had nsactions with the Keyless ck Company, of Indian-olis, Ind., on account of Department of Posts; m that company he re-ved checks on the Indi-a National Bank of Indian-olis amounting to $3,292, "commission" on those nsactions.

Photo by Gutekunst.

DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR PUERTO RICO.

Mr. Bristow's report con-ns many interesting details garding the "official" expenditures of E. G. Rathbone, director of sts; for example:

"In the bills rendered for the purchase of furniture for the official sidence there appear many items that were paid for from the postal venues that cannot be considered as house furniture. Among these ms are charges for a trunk, gloves, dog collar, overcoat, hats for achman, boots for coachman, boots for footman, shirts, collars and ffs for coachman, etc. Under what authority of law these expenses r clothing were made, I am unable to state. Director-General Rath-ne claimed that it was the custom of all countries that high officials ould be furnished with such attendants, and that they should be othed at the expense of the public revenues."

Puerto Rico. — *Commerce.* — The Division of Custom nd Insular Affairs of the War Department published, July

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24, a report of the trade of Puerto Rico for the y
nine months that the island has been under A
control.

The value of the island's imports was $15,000,000; and o
ports, $13,823,274. Of the imports, articles of food and
amounted to $6,184,340; and manufactured articles to $5,653,9
ports from the United States were the largest — $6,621,213;
lowed Spain, $3,224,316; Great Britain, $2,539,539; Germany, $1
Canada, $960,598. Exports to the United States were also th
— $4,925,589; exports to other countries were: to France, $3,
Cuba, $2,097,943; Spain, $1,434,057; Italy, $932,611.

The festal day of St James (St. Iago) was observ
unwonted solemnity in San Juan, July 25. St. Iag
the patron saint of Spain, the incident has some signi
The observance of the Fourth of July was tame in c
son with the observance of St Iago's day.

Hawaii. — *Partisan Administration.* — Advices fro
olulu, dated July 16, reported much dissatisfaction
make-up of Governor Dole's Board of Registration
charged that the members are all Republicans. T
not a Democrat on any of the island boards except
Searl, of the Maui Board. Governor Dole, in exc
says:

"I have but followed the custom we have pursued here a
And the parties have been organized so recently that it was im
. . . to find out the politics of each man selected."

He said he was anxious to make the boards non-partisa
partisan; but he did not promise to make a new list.

Samoa. — *American Sovereignty Welcomed.* — Mail
from Pago-Pago, island of Tutuila, of July 12, rece
Washington August 2, report the natives as living i
and enjoying prosperity. On July 10 Commander
visited Rose island, easternmost of the group sub
the United States, and hoisted the American flag
island is uninhabited and without commercial value.

The Philippines. — *Prisons in the Islands.* —
York *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Manila,
reports of the prisons in the various islands of the a
ago that they are filling rapidly; in particular, that
the great prison of Manila, is "fairly bursting with di
ably discharged soldiers and native criminals."

In the prison at San Isidro are confined more than 300 c
guerrillas, ladrones, and ordinary malefactors, and "nearly 10
grist from the various courts-martial of Northern Luzon."
prison at San Isidro are tailor shops, a smithy, and a carpen
The convicts are also employed in digging drains through swa

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and in quarrying. Most of the prisoners come from the Provost court, which has power to condemn to one year's imprisonment, and in addition to impose a fine of $1,000 Mexican. If the fine be not paid, it must be worked out at the rate of one day's labor for each fifty cents; thus, to cancel a fine of $1,000 requires seven years of labor in prison.

Insurrection at Manila Planned. — Advices received by the secretary of war from Manila, regarding an attempted rising of the natives against the American authorities, were published July 21.

The conspirators were discovered in the district of San Miguel, by the secret service officers. One room of a house was fitted up as a recruiting office; there a quantity of blank forms, with the heading *Republica Filipino*, was found; also papers consisting of orders from Aguinaldo, and letters of encouragement and advice from him and other leaders. Among these papers was one containing the details of a plot for an uprising in Manila. This proclamation was also found:

"We will not be slaves. Let the Filipinos stand together and battle for their liberties. Already they have laid the cornerstone of their liberties, and it will not be long before the nations of the world will recognize their strength. The blood of innumerable martyrs bears ample testimony to the Filipinos' love of freedom and their determined purpose not to cease struggling for it. Shall they allow the Americans to exercise uncontested sway over the fair Filipinos? If they do, then the fate of the American redmen is theirs, and eventually a reservation will be assigned to them. Brothers, our cause is just; therefore, let us continue as a thorn in the side of our oppressors, and strike where we dare, sparing neither men, women, children, nor old people. Those who stay by each other in hours of adversity are sure to conquer in the end."

Native Troops. — Orders were issued, June 10, for the formation of four troops of Macabebe cavalry, under American officers. The chief command of these troops was given to Major Batson, who had already commanded Macabebe scouts. The Macabebes have served very acceptably as scouts; but American officers have found it difficult to restrain them from outrage, looting, and indiscriminate slaughter. The pay of these Macabebe auxiliaries is one-half that of American soldiers, though nominally it is the same; but the auxiliaries are paid in Mexican silver dollars, while the pay of the Americans is gold or its equivalent.

Beginnings of Civil Government. — Vigan, on the northwest coast of Luzon, is now a municipality under the terms made by President McKinley's civilian commission (pp. 117, 266, 450). General MacArthur transmitted to the President, July 25, the following message from the chief magistrate of Vigan:

President, Washington: Alcalada and municipal council, Vigan, installed under General Young's supervision, salute you, and tender firm allegiance. Rivero, Alcalada.

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A telegram from Manila, dated August 5, announces that the commission headed by Mr. Taft will, on September 1, become the legislative body of the Philippines, with power to take and expend insular moneys, to establish courts and educational institutions, and to make all laws. The commission will appoint judges, officials in the Educational Department, and officers in the municipalities. The governor-general will be the executive head to enforce the laws of the commission.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACARTHUR, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgent Activity.— A Manila dispatch of August 5 reported for the previous three weeks an increase of insurgent activity — ambushes and attacks upon small parties.

First Lieutenant Alstaetter, of the Engineers, with fifteen men, was taken in an ambush in the province of Nueva Ecija. One man was killed, and three wounded. Lacuna, the insurgent commander, sent the wounded back, with a letter promising that the prisoners would be treated well. Lieutenant Hulesberg was killed in an ambush near Santa Cruz, Laguna province. Five men of the 24th Infantry were captured at Nueva Ecija: the captors were pursued, and five of them were killed. Captain Lara, Manila native police, was dangerously shot in Manila, August 4.

A censored dispatch from Manila, July 26, reported a signal vengeance taken by United States troops at Oroquieta, in northern Mindanao, for the murder of an American soldier.

At that place, two American soldiers entered a store to buy provisions. While there one of them was killed with a bolo, while the other escaped and gave the alarm. In retaliation, a company of the 40th Infantry, stationed at Cagayan, went to Oroquieta and killed eighty-nine natives, of whom thirty were killed in a single house. Afterward, the town was shelled by Lieutenant George B. Bradshaw, commanding the gunboat *Callao;* the warehouses of merchants in the place were burned; one man on the *Callao* was killed.

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The same dispatch from Manila reported insurrectionary movements in northern Mindanao, under the leadership of Alvarez, formerly insurgent president of Zamboanga.

A dispatch from Manila, dated July 12, reported the American losses in the island of Panay for the preceding month to have been greater than for any month since January. The same dispatch reported that General Mojica, in Leyte, and General Lucban, in Samar, were harassing the garrisons, shooting into the towns at night, and ambushing small parties. The insurgents had ammunition in plenty and were well organized. There are in Samar three garrisoned towns. In two of them about one-tenth of the inhabitants remain; the third is deserted by the natives, whom the rebel outposts bar from reëntering. At the same time Cebu was in commotion. In the previous week there were several minor engagements in Luzon. The rebels were reported to be using smokeless powder.

On August 12 was received at Washington a dispatch from Governor-General MacArthur, stating that on August 1, in the vicinity of Tayug, Colonel Grassa, insurgent, surrendered to Colonel Freeman of the 24th Infantry his command consisting of one major, six captains, six lieutenants, 169 men, 191 rifles, 50 bolos.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Convention of Republican Clubs. — This convention was held at St. Paul, Minn., July 16. The principal speaker was Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, Republican candidate for the vice-presidency.

He dealt chiefly with the Democratic party's policy and principles — "doctrines of anarchy." "The Democrats," he said, "deliberately strive to foster resistance to the national flag, with the hope of gaining some petty party advantage. They mouth about imperialism and militarism, knowing that there is not one word of truth in what they say." With regard to the Philippines and the general question of expansion, "the positions of the Populistic Democracy are palpably dishonest and are maintained in bad faith." "President Jefferson secured the Louisiana purchase just as President McKinley secured the Philippines; and Andrew Jackson warred against the Seminoles when we had acquired Florida from Spain, precisely as General MacArthur is now warring against the bandits among the Tagals in Luzon. . . . Expansion means, in the end, not war but peace. But, like every other great good, it can normally be achieved only by effort. Woe to us if we shrink from such effort. . . . This election is more important than any that this country has seen, save only the election of 1864. . . . Study the Kansas City

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platform, and you cannot help realizing that their policy is the infamy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread almost unthinkable. . . . They stand for lawlessness and dis dishonesty and cowardice; for license and disaster at home ardly shrinking from duty abroad."

The Prohibitionists. — In a meeting at Chicago, 20, John G. Woolley was formally notified of his nor as the Prohibition party's candidate for the presid 541).

Mr. Woolley, in reply to the notification address of Samu said that he accepted the nomination not as leader of a forl but as color-bearer of the next forward movement of humanity. lieved that organized conscience, represented by the Church ganized greed, represented by the liquor traffic, are getting read greatest pitched battle of the ages. . . . Our issue is our real and if only half a million Christian men be true, we will el November 6 next."

The National Democrats. — The National Comr the National (Gold) Democratic party met at India Ind., July 25, and by unanimous vote decided that be unwise and inexpedient to nominate a candidat present campaign for the presidency. A party c pendents from New York strove in vain to have made. When this was refused, those Independents call for a mass convention to be held in India August 14, to take such action as may appear advisa

Mr. Bryan's Acceptance Speech. — At India August 8, the Democratic candidate for the presider Bryan (p. 539), was officially notified of his nominati his address of acceptance, which he read from copy cussed the question of Imperialism in all its beari reserved his remarks on the other issues of the campaign for his more formal acceptance by letter.

Republicans, he said, were for a while inclined to deny the criticize their Philippine policy; but, on investigation, they fou the Mexican war both Clay and Lincoln had asserted and exer right. President McKinley had the whole country with him at ing of war with Spain — a war of liberation. When that war and the colonial policy began to find favor with the administr position at once manifested itself. Mr. Bryan advocated the r of the treaty of cession, in the interest of peace and of the for through that cession the American people would be fre with the Filipinos according to American principles, and to g as to the Cubans, self-government. To say that by asserting of the United States to give independence to the Filipino p opponents of Imperialism give aid and comfort to the publ is but a cowardly way of evading responsibility. The Filipinc need any encouragement from Americans now living: our who

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is an encouragement, not only to them, but to all peoples who struggle for self-government. Even were the Declaration of Independence forgotten, a war of conquest would still leave its legacy of perpetual hatred. God never made a race of people so low in the scale of civilization or intelligence, that it would welcome a foreign master. Those who favor Imperialism must consider not only its effects upon the subject peoples, but upon our own nation. Already the spirit of Imperialism has forbidden the expression of this nation's sympathy with South African republics battling for self-government. But is not Imperialism the same thing as Expansion? And was not Jefferson an Expansionist, and consequently an Imperialist? Not so. Jefferson expressed his view of the matter when he said:

SENATOR JAMES K. JONES OF ARKANSAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our principles."

When we acquired Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas, the constitution followed the flag. We do not want the Philippines for American settlement. The white race will not live so near the equator. If we hold the islands, we shall send thither a few traders, taskmasters, office-holders, and an army to keep the people down. And we must maintain in permanence a great army and navy. The Democratic platform declares that the Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization, nor subjects without endangering our form of government. The Republican platform promises to the Filipinos "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties." In what respect does that differ from the position of the English government toward us in 1776? Did not the Spanish government promise to give to the Cubans a measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and Spain's duties? Who is to determine the measure? The people themselves or their conquerors? Henry Clay, in defending the rights of the people of South America to self-government, said:

"It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself. Self-government is the natural government of man."

Republicans ask, Shall we haul down the flag that floats over our dead in the Philippines? The American flag floated over Chapultepec, but the tourist in the city of Mexico sees there a national cemetery owned by the United States and cared for by an American citizen. The

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American flag floated and floats over our dead in Cuba, bu
pledged to withdraw it when a stable Cuban government is
Four principal arguments are urged for retention of the Philipp

1. Our destiny to be a world-power. But the United S
for a hundred years been a world-power.
2. Our commercial interests. But we can trade withou
the lands and populations we trade with.
3. Christian evangelization. But a gospel with Gatling-gu
ment will not do.
4. There is now no honorable avenue of retreat from the
There is the same avenue of retreat from the Philippines as fro

If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary se
soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate decla
the nation's purpose:

First, to establish a stable form of government in the P
islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of goven
the island of Cuba.
Secondly, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as
promised to give independence to the Cubans.
Thirdly, to protect the Filipinos from outside interferen
they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the rep
Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe Doctrine
to protect Cuba.

Mr. Stevenson, candidate for the vice-presidency
address of acceptance, dwelt upon all the leading
set forth in the Kansas City platform. Of the Rep
policy of Imperialism he said:

A question is yet to be discussed, to which all of these ar
ondary importance. It is solemnly declared by our platform
paramount issue. Questions of domestic policy, however i
may be but questions of the hour — that of imperialism is for t
the presence of this stupendous issue, others seem but as the d
balance. In no sense paltering with words, it is the supreme
of Republic or Empire. The words of the eminent Republican
Mr. Hoar, challenge attention:

"I believe that perseverance in this policy will be the aban
of the principles upon which our government is founded; th
change our government into an empire; that our methods of le
of diplomacy, of administration, must hereafter be those which
empires, and not those which belong to republics."

Liberty Congress. — At Indianapolis, August
National Anti-Imperialist League assembled in a "
Congress," with 300 delegates present. The te
chairman, Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, in his
spoke of "the painful events of the transformation"
national policy, the contrast "between the adminis
humanity in Cuba and its criminal aggression in Lu
damnable treachery to our trusting allies in Luzon,

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tinued slaughter of the Filipinos by the administration long after it pronounced 'at peace' the regions it had desolated." General Beatty, of Columbus, O., said:

"I have been a Republican for fifty years, and I propose to continue a Republican until I die. I pray that God will forgive me for voting for McKinley in 1896."

In a like tone spoke Judge Hallett, of Colorado, Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, permanent chairman. A speech written for the occasion by Bourke Cockran, of New York, was read. He strongly favored the election of William J. Bryan. Among other things, Mr. Cockran's speech had this passage regarding Bryan's moral and intellectual worth:

"We need not accept Mr. Bryan as infallible, or even as sound authority on economics, to acknowledge that his integrity, his truthfulness, and absolute sincerity, have been among the most salutary influences of this generation on our political life."

SENATOR M. A. HANNA OF OHIO, CHAIRMAN OF THE RUPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The next day, August 16, the Liberty Congress almost unanimously voted to support Mr. Bryan as candidate for the presidency.

Reply to Mr. Bryan's Speech. — On August 16, the Republican National Committee published a document entitled "Expansion," by Albert H. Walker, in which it is declared that "almost without exception the great statesmen of this country, from Jefferson and Washington down to Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, have spoken and argued for expansion." In the beginning of the document are printed the following quotations, which are sentences taken from extracts of letters printed within:

"There is a rank due to the United States among the nations of the world, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation for weakness." — Washington.

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"Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixt
the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an ope
— Lincoln.

"I am persuaded that no constitution was ever before so w
culated as ours for extensive empire and self-government."— T
Jefferson.

"I tell you increase and multiply and expand is the law of t
tion's existence." — S. A. Douglas.

"I now behold the great American eagle, with her stars and
hovering over the Lone Star of Texas, with cheering voice welco
into our glorious Union." — Andrew Jackson.

"I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the
of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason c
extension of territory." — Grant.

British Opinion on the Candidates. — The *Spe*
London, says:

"For ourselves, we frankly admit that if we were put to the qu
we should be forced to admit that we should prefer to see Pr
McKinley get a second term; but this is not so much because we
the Democratic party would ruin America as because we believ
Mr. McKinley and the wise statesman who is his secretary of s
Colonel Hay — are administrators of a high order. They have l
their business thoroughly, hold all the strings of policy in their
and are more likely at the present juncture to manage the foreign
of the nation skillfully than their successors, however able. But
we think this, we do not for a moment suppose that if Mr. Bry
his friends win, they will be able to any appreciable degree to al
main policy of the United States, either as regards the gold st
or in respect of foreign and imperial policy."

The Presidential Nominees. — By the middle of A
there were nine presidential tickets in the field, as follo

For President.	For Vice-Presiden
REPUBLICAN.	
William McKinley (O.).	Theodore Roosevelt (I
DEMOCRAT.	
William J. Bryan (Neb.).	Adlai E. Stevenson
POPULIST.	
William J. Bryan (Neb.).	Charles A. Towne (Minn.) nated, but withdrew in f of Mr. Stevenson.
MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULIST.	
Wharton Barker (Pa.).	Ignatius Donnelly (M
SILVER REPUBLICAN.	
Wm. J. Bryan (Neb.).	Adlai E. Stevenson
PROHIBITION.	
John G. Woolley (Ill.).	Henry B. Metcalf (
SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.	
Eugene V. Debs (Ind.).	Job Harriman
SOCIALIST-LABOR (De Leon Socialist).	
Joseph F. Maloney (Mass.).	Valentine Remmel

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UNITED CHRISTIAN.

Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow (Pa.). Rev. Charles M. Sheldon (Kan., declines to serve).

Senator Hoar's Position. — In replying to a letter by Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell (Mass.), president of the Anti-Imperialist League, charging Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) with vacillation in supporting Mr. McKinley with his policy of Imperialism now, whereas in the senate he condemned it in the strongest terms (Vol. 9, p. 33; Vol. 10, pp. 65, 357), Senator Hoar writes, July 22:

"I have not changed my mind. I think the Philippine islands belong to the Philippine people. I think that those people have a right to such government as they think good for themselves, and that we have no right to give them such government as we think good for them. I lament the great mistake that has been made; but it has been made. We have now to deal with the future. I believe the men who made that mistake, including the President, made it honestly; but I believe they mean to establish a good government in the Philippine islands now. They mean to establish a good self-government there. They are disgraced forever if they do not do it. Local self-government will surely in the end bring independence to any people who desire it and demand it. I would rather trust the future of the Philippine people to those men, grievous as their mistake has been, than to trust it to the men who, when the treaty was pending, played and juggled with this great and sacred matter of human liberty for a party purpose."

Boston Anti-Imperialists for Bryan. — At a gathering of 400 representative Anti-Imperialists, held August 7, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved:* That it is the sense of this meeting of citizens of Boston, assembled in Faneuil Hall, that the present Republican administration is responsible for the unconstitutional development of an imperial system which threatens the existence of the Republic, and has been the cause of oppressive taxation, immense waste of treasure, and the loss of thousands of human lives.

"We believe that free silver is less serious than free slaughter; we deprecate the appeal to the pocket at home, and to the cannon abroad, the doctrine that Americans can be made rich by taxation, and Filipinos righteous by force, and the practice of assimilation of lower races in Asia and the malevolent dissipation of higher ideas in America."

Mr. Towne Not a Candidate. — The Hon. Charles A. Towne, nominated for the vice-presidency by the People's Party convention held at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9 and 10 (p. 361), declines the nomination in a letter to the committee on notification, published August 7. In the following passage the reasons of his declination are stated:

"Everybody knows that either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Roosevelt is to be the next vice-president of the United States. I am expected to take a

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laborious part in the campaign. I shall, of course, advocate the of Bryan and Stevenson. The Democratic convention, before was a candidate, nominated Bryan and Stevenson. The Silver lican party, of which organization I was the official head for nea years, has nominated Bryan and Stevenson. In what light shou pear before the American people if, while advocating the electio ticket, I should be going through the form of running on a Nobody in the United States would think I had the slightest ch being elected; and nobody would believe that I considered mys ously as a candidate unless at the same time he believed me to solutely lacking in common sense. Whom could such a phant didacy deceive? What respect should I deserve, indeed, if in matter I should attempt to deceive anybody whatsoever?"

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Failures. — For five weeks, ending August 16, f were 1,028 in number, of which 355 were for $5,0 over. July failures by branches of business show a t 793 commercial, with $9,771,755 liabilities, and four b concerns for $201,000. Of the commercial concern were manufacturing failures with liabilities of $5,17 and 550 trading, with $3,324,366 liabilities. Iron an failures exceed in amount any month since June, 18 machinery, they were larger than in any month since and in building trades were also numerous, these classes accounting for over seventy per cent of th liabilities.

Iron and Steel. — According to the official stat the production of pig iron for the first half of 190 7,642,569 tons, which breaks the record. During July, four furnaces were blown out; and on August 1, th *Age* reported only 240 in blast, producing 244,426 weekly, against 283,413 on July 1, and 267,672 on Aug 1899. It is the impression generally that prices touched bottom; and gratifying reports of general im ment are noted. Makers of agricultural implement mills employed on structural materials are, as a rule occupied. Export trade is good in many lines. M orders steel rails, cars, and railway supplies; and calls for armor-plate. Remarkable activity occurred i bars at Chicago the first week in August, car builde agricultural implement makers buying more freely th months. An over-production of coke is reported prices $2.00 for furnace and $2.75 for foundry. Sp tion at London the last week of July advanced tin to

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five cents; a reaction followed, and, August 11, 31.65 cents was quoted with the United States visible supply 4,452 tons, with mills closed and stocks reported ample for all needs. Lead advanced to 4.25 cents, August 1. Copper is steady at 16.5 cents; but the July production, reported at 23,012 tons, exceeds all other months except five.

Leather Interests. — The hide market has shown declining prices and some consequent increase in sales during the month ending August 18. Buying of leather by manufacturers is limited to immediate needs and the general tendency of prices is downward. For the year thus far, shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are about 180,000 cases less than last year; and orders for fall and winter delivery are extremely rare. Eastern factories are doing little or nothing; but many Western factories are reported working full time.

Wool and Woolens. — Although the sales of wool at the three chief markets have of late been but little more than half that of the same weeks last year, the markets are all improving. Coates Brothers' circular, August 15, gives the average of 100 quotations 20.49 cents, which is slightly lower than the average July 1; and many Western growers are holding for higher prices. The American Woolen Company opened its full lines of new light-weight goods, July 30, at advances of from seven one-half to ten per cent over last spring, but at less than the highest quotation reached during early summer. Prices on some lines have declined since the opening, and the market is generally unsettled; but stocks are small in most quarters.

Cotton. — From 10.25 cents, the highest quotation since October, 1890, there was a sharp break, July 16, to 9.81 cents, due to news from China indicating probable restricted exports. Unfavorable government reports caused an advance to 10.12 cents, July 24, from which there was a gradual decline to 9.50 cents, August 4, followed by an advance to 10.25 cents, August 13. On August 10, 9,085,535 bales had come into sight, against 11,119,877 last year; and statistics of supply the same date show 151,548 bales in the United States and 611,000 abroad and afloat, a total of 762,548 bales. Exports have been declining, China taking scarcely any. There is some activity amongst Southern manufacturers; but domestic mills at the North are doing very little. Takings by Northern spinners up to August 10 were 2,180,975 bales, against 2,239,572 last year. The latter part of July, Fruit of the Loom fell to 7 cents net, and

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Lonsdale to 7 1-2 cents, with a like reduction in other lines. Print cloths remain unchanged at 2 7-8 cents, with some improvement in demand.

Wheat and Corn. — The total Western receipts of wheat for the crop year up to August 18 were 31,415,336 bushels, against 30,727,922 bushels last year; and exports from all points since July 1 were 17,657,220 bushels, against 21,696,300 last year. The total American visible supply is now more than ten million bushels in excess of last year at the same date. Exports from foreign countries are up to the average, except India, which has sent out only 8,000 bushels since the famine began, while a year ago the shipments were over a million bushels in a single week. Wheat quotations have fluctuated between 82.87 cents, quoted July 20, and 78.25 cents, quoted August 17. From 49.75 cents, the top quotation in many years, the price of corn declined to 42.62 cents, August 13; but has since recovered to 44 cents, which is 6.88 cents higher than last year.

Exports. — The official statement shows merchandise exports during July valued at $100,413;501, and imports $63,536,253, leaving a trade balance of $36,877,248 in favor of the United States. July exports of staple products and manufactures were nearly even, manufactures showing a valuation of $50,185,269, and staple products $50,228,232.

Railroads. — A gain in earnings of 5.9 per cent over last year, and 22.8 per cent over 1898, is the record of all railroads in the United States reporting for July. Eastern roads show gains of 14.1 per cent over last year; Southwestern roads the next greatest gain, amounting to 11.8 per cent; and Granger roads alone report a loss, amounting to 5.1 per cent. Fifty-three railroads reporting for the first week of August show a gain of 6.9 per cent over 1899. Except grain shipments, east-bound freight is fully up to last year's figures; and there is more doing in low-class freight west-bound than there has been. The Union Pacific railroad recently declared a 2 per cent dividend for the half year on its common stock, thus putting it on a 4 per cent basis.

Stocks. — On the New York Stock Exchange, the week ending August 11 was the dullest of the year, the daily average of shares sold being but 106,000. The average of sixty railway stocks, July 21 to August 18, fluctuated between $70.23 and $71.64. Industrial stocks were more active; from $52.98, the average of ten on July 14, prices

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rose to $56.68, July 23; fell to $53.74, July 31; and closed August 14, at $56.36.

Bank Exchanges. — The average of daily bank exchanges for July was $228,432,000, a loss of thirteen per cent from last year's figures; and from August 1 to August 18, $200,758,000, which is 17.6 per cent less than a year ago.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Rival Unions. — Two unions of steam-fitters in New York City being at variance, representatives of one induced employers to discharge members of the other, on penalty of stoppage of work by members of the complainant union. The other union then procured an injunction to prevent their rivals from pursuing this course. But the case having been taken into the appellate division of the New York supreme court, the injunction was dissolved. It was admitted that the union against which the injunction had been pronounced had not used force or committed any breach of the peace. In rendering its decision the Court said:

"It cannot be questioned but that one may by lawful means obtain employment either for himself or another. He may procure the discharge by lawful means of another person, in order that he may obtain employment either for himself or another. This is all that the Enterprise Association did. It was seeking to obtain employment for its own members; and wherever it found places filled by members of the plaintiff association, it procured their discharge, in order that the employment might be given to members of the Enterprise Association; and in case that was not done, they either withdrew or threatened to withdraw from the work."

One of the judges said in a separate opinion:

"It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished, or of the means used to accomplish that purpose, that makes a combination illegal. Nor can it be that the fact that the purpose when accomplished will cause an injury makes the action of those engaged illegal."

Strike of Iron Miners. — In Morris county, New Jersey, about 1,000 men employed in iron mines struck work, July 16, because of an impending reduction of wages. At the Richards mines at Point Pleasant, the strikers went down the shaft and ordered the timbermen to quit work, else the strikers would drop stones down the shaft. The superintendent of the mine took counsel with prudence and ordered the timbermen out of the shaft, though they were willing to take the risks. The wages of all the miners in Morris county were increased last April; the reduction restores the old rate.

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RACE CONFLICTS.

Chinese in Danger. — The Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, Cal., Ho Yow, July 17, denounced the doings of the "Boxers" as a crime against humanity. At a meeting of Chinese merchants in that city it was decided that the Chinese residents should close their businesses, if necessary, and volunteer to go in arms to China to fight under the United States flag.

In Chicago, Ill., Chief of Police Kipley, July 17, issued orders for the protection of Chinese residents. In explanation of these orders, the mayor of the city said:

"We have taken this step, not because there is any trouble now, but to prevent any trouble in the future. I believe that the Chinese have a right to demand protection, and that is all we are trying to give them."

The same day, July 17, the Chinese in Boston, Mass., held a meeting to express their sentiments on the troubles in China. A memorial to President McKinley was adopted, expressing sympathy for the American people for the reported losses of life of Americans in China: the memorialists declare that "the Chinamen in Boston are true Americans and hate those who are opposed to reform and progress in China."

On July 18 two hundred of the leading Chinese merchants of San Francisco held a meeting and adopted resolutions favoring the suppression of the existing disorders of the Chinese empire by intervention of the Christian powers. The resolutions were forwarded to Minister Wu for presentation to Secretary of State Hay.

The resolutions express the hope that the Western powers "will install a government in China ample to protect both the people of China and the foreigners. . . The powers should unite to raise and enlighten China, not to despoil it and hold it in subjection."

To the United States do these representative Chinese look chiefly for such intervention as shall assure the future peace of the Chinese empire and shall prevent future territorial encroachments.

On the same day the Chinese merchants of Portland, Ore., expressed their condemnation of "the awful outrages perpetrated on peaceful foreigners in China by the usurper Prince Tuan and his horde of Boxers."

At Washington, D. C., the chief of the district police, Major Sylvester, stationed a detective officer to watch the

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Chinese legation, as a precaution against any attempt that might be made upon the lives of the inmates.

Riot in New Orleans. — Two police officers, Captain John T. Day and Patrolman Peter J. Lamb, having been shot and killed by a negro, Robert Charles, in their attempt to arrest him, July 24, disorder and rioting immediately followed through the night and the next day and night, when the mayor of the city engaged the services of 500 special policemen and ordered out 1,500 men of the militia. The casualties up to this time were, 1 negro beaten to death, 6 very seriously injured, and 20 persons, blacks and whites, less seriously. The jealousy of white laborers on the public works and on the levees against black laborers, and the resentment of the police for the murder of their fellow-officers, intensified the animosity of the rioters and made the effort to repress the disorders half-hearted. In the night of July 26–7, a negro schoolhouse and 30 negro tenements were fired and burned to the ground. The hiding place of the desperado Charles having been discovered, a posse was sent to capture him. He made a desperate resistance for hours; and, after killing Police Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, Andrew VanKeuren, keeper of the police jail, a boy named Alfred J. Bloomfield, and fatally wounding Police Corporal John F. Daily, John Banville, Frank H. Evans, A. S. Loclere, and less seriously injuring other members of the posse, the assassin was finally smoked out of his retreat and shot to pieces. This last scene was witnessed by a crowd of 20,000 persons.

Riot in New York City. — On Sunday, August 12, in New York City, a policeman, Robert J. Thorpe, in attempting to arrest a negress, was attacked by Arthur Harris and another, negroes, and slashed with razors so that he died the next day. On the night of August 15 was held the wake over the corpse of the murdered policeman. A woman reported that she had been insulted by a negro on the street, and the watchers sallied forth to redress the insult. Soon there was a battue of colored people over a considerable area of streets. Cars were stopped and negroes found on them were dragged out, hustled, and beaten. The police quelled the disturbances in one place, only to find them break out afresh elsewhere. The persons who suffered injuries while the riots lasted were all colored people. No person, it was believed, suffered fatal injuries; but those who were roughly handled were numbered by scores.

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The charge was made in some of the newspa
appeals for protection by colored women and m
refused with insult by members of the police force.
instance, as reported in the New York *Times*, a ne
pliant was clubbed by a policeman.

SPORT.

Amateur Championship of Great Britain. — Of
teen events in the amateur athletic championship
at Stamford Bridge, England, July 7, eight were
Americans; the rest, the long-distance races, by
men. India, Australia, Canada, and the Unite
were represented by the competitors; the America
from Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, S
Georgetown, Michigan, Chicago, and the New York
Club. The events which fell to Americans were as

The 100 Yards was won by A. F. Duffy (Georgetown U
Weight by R. Sheldon (New York A. C.); the Hammer by J
agan (New York A. C.), who created a record by throwing 16
the High Jump by J. K. Baxter (Univ. of Pa.), who cleared 6
the Hurdles by A. C. Kraenzlein (Univ. of Pa.), whose time
sec., a best on record, and who also won the Long Jump; and
ter Mile by M. N. Long (New York A. C.) in 49 4-5 sec.

Olympic Games at Paris. — Crossing the cha
compete in the world's amateur athletic champions
test, a week later, in connection with the Paris Ex
the Americans again distinguished themselves. Du
first three days of the meeting on the grounds of the
Club of France, in the *Bois de Boulogne*, which be
14, they won sixteen firsts, thirteen seconds, and
thirds in the twenty-one events decided. In sub
events they were severely handicapped, securing
first, four seconds, and five thirds in the nine events
19. The refusal of some, also, to compete on S
lowered their record as a whole.

The 25-mile Marathon foot race was won by T.
a Frenchman.

In the long jump handicap, Prinstein, of Syra
Y.) University, beat the French record with seven
twenty-five and one-half centimetres, which was seve
better than Kraenzlein's jump on Sunday, July 1,
won the championship, when Prinstein did not comp

Tennis. — On July 30, at Longwood, suburb of
Mass., H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen (Yale team)

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Malcolm D. Whitman and B. C. Wright (Harvard) in the final round for the Eastern doubles championship. Score: 5–7, 6–2, 6–8, 8–6, 6–4.

On August 1, M. D. Whitman, American champion, defeated Dwight F. Davis, challenger for the Longwood Cup, 6–3, 3–6, 6–2, 6–3, thus winning the cup three times and retaining its possession permanently.

A week later Whitman and Davis defeated A. W. Gore and E. D. Black, English experts, in the international tournament. A storm caused the matches to be called off, on August 10, at which time, out of the ten played, the visitors had secured only one set — which Black took from Davis.

At Newport, R. I., August 15, D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, of Harvard, national champions, in a contest for the championship of America in doubles, defeated R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, of Princeton, champions of the West (challengers), who, the day previously had defeated Hackett and Allen, of Yale (Eastern champions). Score: 6–4, 9–7, 12–10.

On August 21, at the Casino courts, Newport, R. I., M. D. Whitman, for the third consecutive time, won the title of tennis champion of the United States, defeating William A. Larned. Score: 6–4, 1–6, 6–2, 6–2. The Challenge Cup thus becomes Whitman's personal property.

Golf. — On July 27, on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Walter J. Travis, amateur champion, won the President's Cup, defeating Roderick Terry, Jr., by 74 to 85.

Yachting. — *The Seawanhaka Cup.* — Canada has again succeeded in retaining the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club Cup (Vol. 8, p. 659; Vol. 9, p. 649). The *Red Coat*, Captain Duggan, representing the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, Que., easily defeated the *Minnesota*, Captain Griggs, of the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn., in "three straights" on Lake St. Louis, during the first week in August.

Annual Cruise of New York Yacht Club. — In connection with the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, Commodore L. C. Ledyard's *Corona* (flagship) won the $1,000 Astor Cup for schooners. August Belmont's *Mineola* won the $1,000 Astor Cup for single-masted vessels. F. M. Hoyt's 60-footer *Isolde* won the Redmond Cup. F. L. Ames's 50-footer *Shark* won the Robinson Cup. The Commodore's Cup for sloops was carried off by the *Rainbow;* and the Commodore's Cup for schooners, by the *Quisetta.*

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The Queen's Cup Races. — At the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, off Cowes, Isle of Wight, August 7, the German Emperor's yacht *Meteor* came in first for the Queen's Cup, but the race was awarded to the *Satanita* on time allowance.

Polo. — On August 15 the Dedham and Myopia polo teams of four, both of Massachusetts, contested for the Point Judith (R. I.) Country Club Challenge Cup, the latter winning the trophy by a score of 16 to 6 1-4.

Cycling. — On July 23 Mrs. Jane Lindsay, at Valley Stream, L. I., completed fifteen centuries, winning the woman's long-distance cycle championship. Time elapsed, 164 hours 40 minutes, of which 45 hours 8 minutes was given to rest — a record within two hours of the fifteen-century record of William Brown.

Miscellaneous. — On July 20, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on a French machine, broke the automobile record from Newport, R. I., to Boston, Mass., covering the 75 miles in 2 hours 47 minutes.

At Madison Square Garden, New York City, July 16, "Terry" McGovern, champion featherweight pugilist, defeated Frank Erne, champion lightweight, Erne's seconds "throwing up the sponge" in the third round.

At the same place, August 10, Robert Fitzsimmons, ex-champion heavyweight, knocked out "Gus" Ruhlin in the sixth round.

VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama. — *The State Election.* — In a general election for state and county officers and members of the legislature, August 6, the Democratic majority was large, as usual. The governor-elect is William J. Samford, of Lee county. The Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists had nominated candidates, and probably elected twelve members of the legislature. The question of holding a constitutional convention for the purpose of eliminating the negro vote was decided affirmatively.

Alaska. — *Klondike Profits Diminishing.* — The Dawson *News* of July 13 reports the gold output larger than that of 1899 by seventy-five per cent, but the cost of production so much greater than last year that mine owners are losers and most of the workmen are ruined.

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New Deposits Found. — A Dawson miner, named Knebel, who arrived at Victoria, B. C., July 26, reported the discovery of a rich placer at the head of the Stewart river. He believed this was the mother lode which fed the Klondike creeks. At the same date came news from Juneau that the whole city and Douglas Island were excited over the finds made in the Glacier Bay district.

Passengers by the steamer *Bristol*, which reached Victoria, B. C., July 22, reported new gold discoveries in Tanana. Claims on Urek creek were giving twenty-five to forty cents to the pan. A stampede to these diggings was imminent.

Disease and Disasters. — Advices from Nome of the date of July 3, reported the city to be "overflowing with small-pox cases." The United States authorities were erecting two additional houses of large dimensions for the reception of persons stricken with the disease. Every government and city official and all the medical men were laboring day and night to check the disease. A physician from Nome, Dr. J. J. Taylor, said at Seattle, Wash., that the cases when he left Nome, July 3, numbered 200, and about 20 new cases were reported daily.

The same steamer which brought this intelligence brought also the report of nearly twenty lives lost by shipwreck near the delta of the Yukon river. Among the lost were four Boston men — Mike O'Brien, M. C. Button, A. R. Brown, and M. C. Cronin. Of a party of eight men who were lost on June 18, only two of the names were ascertained — George Wilcox and R. N. Cleveland. The government officials of St. Michaels were about to send launches to search the delta of the Yukon for persons lost through taking the wrong channel in going down. It was believed that fully 150 persons who floated down the Yukon were lost or were delayed in the false channels.

Kentucky. — *Goebel Murder Trial.* — On July 17, Finlay Anderson, telegraph operator, testified that Caleb Powers, ex-secretary of state (p. 192), on trial for complicity in the murder of William E. Goebel, had said to him:

"Goebel will never live to be governor. If we cannot get some one else to kill him, I will do it myself."

Miss Lucy Brock, of London, Ky., swore that Caleb Powers had said to her that if the Democrats did not stop robbing the Republicans, he was in favor of an open declaration of war. The next day, July 18, John A. Black, of Barbours-

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ville, banker, prominent Republican, testified that Powers consulted him in January as to the propriety of the mountaineer organization he (Powers) was forming. He advised very strongly against "the organization of an armed mob to go to Frankfort." W. H. Culton, himself under indictment for complicity in the plot to murder Goebel, testified that at a meeting of mountain men Powers said that when their organization arrived in Frankfort, "they would give the Democratic legislators thirty minutes in which to settle the contest; if they did not settle it in that time, they (the mountain men) would kill every one of them." Culton further testified that Henry Youtsey, on a day after the arrival of the 1,000 or 1,200 mountain men, told him he had found how Goebel could be killed without discovery of the assassin. The witness heard W. R. Johnston, of Jackson county, talk of killing Goebel with nitroglycerine.

On July 21, Robert Noaks, who had already testified against Caleb Powers, was cross-examined for the defense. He said he "had an idea that Goebel was to be killed," but in a fight, he thought, not by assassination. When told by John Powers to "keep out of range, as some fellows were going to do for Goebel when he came in," the witness hurried off to prevent assassination.

McKinzie Todd, formerly private secretary of Governor Taylor, was a witness July 25. He testified that he had frequently seen Governor Taylor in conference with Caleb Powers, Culton, Finley, and others. He saw Caleb Powers and Youtsey together on January 30; later the same day he saw Youtsey enter the Governor's reception room, carrying a gun. Youtsey took a position by a window, and later went into the secretary of state's office, and there knelt down by a window, out of which he pointed the gun. Todd asked Youtsey what he intended to do in case of trouble; and Youtsey replied, "I don't intend to start trouble, but if it starts, this building must be defended." Caleb Powers then joined in the conversation, and told Youtsey that it would never do to shoot from that building. On the Saturday before the assassination the witness saw three guns in the office of the secretary of state. Youtsey removed a plank under which they were concealed and showed them to the witness, saying, "Powers claims to be a brave man, but he hid his gun." Louis D. Smith, colored porter in the basement of the legislative building, testified as to orders given to mountain men by Youtsey, and Youtsey running

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through the basement immediately after the assassination of Goebel.

On July 26, David Harrod, constable, testified that a minute or two after the shooting of Goebel he saw a man whom he took to be Henry Youtsey, issue from the office of the secretary of state and run down the basement steps. W. H. Wagner, who came to Frankfort with the mountain men, swore that on the Friday before the assassination he heard men in Powers's office discussing ways and means of preventing Goebel's accession to the governorship: one man said, "Somebody ought to kill the rascal;" another, "I have made up my mind to do that myself." He did not know the men at that time; he was now positive that the second man was Youtsey.

The prosecution's evidence in chief was concluded July 28.

On July 30 Powers testified in his own defense. He denied that the mountain men had come to Frankfort for any unlawful purpose, but simply to show their interest in matters at issue. But if the Democrats should take possession of the government by force, the mountain men would resist with force. His testimony was continued the next day and August 1, Powers disclaiming any conspiracy to win by violent means. The military companies were brought along because they had some discipline and could be controlled.

On August 14 Judge Cantrill gave final instructions to the jury, in which he defined the terms "conspiracy" and "accessory before the act." If Powers had entered into a conspiracy to bring the mountain men to Frankfort for any unlawful purpose, and if, as result of that conspiracy, Goebel was killed, Powers was to be found guilty, though the killing of Goebel may not have been the original purpose.

On August 18 the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Powers was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the rest of his natural life. Appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state.

New York. — *The Molineux Trial.* — The cost to the county of New York, of the prosecution of Roland B. Molineux, who at the beginning of the year was sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Katharine Adams (p. 81), will be about $100,000, unless some of the bills of the expert witnesses are scaled down. One of the experts, Professor Witthaus, presents a bill of $18,000 for autopsies and

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analyses of the contents of the stomachs of Mrs. Adams and of another victim of alleged poisoning by Molineux. Another physician, whose duties in the case are qualified by the city controller as "very unimportant," charges for his service $1,850. The experts, says the controller, "have treated themselves with extreme liberality," not only the expert chemists and the expert medical men, but also the thirty or more handwriting experts.

North Carolina. — *The State Election.* — The Democratic majority in the election held August 2 was about 60,000; and the majority for the constitutional amendment on the right of suffrage, 58,000 (Vol. 9, p. 900; Vol. 10, p. 38). Three-fourths of the members of the legislature, which will elect a successor in the United States senate to Marion Butler (Populist), are Democrats. The constitutional amendment disfranchises 80,000 negro citizens on the ground of illiteracy; but white illiterates are not disfranchised, if they or their ancestors were before 1867 entitled to vote. At that time no negroes possessed the electoral franchise. The proviso is as follows:

"But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein described."

The Raleigh correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on the day of the election, says that "a considerable number of Republicans voted for the amendment because they felt that the party could never again control the state with the negroes as Republican voters. These Republicans now hope for the assistance of the Democrats of the state who are opposed to Bryan and Bryanism."

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Ambassador to Italy. — Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was commissioned by President McKinley ambassador to Italy August 1, to succeed General William F. Draper (also of Massachusetts), resigned for business reasons.

WOLCOTT, ROGER, is a native and a resident of Boston; born July 13, 1847; graduated at Harvard, '70, and at the Harvard Law School, '74. He served several terms in the Massachusetts legislature; was elected

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lieutenant-governor in 1895; and, on the death of Governor Greenhalge, March 5, 1896, succeeded him (Vol. 6, p. 154); was elected governor in November of that year (Vol. 6, p. 782), and reëlected in 1897 and 1898 (Vol. 7, p. 819; Vol. 8, p. 822).

The Elmira Reformatory. — Zebulon R. Brockway, for thirty years superintendent of the Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., tendered July 31 to the Board of Managers his resignation, to take effect in December, which was accepted.

EX-GOVERNOR ROGER WOLCOTT OF MASSACHUSETTS, NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

For nine years he had lain under charges of inhumanity in his treatment of the prisoners under his charge; and two commissions of investigation had recommended to successive governors of the state his removal from office. He advocated what is known as the "indeterminate sentence" for criminals, that is, a sentence to continue until all evidence of criminal disposition has disappeared.

Shipping Interests. — *Transatlantic Record Again Lowered.* — The Hamburg-American Line steamship *Deutschland* (p. 548), Captain Albers, made the run from New York to Plymouth in 5 days 14 hours 6 minutes, despite two days

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of fog. Her longest day's run was made July 19, her second day out, 536 knots. In her next voyage eastward the *Deutschland* surpassed this and all previous records, making the run from Sandy Hook (Aug. 8) to Plymouth (Aug. 14) in 5 days 11 hours 45 minutes; fastest run on any day, 552 knots; average speed, 23.32 knots an hour.

Return of the "Mashona." — The *Mashona*, British steamship, which left the port of New York November 3, 1899, with flour consigned to Dutch South African merchants at the port of Lourenço Marques, and which on December 8 last was seized by a British gunboat in Delagoa Bay and taken to Cape Town as prize of war, came back to New York, July 21.

The vessel was seized for trading with the enemy in food-stuffs "held to 'be contraband of war because they were supplies for the enemy's forces." When the case came up in the Admiralty court for decision, it was ruled that it was not sufficient that the flour was "capable of being used" as supply for the enemy's forces; and the ship with her cargo was released under bonds, March 12. The cargo was sold at auction, and the price paid to the American shippers was the price the flour would have brought at Pretoria.

Lake Steamers. — On August 14 the American Shipbuilding Company entered into a contract to build for J. C. Gilchrist, of Cleveland, O., five steel steamers, each with a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons of iron ore. The vessels are to cost about $225,000 each and are to be in readiness for business at the opening of navigation in 1901. They will be among the finest ships on the lakes.

Collapse of the Wall-paper Trust. — At a meeting of the stockholders of this "trust," July 17, in New York, it was decided to dissolve the combination, the trust having failed in its effort to control the independent manufacturers. There were thirteen factories in the trust, and the seventeen factories of the Continental Wall-paper Company were worked in coöperation with the trust. In explaining the causes of the dissolution, President Burn, of the trust, said:

"Although the company has done a large business, its profits have not been commensurate with the expectations of the stockholders, due to the fact that its existence has to such an extent stimulated competition that the number of plants engaged in the manufacture of wall paper has within the last few years been practically doubled.

"It has also been demonstrated that the manufacture of wall paper involves elements of so peculiar a nature, such as designs, that it cannot be as successfully conducted through the medium of a combination as it can through independent isolated plants. Individual taste and the personality of the manufacturer play an important part, which in a combination consisting of numerous plants is apt to be overlooked."

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Where Women Vote. — In Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, women vote for all officers, including congressmen and presidential electors. In Kansas, women exercise the suffrage largely in municipal elections. In some form, mainly as to taxation or school officers, woman suffrage exists in a limited way in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas. Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

CANADA.

THAT the Dominion, concomitantly with the United States, has recovered from the business and industrial depression of a short time ago, is evident from the figures of Canadian commerce during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Growth of Canadian Commerce. — Exports and imports for the year aggregated $336,028,190, an increase of about $50,000,000 over the twelvemonth preceding, though the aggregate for the year 1899 — $286,552,855 — had been unprecedented. During the past four years, in fact, there has been an increasing development of business. In 1896 the aggregate trade of the Dominion was $216,966.232, or about $120,000,000 less than the record for the past year. Adding to the aggregate for the last fiscal year the goods entered not for consumption in the Dominion and the exports not the products of Canada, there is a total trade of $372,000,000, against a total of $239,025,360 in 1896, a gain of $133,000,000, or about 55 per cent in four years. In 1878 the total trade of the Dominion was $172,405,454, and during eighteen years this increased to $239,025,360, a total increase of $66,619,906, or an average of about $3,750,000 per annum. The average yearly increase for the past four years has been about half the total increase for the previous eighteen years.

The total exports of the Dominion for the past fiscal year were $157,656,947; and of this amount the products of Canada, exclusive of the precious metals, were valued at $152,818,917, an increase of $46,940,165 over the exports of 1896. During the previous eighteen years the total increase in Canadian products exported was $40,638,618, or close on $6,000,000 less than during the past four years.

It is claimed by the Liberals that these figures show clearly the effect of the opposing fiscal systems. From 1878 to 1896 the extreme protectionist national policy of the Conservative *régime* prevailed, manufactures being chiefly stimulated by the taxation levied. During that period, on the other hand, exports of agricultural products fell from $18,008,754 to $14,083,361. But the record of the past four years shows a striking change. Exports of agricultural products have almost doubled, the total for the past fiscal year being $27,429,121. At the same time manufacturing interests have apparently not been made unduly to suffer. The total export of manufactures for the last fiscal

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year was $13,692,773, as compared with $9,365,384 in 1896, 127,755 in 1878.

The past four years have witnessed almost as great an ment on foreign markets as the previous eighteen years. export of animals and their products last year was $55,897,800, $19,390,159 in four years. The gain for the previous eighteen this line of export was about $22,500,000. In the export of fo ucts there has been an increase from $27,175,686 in 1896, to $3 in the last fiscal year. The figures for 1878 were $19,511,57 ucts of the mine were exported to the value of $14,106,764 las compared with $8,059,650 in 1896, and $2,816,347 in 1878. have not shown a marked increase in the record of exports for

WESTERN BLOCK OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAW

four years, the totals being $11,077,765 in 1896, and $11,303,0 past year.

The greatest proportionate increase of exports under the n has been in agricultural products, which show a gain of 95 Animals and their products show a gain of 53 per cent, and tures 47 per cent.

Another indicator of the effects of the Liberal tariff policy the rate of taxation on goods entered for consumption in the I The total entry of goods for home consumption during the year was $183,209,273, and the duty collected was $28,866,9 average rate of 15.76 per cent. In 1896 the total entry of g $110,587,480, and the duty collected was $20,219,037, or an ave of 18.28 per cent. This shows a decrease of 2.52 per cent in rate of taxation on imports.

Another feature of the past year's administration is an act tion in the public debt of the Dominion (p. 553). This is only year since Confederation that has had such a result to record.

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The Dominion Parliament. — *Labor Legislation.* — Not he least important of the measures enacted during the parliamentary session which ended July 13 (p. 549), was one ntroduced by Hon. William Mulock, the postmaster-general, providing for the creation of a federal Board of Conciliation o settle labor disputes, the establishment of a Labor Bureau, and the publication of a monthly labor gazette.

It is the purpose of the Board of Conciliation to facilitate negotiations between capital and labor, thus avoiding as far as possible the oss and bitterness of strikes and lockouts; while the gazette will furish official data bearing on all labor problems.

In connection with this bill was also adopted Mr. Mulock's resolution regarding wages, recognizing the enforcement of current rates of vages and a standard day's labor in all future government contracts

The principle thus officially enunciated will tend to become operative in private contracts also, and will undoubtedly have a far-reaching ffect upon the wages and hours of the working classes throughout the Dominion.

Another item of labor legislation was a clause incorporated in the Railway Subsidies bill, by the minister of railways and canals, Hon. A. G. Blair, providing that all railways henceforth receiving grants from he government must use steel rails manufactured in Canada in all cases vhere they can be had on conditions as favorable as elsewhere. This rovision adds millions of dollars to the wage list and capital expended n Canada, in the interest of Canadian labor, Canadian industries, and Canadian lines of transportation.

Action of the Senate. — As in preceding sessions in its ejection of the Yukon Railroad bill and the Redistribution ill, both of which had passed the house (Vol. 8, p. 164; Vol. 9, p. 677), so in the session recently ended the senate gain asserted a spirit of independence running counter to he wishes of the government, which controls a majority in he lower house. It eliminated from the Quebec Provincial Courts bill the clause providing for three additional judges or the Montreal district. Inasmuch as the legislature of Quebec had declared the need of their appointment, there re some, including the premier, who consider the action of he federal senate in this matter as verging upon a violation f the constitution.

A Possible Third Party. — The question of "imperialsm" seems destined to play a part in the future politics of Canada as a result of the war in South Africa, though not in exactly the same way as that issue has defined itself in the United States as an outcome of the Spanish-American war. It will be remembered that a certain section of the younger French element in Canada, represented by M. Bourassa, the Liberal member for Labelle, M. Monet, of Laprairie and Napierville, and to a lesser degree by Hon. M. Tarte, minis-

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ter of public works, opposed the action of the government in sending contingents to share the burden and glory of the struggle for the empire in South Africa, which is even yet dragging along its wearisome course (Vol. 9, p. 916; Vol. 10, pp. 91, 197, 473). It is stated in mid-August that M. Bourassa is endeavoring to organize a third party, with "anti-imperialism" as one of its cardinal features, by rallying to his support the Ultramontanes and Radicals.

HON. ROBERT SEDGEWICK,
PUISNE JUDGE OF THE CANADIAN SUPREME COURT.

More Home Rule Desired. — Taking the cue from the recent success of the Australian Federation delegates in England in securing absolute autonomy for the new Commonwealth as regards decisions of its supreme court in all matters of purely Australian concern (pp. 302, 395, 489), an agitation has been started in Canada for a change to a similar effect in the British North America act.

Under the new Australian constitution, the decisions of the Australian supreme court, save in matters affecting the interests of some non-Australian part of the empire, are final, appeal to the Privy Council being allowable only when both parties to the controversy agree thereto. On the other hand, in the case of decisions of the Dominion supreme court, appeal may be taken to the Privy Council even on matters of purely Canadian concern. It is claimed by Canadians that in contrast they are in a condition of greater judicial dependence than their Australian fellow-colonists. Hence the suggestion that the supreme court of the Dominion should be made a court of absolutely final resort in all matters purely interprovincial, appeals to the Privy Council being required only in cases when imperial and international interests are involved.

The Prohibition Question. — At its annual meeting in Toronto, July 17, the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance recorded its "disappointment with the action of the Dominion government and parliament in failing to recognize and obey the definite mandate of the electorate in the

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plebiscite of 1898 [p. 549]." It also decided unanimously to press for a provincial prohibition law at the next session of the legislature, and to oppose the withdrawal of temperance text-books from the schools and the sale of liquor at military camps.

On the following day, July 18, also in Toronto, was held the annual meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance, at which practically identical conclusions were adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Featherstone of Hamilton, declaring against the Liberals as a party, was voted down. Resolutions were passed against the sale of liquor in military schools, and the sale of cigarettes, and in favor of woman's franchise.

JUSTICE CHARLES MOSS, OF THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Strikes in the West. — A serious strike, involving 7,000 fishermen, began at the salmon canneries on the Fraser river, in the latter part of July.

The issue concerned the rate paid for catching fish. The white fishermen, numbering 4,000, demanded 25 cents a fish. The canners offered 20 cents, at which rate Japanese fishermen, numbering 3,000, were willing to work. The industry has suffered serious loss through interruption of operations at a critical time; and much bad feeling against Orientals has been engendered.

Owing, it is reported, to the discharge of about 300 out of 650 hands engaged in the local shops of the Canadian Pacific railway, a general strike of mechanics, to the number of about 1,400, began on August 3, in the shops from Fort William to Vancouver, B. C.

Miscellaneous. — The appointment of Mr. Archibald Blue, director of the Ontario Mining Bureau, to be census commissioner for the taking of the census of 1901, was announced at the end of July.

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On August 10, a passenger and freight train on the Central railway broke through a trestle-work bridge about ten miles from Norton, King's county, N. B., and plunged about seventy-five feet upon the rocks in the gully below. The driver was instantly killed, and every person aboard the train injured, some very seriously.

THE WEST INDIES.

San Domingo. — *The Jimenes Administration.* — Foreign residents generally express satisfaction with the rule of President Jimenes (Vol. 9, p. 926). An English merchant's remarks are quoted by a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* as representative of the opinion of Europeans and Americans sojourning in the country.

"Before, we lived oppressed and menaced with ruin, and robbed by a black, ignorant, unscrupulous, and murderous bandit (Heureaux) aided by a gang of pirates who dared to call themselves government officials. Now, thank heaven, they are fallen lower than reptiles; they wander round free, yet spurned by the people; and the shame of their crimes will at last make them skulk off into voluntary exile. The government will now be white, liberal, and honest, and the country will be free again."

Financial Situation Unsatisfactory. — But the financial condition of San Domingo, says the same correspondent, is deplorable. The public debt is $48,000,000; domestic, $40,000,000. To this add $15,000,000 incurred by Heureaux without lawful authority, and which the new government repudiates. The poverty of the people is great. The foreigners in the island hope for intervention by the United States; to this the natives are strongly opposed. The paper currency is greatly depreciated: $40 equal to $1 gold.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

British Honduras. — News reached New Orleans, La., August 1, of serious bread riots at Belize, and of the mobbing of the governor, Sir David Wilson. The anger of the populace was aroused by a twenty per cent advance in the duty on bread-stuffs. The governor took refuge on board the Mexican war vessel *Saragosa*, and sailed for Vera Cruz, intending to return to England.

Nicaragua. — *The Costa Rican Boundary.* — A dispute between these two states which often seemed about to

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precipitate war (Vol. 7, p. 626; Vol. 9, p. 868; Vol. 10, pp. 205, 295), was happily terminated July 24, when an international agreement as to their boundaries was solemnly confirmed. Gen. E. P. Alexander, of South Carolina, arbitrator named by President Cleveland by consent of the two governments, was present on the occasion with the engineers of the two contending governments. In the evening the President of Nicaragua gave a banquet to the arbitrator and the engineers.

GENERAL ZELAYA,
PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

The Mosquito Territory. — A telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, August 14, announces the arrival there of three delegates of the natives of the Mosquito Territory, to request their exiled chief, Clarence ("Prince Clarence") to return to his country (See "The Bluefields Incident," CURRENT HISTORY, Vols. 4, 5). The natives complain of unjust usage by the Nicaraguan government. Clarence is a pensioner of Great Britain; he is said to have communicated with Lord Salisbury on the subject.

Costa Rica. — *Monetary Reform.* — On July 25 the Costa Rican minister at Washington received from President Iglesias a telegram, saying, "Gold in circulation. The country is tranquil and satisfied." This means that the gold standard has been definitively established in the republic. The telegram from Washington which conveyed this intelligence gave particulars regarding the financial status of Costa Rica as follows:

From 1894 to the end of 1899 the exports of Costa Rica were $31,953,015 (gold), and the imports $26,632,442: balance, $5,321,573 in favor of the country. The receipts and expenditures of Costa Rica in the five years 1895–1899 were (silver):

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1895	$6,123,873	$6,121,493	$2,380
1896	6,528,975	6,187,927	341,048
1897	7,435,611	6,697,327	738,284
1898	8,424,104	8,315,455	108,649
1899	8,225,143	7,444,951	780,192

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THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

Nicaraguan Concessions Forfeited. — The *New York Herald's* correspondent at Managua telegraphed August 11, that on that day the Interoceanic Canal Company's concession (p. 296) was declared forfeited and annulled. This leaves the government of Nicaragua free to deal independently with the United States in matters relating to the canal. By the terms of the concession the Eyre-Cragin syndicate was required to pay to Nicaragua by August 9 $400,000, or forfeit its rights (Vol. 8, p. 924; Vol. 9, p. 928).

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile. — *Arbitration Not Wanted.* — The Republic of Chile, in reply to an invitation to take part in the next Pan-American Congress (p. 294), requested that no question as to her international policy should be entertained. Chile was evidently unwilling that the congress should take cognizance of her dispute with Peru over the retention of the two Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883 (Vol. 4, p. 112; Vol. 7, p. 956; Vol. 8, p. 432; Vol. 10, p. 482). By the treaty of Ancon of that year those provinces were to be held by Chile till their people should have decided by a plebiscite their choice to be Peruvian provinces still or Chilean. If they should choose to be Peruvian, then Peru was to pay to Chile $10,000,000 war indemnity; if they chose to be annexed to Chile, Peru was to be freed from such payment. But Chile has hitherto refused to authorize the plebiscite. Upon this state of affairs the *Presna* of Buenos Ayres remarks:

> "The partial repudiation by Chile of the treaty of Ancon will result in causing the disappearance of justice and the imposition of force. We must give some attention to this, because the Argentine Republic has also some pending treaties with Chile. . . . To-morrow, if Chile needs half the territory of Peru and Bolivia, she may take it by force; and when she shall have increased by such means her population and her strength, Chile will demand from Argentina the Puna de Atacania, and the Patagonia valleys. . . . The policy of force which Chile attempts to practice threatens the tranquillity of all America."

While the Chileans are striving to win the favor of the rest of the South American republics for their retention of the two provinces, the Peruvians look rather to the United States for the maintenance of their right. A pamphlet which has had wide circulation in Peru declares:

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"The United States of the North has, with its 75,000,000 inhabitants, and its immense political and commercial power so notably increased since the war with Spain, is actually the arbiter *de facto* of American destinies. It is as such that it is consulted by the European powers and all nations of the globe; and on more than one solemn occasion, the United States has assumed the rôle which its power imposes upon it. It is therefore toward Washington that Peru should turn its eyes."

Revolution in Colombia. — The government troops entered Colon, July 15, from Panama, the latter city having been taken by the insurgents (pp. 481, 554). The next day Colon was occupied by the rebels without a fight. These rebel successes were reported in a telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, dated July 22. But from the same place came, on July 26, the news which was confirmed by a dispatch from the United States consul at Panama, of the collapse of the revolutionary movement after a desperate battle within the city of Panama. Then came intelligence from the governor of Bolivar to the Colombian consul-general at Kingston, that the insurgents had been badly defeated at Santander; that the departments of Cauca, Antioquia, and Cundinamarca, and the city of Bogota, the national capital, were quiet and under control of the government; and that the rebel force in the department of Tolima was surrounded by the national troops.

On July 27, a treaty of peace between the government and the revolutionist leaders was signed. The insurgents were to deliver up all arms, ammunition, and ships in their possession. The government was to grant full amnesty to all the revolutionists. The last conflict between the government troops and the rebels at Panama was fought with desperate bravery on the part of the insurgents. The fighting lasted eleven hours without pause or stay. The rebels made charge after charge upon the intrenched government troops, with a recklessness approaching closely to madness. Every assault cost them terrible loss of life. How many were killed was not known, but the number reached into the hundreds.

At latest advices — in mid-August — the insurgents were again reported active and giving the government troops considerable trouble at several points.

Peru. — *The Gold Standard.* — Mr. Roberts, director of the United States Mint, gave out for publication, July 25, the substance of advices received by him from the American Minister to Peru, regarding the establishment of the gold standard in that country (Vol. 8, p. 703; Vol. 9, p. 700).

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Peru has issued a gold coin, the *libra*, identical in weight and fineness with the sovereign of the British monetary system. The *libra* and the silver *sol* are now received on equal terms by the Peruvian banks and circulate concurrently. The coinage of gold is free; silver coins are only subsidiary.

A Change of Ministry. — Dr. Rivaguero's cabinet tendered its resignation, August 7. An act of amnesty to political prisoners was passed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Copyright of Speeches. — On appeal to the house of lords, the question of a newspaper's copyright in its report of a public speech was decided in favor of the newspaper.

The London *Times* had asked for an injunction to prevent the publication in book form of certain speeches by Lord Rosebery, taken *verbatim* from its columns. The first judicial decision was in favor of the *Times;* this judgment, rendered August 10, 1899, was reversed by the court of appeals the same year. Then the case went before the lords, and the first judgment was confirmed.

Parliament Adjourns. — At the proroguing of parliament, August 8, the Queen's speech refers thus to the purposes of the government regarding South Africa:

"Believing the continued independence of the republics to be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Free State as a first step to the union of the races under an institution which may in time be developed so as to secure equal rights and privileges in South Africa."

It was regarded as a new departure that the Queen, in the usual mention of "friendly relations with other powers," named the United States specifically — "the powers of Europe and America."

In the evening of the same day, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech at Bristol, said of the growth of the empire:

"There has been a great growth of prosperity and trade. Putting aside the war expenditure, our revenues would have shown a surplus of £1,000,000 over the ordinary expenditures of the present year."

Pan-African Conference. — A three-days' conference of colored people was held in London July 21–23.

In the absence of the Bishop of London at the opening of the proceedings, the chair was taken by Bishop Alexander Walters (negro) of Jersey City, N. J. Bishop Walters said that for the first time in the world's history black men were assembled from all parts of the globe with the object of discussing and improving the condition of the black race. In the United States they had been able to eliminate forty-five per cent of their illiterates, and to-day they represented $735,000,000 in real estate and personal property.

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The Bishop of London, arriving late, made an address in among other things, he said that the sense of human brotherhoo nificent as it is as an ideal, created very great practical difficul little time ago it was possible to say that, if there were any peopl earth's surface who wanted to be left to themselves; it was best t them alone. That seemed a very easy way of settling such qu But he was afraid it was not to be so as a matter of fact, since it longer possible for any race or nation to go on absolutely b Somehow or other the forces of the world would not allow it. did make their way all over the world's surface; and it was no tenable proposition for the inhabitants of any part of the world's to say, "We do not want to see anybody else; we prefer to isol selves; we won't have visitors and we won't render account to siders; leave us alone." That had now become impossible o forces which they could only recognize, but could not regulate

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, ENG.

G. W. Christian, of Dominica, said:

"In Rhodesia, as in the West Indies, the negro was comp work without adequate wages, and the chiefs were forced to fin of black men for the mines, where they had to work for month absolute mercy of a company. The payment was in things fo they had no use, and they returned to their homes after months with nothing in return for their work. What was all this but a of slavery? In the coming settlement in South Africa the nativ receive very little consideration from the colonists. If justice w done, the imperial government must guarantee protection by laws local legislation could alter, and no prejudiced judges and juri pervert."

An Experimental Naval Attack. — Early in this mer an interesting experiment was made by the Admi test the power of modern guns in naval warfare.

The antiquated coast-defense ship *Belleisle* was chosen subject of the experiment. The conditions of an actual sea-fig

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oduced. Dummy sailors stood by the guns, all the usual means of ssive defense were employed — splinter nets spread, pumps started to ep the decks constantly wet. The *Scientific American* tells the results the experiment, in substance as follows:

The *Majestic* is one of the most formidable vessels of the British vy; displacement, 15,000 tons. Her armament consists of four 12-inch, elve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, eighteen 3-inch rapid-fire guns, and twelve ounders. Approaching the *Belleisle* from astern and at a distance of oo yards, she turned to port and opened fire. Passing along she made attack with her whole ailable battery; and in ne minutes and a-quarter ed eight rounds of 12-inch mmon shell, eight rounds 12-inch armor-piercing ell, 200 rounds of 6-inch ell, half of them being aded with lyddite; also tween 400 and 500 projec- es fired from the 3-inch ns, and between 700 and o from the 3-pounders.

The most serious 12-inch , which ultimately sank e vessel, struck directly neath the battery, at the p of the belt, passed en- ely through the armor, d blew a considerable por- n of the side entirely in- rd.

It seems that the destruc- n by the lyddite was enor- ously greater than that by mmon shell. When lyd- e shells passed through e unarmored end they re- uced the interior woodwork splinters. While the com- on shell split up the woodwork, the lyddite is described as having lverized it completely.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF ENGLAND.

When the boarding party reached the ship they found that water as still being pumped through the hose and that the decks were ooded. Contrary to expectation, no fire had broken out on the vessel. ne explanation of this fact is that the ship was stationary, so that there as no draught of air to assist a fire, as there was in the case of the panish cruisers destroyed at Santiago.

GERMANY.

Bavarian Royal Marriages. — In July two princesses of he royal line of Bavaria were wedded to princes who are eirs to thrones. The Duchess Elizabeth and the Duchess Marie Gabrielle, third and fourth daughters respectively of Duke Charles Theodore, were married, the former to Prince

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Albert, nephew of King Leopold and heir to the throne of Belgium, and the latter to Prince Rupert of Bavaria.

FRANCE.

Underground Railway in Paris. — About the middle of July the metropolitan underground railway of Paris was opened to public traffic.

HUMBERT I., LATE KING OF ITALY.

The motive power is electricity. The line starts at the *Porte de Vincennes*, and runs just north of and parallel to the Seine, under the *Rue de Rivoli*, *Place de la Concorde*, *Avenue des Champs Élysées*, and *Avenue de la Grande Armée*, to the *Porte Maillet*, the entrance to the *Bois de Boulogne*. The time is half an hour; by the street railway it is one hour. The first day the temperature in the tunnel was 55 degrees, while in the street it was 97 degrees.

ITALY.

King Humbert Assassinated. — Humbert I., King of Italy, was assassinated at Monza on the evening of July 29. Having assisted at a distribution of prizes in a gymnasium, he was about to enter his carriage when a man, forcing his way through the crowd of onlookers, fired at him three shots from a revolver. The king was fatally wounded and died in three-quarters of an hour.

The assassin, holding aloft exultantly the smoking pistol, was seized and overpowered by the police. He gave his name as Angelo Bresci. In reply to questions as to his associates or accomplices, Bresci answered:

"I came from America on purpose to kill Humbert. I am only just arrived from America, and know no one. I spent a day at Bologna, and then came on to Milan." A search of his quarters in Prato, where he lived, resulted in the discovery of several letters from the United States. The man had lived several years in Paterson and Newark, N. J., and in those places had associated with anarchist groups.

The successor of King Humbert is his son, Vittorio Emmanuele Maria Gennaro, styled King Victor Emmanuel III., born November 11,

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1869. As a child he was weak and ailing, and he has never been robust. He received a very thorough education — in languages, mathematics, philosophy, military history; but in the meantime his feeble constitution suffered irreparable injury through too close application to study. He is of less than the medium stature, and a weakling physically. The quest of a bride for the Prince of Naples was one of the chief cares of his parents for some years. After being rejected in one quarter after another — by a princess of the house of Orléans, by Greek and Russian princesses, by a kinswoman of the German Empress, he was at last, in 1896, accepted by the Princess Hélène of Montenegro. The new Queen of Italy was born in 1873. She is a very beautiful woman, of fine physique and highly educated. Like her husband, she is fully conversant with the German, English, and French languages. She is a noted horsewoman and a good shot with the rifle. The couple are childless yet, though married four years (Vol. 6, pp. 684, 931). For portrait of Queen Hélène, see Vol. 9, p. 709).

QUEEN MARGHERITA,
WIDOW OF HUMBERT I., LATE KING OF ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel III., despite his weak physical constitution, has given proof of intellectual vigor and of moral and physical courage in circumstances of personal danger; in these respects he is no unworthy scion of the House of Savoy. In his proclamation, August 3, on assuming the crown, the new king says:

"In this moment of profound sadness, I have to aid me the strength which comes from the examples of my august father and of that great king who deserves to be called the Father of his Country. I have also as a support the strength which comes from the love and devotion of the Italian people for the king whom they venerated and weep for.

"There remain to us the institutions which he loyally preserved and which he attempted to render permanent during the twenty-two years of his reign. These institutions are given to me as the sacred traditions of my house; and the warm love which Italians have for them, protected with a firm and energetic hand from assault or any violence from whatsoever source it comes, assures me, I am certain, of the prosperity and grandeur of the country. It was the glory of my grandfather to have given Italy its unity and independence. It was the glory of my father to have jealously guarded this unity and this independence to the end."

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VICTOR EMMANUEL III.,
THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

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Humbert's funeral, which took place on August 9, was, though not at all pompous, highly impressive. The body was laid at rest in the Pantheon in Rome. For biography of King Humbert, see Necrology.

RUSSIA.

Prison Reform. — With the abolition of the system of transporting criminals to Siberia another reform of the prison system of Russia has been introduced (Vol. 9, p. 460; Vol. 10, p. 561). Till now, a criminal sentenced to imprisonment has been adjudged to be civilly dead. His property went to his heirs; his wife was free to marry again. Henceforth the convict loses his freedom for the term of his sentence and no more. When he comes out of prison he will resume the ordinary relations of life, which are only suspended during his imprisonment. The change will improve the lot of the convicts; though Russian prisons have terrors of their own, they are less remote than prisons in Siberia, and, so far, less removed from the possibility of inquiry and improvement.

New Foreign Minister. — The permanent appointment of Count Lamsdorff as foreign minister of Russia in succession to the late Count Muravieff (p. 595), was announced the first week in August.

Increased Taxation. — In order to provide at least a part of the funds required to meet the enormous expense of the operations in China, the Russian government has decided to increase the import duties of the common tariff by from ten to fifty per cent.

SPAIN.

Procrastination in the Cortes. — The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing after the close of the sittings of the Cortes in July, sums up the situation by saying that the national policy of *mañana* triumphed.

The debate on the naval estimates revealed the continuance of most of the waste of public money and many of the abuses which led to the disasters of the Spanish-American war.

Spanish-American Commerce. — Commercial relations between the United States and Spain have been fully restored.

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Exports from the United States to, and imports in United States from, Spain in the fiscal year 1900, were than in any other year since 1893, and within a few hu thousand dollars of the highest record ever made in th merce between the two nations. Exports to Spain $13,399,680, against $10,912,745 in the fiscal year 189 last full year preceding the war; while the imports in United States from Spain in 1900 were $5,950,047, a $3,631,973 in the fiscal year 1897. The only years decade 1890–1900 in which the commerce between th nations was as large as in the year just ended were 1892, and 1893, when the exports to Spain averaged $13,500,000 and the imports from Spain about $5,50 annually. In the fiscal year 1899, which felt the full of the war between the two countries, the exports fro United States to Spain were $9,097,807, those of the p year thus being more than fifty per cent in excess o year; while our imports from Spain in 1899 were $3,98 against $5,950,047 in the fiscal year just ended.

Cotton, breadstuffs, mineral oils, and manufactur wood are the principal articles of our exports to Spai cotton being by far the largest single item in the list. I nuts and wines are at present the largest items of o ports from Spain, though in earlier years iron ore form important item of our importations. Importations of ore from Spain have also increased in the year 1900 as pared with years immediately preceding, amounti $645,279, against $44,648 in 1899 and $302,327 in though in the years 1890 and 1891 our importations o ore from Spain amounted to nearly $1,000,000 an The principal importations of fruits from Spain are alm oranges, and raisins; while of almonds the import average nearly a half million dollars annually, and of r from a half million to $1,000,000 per annum.

In exports, by far the largest item is unmanufacture ton. The exportations of cotton to Spain from the U States were, in 1890, 87,669,782 pounds, and in 190 121,846,155 pounds. This particular feature of our trade with Spain was not materially affected by the wa quantity of cotton exported from the United States t country in the fiscal years 1898 and 1899 being highe in any other year during the decade, though the num pounds exported to Spain in 1900 is but slightly belo of 1899, while the increased price per pound bring

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lue of this single item of our exports to a higher figure an in any other year of the decade, except 1891. The tal value of raw cotton exported to Spain from the United ates in 1900, was $9,481,700 out of a total of $13,399,680, presenting the value of all articles exported to Spain from e United States. Next in importance is wood and manuctures thereof, the most important item under this head ing shooks, staves, and headings, of which our exports ve averaged considerably more than a half million dollars ring the decade. Next in importance is provisions, of hich the exportations to Spain are controlled largely by op conditions in that country, the total for 1899 being 18,088, against $80,344 in 1896, and $1,941,206 in 1893.

BELGIUM.

Brussels a Seaport. — On July 22, the King of Belgium augurated the new deep-water docks and slips at Brussels.

Previously to this improvement, ships could ascend the Scheldt to junction with the Ruppel at Willebroeck, whence was navigation for ssels of 300 tons' burden, nineteen miles to Brussels by canal. But w ships of 2,000 tons can reach the heart of Belgium, the canal hav- been widened and the water-level raised some seven feet by the conuction of locks. The cost of the improvement was $7,000,000.

SERVIA.

King Alexander's Marriage. — On the announcement King Alexander of his intention to espouse Madame aga Maschin, formerly his mother's lady-in-waiting, the ing's father, Milan, ex-King of Servia, announced from enna his determination to prevent the union at all zards. To prevent interference by Milan, Alexander had e frontier guarded by a cordon of troops. The Russian mperor gave his approval to the marriage, and deputed his mbassador at Vienna, Count Kapnist, to be his representave at the ceremony. On August 5, King Alexander's nupls with Madame Draga Maschin were celebrated with yal pomp. In honor of the occasion he proclaimed amsty to numerous convicts and political prisoners, among em the former Radical premier, Tauschanovich.

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EX-QUEEN NATALIE OF SERVIA,
MOTHER OF KING ALEXANDER I.

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INDIA.

The Famine.— The Rev. Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor of the New York *Christian Herald*, on his return home in the middle of July from a protracted visit to the famine districts in India, reports:

"One-half of India is to-day a great charnel house, in which countless thousands have already perished of cholera, plague, dysentery, and starvation, and as many more are doomed to a like fate [pp. 111, 301, 489, 563]."

He reports 75 per cent deaths in 20,000 new cases of cholera, weekly; this in addition to plague, dysentery, and starvation staring millions in the face. On his arrival at Bombay he found the streets "crowded with walking skeletons begging for a mite that they might eat and live; the wretches hailed Dr. Klopsch and his company as 'the protectors of the poor, our father and our mother, our king and our god.' . . . Gaunt men, emaciated women with parched bosoms, with nursing, diminutive, hollow-eyed, sickly babies, children with legs and arms like clothespins and every rib visible, all ran toward us and after us, completely surrounding the carriage, and entreating us every step of the way."

Dr. Klopsch cites as "one experience which stands out clearly from all others most distinctly" in his mind, what he saw at Ahmedabad. In the shadeless space before the gate of the poorhouse, were some 250 bundles of rags containing as many human beings, some standing, some squatting, others lying flat on their backs, some with face to the ground to screen themselves from the burning rays of the sun. The visitors went into the poorhouse, where they saw over a thousand people in various stages of nudity and emaciation, seated on the ground waiting to be served. In the cholera ward they saw dead bodies on the cots or on the ground; every fifth or sixth cot had a corpse. Asked why they were not removed, an attendant replied that those patients had died after noon, and there must be no removal till the time for burning, eight o'clock in the evening.

In the last week of July the governor of Bombay presidency reported a general rainfall in Surat and southern Gujarat, "sufficient for agricultural purposes." From other districts the reports were not so encouraging. Lord Curzon, in a dispatch of August 7, reported a decided improvement in the crop conditions in the previous ten days. The number of persons receiving relief was 6,356,000. On August 14, Lord Curzon reported continuance of favorable conditions— rain falling generally throughout the country. About 6,149,000 persons were receiving relief.

PERSIA.

The Shah's Life in Danger.— The Shah Mozaffer-ed-Din arrived in Paris, France, July 28, and was received as the guest of the French nation.

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On August 2, an attempt was made on the life of the Shah as he was setting out in a carriage to visit the Exposition. His Majesty, with his grand vizier, was seated in the carriage, while on the opposite seat was General Parent. Suddenly a man in laborer's garb broke through the line of police and jumped on the carriage step. With one hand he raised a cane as though to strike; the other hand held a revolver. The grand vizier struck the revolver from the man's grasp, and in an instant police officers overpowered him.

The would-be assassin refused to answer questions regarding his personality. He was believed to be Italian or southern French. The Shah bore himself with perfect coolness and self-command in the moment of danger. To the police who overpowered the assassin the Shah said, "Be sure and have a good photograph of him ready for me when I come back from Versailles."

MOZAFFER-ED-DIN, SHAH OF PERSIA.

The identity of the man who attempted the assassination was established August 3, by means of the Bertillon system of measurements; the culprit's measurements were found to agree with those of a card kept at the bureau of police. The man, after seeing the card, with photographs, said, "Yes, it is I." His full name is François Salsou, and he is a Frenchman, born in 1876. He had been several times imprisoned as an anarchist.

AUSTRALASIA.

First Governor-General. — On July 19, Queen Victoria formally approved the selection of the Right Honorable the Earl of Hopetoun, K. T., G. C. M. G., P. C., as governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The EARL OF HOPETOUN (seventh earl) was born in England September 25, 1860. Was educated at Eton; succeeded his father in 1873. Became a lord-in-waiting to the Queen, 1885; lord high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1887–89. Was gov-

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nor of Victoria, 1889–95; and paymaster-general, 1895–98. Since 1898 is been lord chamberlain and chancellor of the Royal Victorian Order; d since 1895 president of the Institution of Naval Architects. Is a ptain in Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and holds several honorary mmissions. Married in 1886 the third daughter of the fourth Baron entry.

Federation Complete. — After holding aloof for some me (p. 302), Western Australia, by a *referendum* at the eginning of August, finally adopted the Commonwealth bill a vote of about 43,000 to 18,000, thus completing the deration of the Australian states. New Zealand, which es at a distance from the mainland, is the only colony still lding aloof.

The vote from the gold fields was almost unanimous in favor of fed- ation; and substantial majorities were cast in Perth and in the leading wns and pastoral districts. In the farming constituencies alone was ere a slightly anti-federal spirit.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

The Ashanti Insurrection. — The Coomassie relief col- nn, under Colonel Willcocks, which had fought its way to oomassie, relieving that place on July 15 (p. 566), arrived Fumsu, July 22, bringing the enfeebled garrison, who uld have endured only a few days more.

Major H. R. Beddoes, with 400 men and two guns, hav- g sought out the Ashanti war camp of 3,000 or 4,000 men st of Dompoessi, defeated the savages after a fierce fight. e and thirty of his men were wounded. More troops will e requisite.

The Delagoa Bay Award Paid. — The arbitration on this atter was closed July 21, by official announcement at Wash- gton from the Portuguese government that the amount (p. 52) had been deposited subject to the order of the Ameri- n and British claimants.

The French in the Soudan. — At the end of July was nnounced the final overthrow and death in battle with rench troops, of the notorious Sultan Rabah, principal ieftain of the central Soudan, and for many years a erious obstacle in the way of French progress in the egion of Lake Tchad. Rabah was the son of a slave, nd himself a slave of the preceding ruler of that region.

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SCIENCE.

Antarctic Exploration.—Further details of the results of the expedition which left England in the *Southern Cross* for the Antarctic in 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 737) and returned in April of this year (p. 305), were given before the Royal Geographical Society, June 25, by C. E. Borchgrevink, its leader.

The *Southern Cross* entered the ice pack in latitude 51° 56′ S. and longitude 153° 53′ E., on December 30, 1898. Balleny island was sighted January 14, 1899. Robertson bay, in Victoria Land, was entered February 17, and a landing effected March 1. The ship departed homeward, leaving ten men — the first to winter on Antarctic land, though not the first to spend a winter in the Antarctic (see Vol. 9, p. 469). A large part of the coast of Victoria Land was explored and mapped. Duke of York island, in Robertson bay, was discovered. The lowest temperature, – 52° F., was recorded in August. The interior country could not be explored owing to the great height of land — about 12,000 feet near the coast. Evidences of rich mineral deposits were found on Duke of York island, and in a district named Geikie Land. On February 28, 1900, the *Southern Cross* returned, and the party again sailed on March 2. A landing was made at the foot of Mount Terror. Sailing again southward, the vessel reached 78° 34′ S., 195° 50′ E. Here Borchgrevink landed, and, accompanied by Lieutenant Colbeck and one Savio, a Finn, pushed on to 78° 50′ S., the furthest point south ever reached by man. Reëmbarking, the party sailed north, reaching Stewart island early in April. Magnetic and meteorological observations were taken in abundance, biological and geological specimens gathered, photographs taken, etc. No confirmation of the rumor that the south magnetic pole had been located is, however, forthcoming.

Discoveries in Electrical Transmission. — Prof. F. Bedell, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is credited with a discovery which may have important practical results in greatly reducing the cost of electrical power transmission.

When direct and alternating currents are sent over the same line, Professor Bedell finds that each behaves as if the other were not there. The same wire may thus be used for two separate systems of transmission of energy. Half of the time the alternating current increases the power of the direct current, but this effect is neutralized by its action during the other half. Prof. R. A. Fessenden, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, says that this seems to remove the last objection to the general use of the alternating current system.

Nikola Tesla has recently received a patent for a new method of insulation of wires, the effect of which, it is claimed, will eliminate all danger of death or injury by contact with live wires, and also — which may be of greater commercial importance — will render possible the transmission of high-voltage currents to great distances without any appreciable loss of power.

Buried at some distance underground will be a great trough or duct filled with water or — which seems to Tesla to be more serviceable — a

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ixture of sawdust and water. Immersed in this will be a metal tube apable of resisting 300 pounds' pressure to the square inch. Gas — robably hydrogen — reduced to a temperature of about 200°, will be orced through the tube to freeze the surrounding water or mixture, hich will then constitute a perfect insulator. Through this tube will e led the transmitting wires. If commercially practicable, the system ill enable the energy centred at Niagara Falls, for example, to be used, ithout appreciable loss in transmission, at points hundreds of miles way.

Development of Wireless Telegraphy. — Still another evice for overcoming the difficulty of isolating wireless nessages (Vol. 9, p. 265; Vol. 10, p. 573), is the invention f M. Tommasi, recently described before the *Académie des Sciences.*

"He uses at the sending-station not one, but two transmitters. One f these transmits the real dispatch by the usual code, while the other ends only a series of meaningless dots and dashes produced by a nechanical process. The range of this last transmitter is kept always ather less than the other, so that at the receiving-stations only the code ignals will be received. If, however, an attempt be made to intercept ne signals by means of a receiver interposed between the sending- and eceiving-stations, both the real message and the meaningless clicks will ppear together, with the result that the message will be utterly unintelgible."

Frederick A. Collins, of Philadelphia, Pa., formerly of Chicago, Ill., claims to have invented a system — not yet, nowever, commercially practicable — whereby the sound of he human voice, as well as signals of the Morse code, can oe transmitted to distant points through earth without the ise of connecting wires.

The invention is based on the principle that terrestrial waves of lectricity are as inductive as the ether waves utilized by Marconi and others. Transmitter and receiver are each connected by wire with a copper coil and plate buried underground. If properly tuned, the receiver vill "pick up," or respond to, a certain number of terrestrial vibrations et up by the transmitter.

A Self-Sailing Yacht. — H. Consterdine, of Liverpool, Eng., has constructed a model automatic sailing yacht, named the *Nydia*, which will perform the manœuvres of beating, reaching, and running, putting helm up or down, sheeting in or slacking off sails, tacking, etc., — all automatically, yet with precision and regularity.

The only forces employed are the joint agency of the wind pressure on the sails, a log which trails in the water astern of the ship, and a set of cogwheels, pulleys, and shafts which are carried on deck.

Arsenic a Compound. — The absolute simplicity of the so-called chemical "elements" is open to serious doubt.

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It is now claimed by M. F. Fittica in the *Revue Générale de Chimie* that arsenic is really a compound of phosphorus, probably with nitrogen and oxygen, corresponding to the formula PN_3O. He states that he has obtained arsenic by treating phosphorus with a large number of oxidizing agents, such as nitric acid, peroxide of barium, and potassium chlorate, the two latter in conjunction with powerful acids.

The Curability of Leprosy. — In a recent lecture before the Polyclinic, London, England, Jonathan Hutchinson asserted his conclusion from wide experiments and observation that a cessation of disease processes in leprosy — though not an absolute restoration to normal conditions — can be effected if patients will only abstain from eating fish.

EDUCATION.

A Workingman's College. — British trade unionists have reciprocated the American efforts which resulted last year in the establishment of Ruskin Hall, at Oxford, for the education of workingmen (Vol. 9, p. 936), by starting a British subscription toward a similar institution in America.

SOCIOLOGY.

World's Temperance Congress. — Under the auspices of the National Temperance League of Great Britain, whose president is the Archbishop of Canterbury, a congress representing about 100 temperance societies throughout the world assembled in London, Eng., July 9.

About 1,000 delegates were in attendance. The object of the gathering was "to present the actual temperance movement throughout the world at the close of the nineteenth century, and, further, to indicate what practical measures are desirable for the promotion of the temperance reform during the early years of the twentieth century." For the first time women were present, with representatives of the Established Church and members of the "aristocracy."

The topics discussed covered a very wide range, including an historical, scientific, educational, commercial, industrial, and legislative survey of the whole field. Attention was directed to the drink consumption during the nineteenth century, to the doctrine of total abstinence as a factor in promoting health and long life; to temperance reform in relation to other social problems; to the development of innocent substitutes for the saloon; to the invaluable place of literature in modern temperance work; to the influence of work among children upon the coming century; and to the moral and religious incentives to earnest and aggressive effort, as well as to the best methods of propaganda in world-wide, national, local, and individual effort.

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W. C. T. U. Convention. — Following closely the foregoing congress, was held in Edinburgh, Scotland, the international convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, attended by 130 delegates from the United States and over 400 from Great Britain. Among the prominent speakers was the Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan. Lady Henry Somerset was reëlected president of the union.

RELIGION.

Personal Notes. — On July 11, the Most Rev. John Joseph Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. (Vol. 6, p. 963), was appointed Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa.

KEANE, MGR., was born at Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, September 12, 1839. He came to the United States when seven years of age and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he was educated. He was pastor of St. Patrick's church, Washington, D. C., for twelve years, and was consecrated Bishop of Richmond, Va., August 25, 1878. He resigned this see to become rector of the Catholic University when it was established, ten years ago. The Pope deposed him from that office, and called him to Rome, making him Archbishop of Damascus.

It was announced July 19, that Cardinal Satolli, who was Papal delegate to the United States 1892–96 (Vol. 2, p. 427; Vol. 6, p. 729), had been appointed Prefect of the Congregation *de Propagandâ Fide*, that important organization which has general control of the Roman Catholic Church in missionary countries, like the United States, where no state religion exists by law, and which has jurisdiction over questions of ecclesiastical discipline, Episcopal appointments, etc.

Christian Endeavor Convention. — The nineteenth annual international convention of Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor was held in the Alexandra Palace, London, Eng., July 13–20.

Delegates were present from all countries, the attendance ranging at the various meetings from 20,000 to 50,000. No changes were made in the character or policy of the organization, the meetings being largely evangelical in character. Prominent among the speakers were the Rt. Rev. Bishop Creighton of London, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. Parker of the City Temple, and Rev. C. M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., author of "In His Steps." The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the movement, was reëlected president, and John Willis Baer secretary, for the coming year. The total membership of this organization, with 59,712 local societies, is now about 3,500,000, representing all the chief countries of the world. America alone has 43,262 separate societies,

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Great Britain 7,000, Australasia and Canada each about 4,000, India 459, Africa, 139, Jamaica 120, Mexico 110, China 148, Madagascar ninety-three, Japan seventy-three, Turkey sixty, Germany 168, and Spain thirty-six.

DISASTERS.

Fires.— Property reported as of the value of $1,000,000 was destroyed by fire at Ashland, Wis., August 4.

The fire started in the lumber yard of Barker & Stewart; spread thence to the yard of the Keystone Lumber Co.; and soon 50,000,000 feet of lumber and six tramways were destroyed. Firebrands carried by a strong wind to a dock a quarter of a mile away set up a fire there; and the dock, a quarter of a mile long, was reduced to ashes. Dynamite was now used to blow up buildings on the outer edge of the fire zone; thus the progress of the conflagration was stayed.

On the Steamship "Cymric." — The steamship *Cymric* of the White Star Line reached New York harbor, August 13, after a voyage of unexampled peril.

A fire, of unknown origin, started in the straw packing of a crateful of pottery in one of the compartments of the ship's hold. Near the crate were hogsheads of soda ash and of bleaching powder. The burning straw liberated the chlorine of these compounds, and the compartment was immediately filled with the irrespirable gas. The first men who opened the hatch of the compartment were nearly suffocated and were rescued with difficulty. Many of the officers and crew were overcome by the deadly gas. Steam was let into the hold; but with no perceptible effect. After more than twenty-four hours of this unavailing effort the sea-cocks were opened, and eight or nine feet of water let in. From first to last the fire was confined to one compartment, about ten feet square, with walls of steel. The officers and crew faced death every moment of their struggle; and many of them lost consciousness a first, a second, and a third time, ever returning to the post of danger as soon as they were able to stand. The passengers, women as well as men, acted throughout with great self-command.

Naphtha Launch Explosion. — At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Long Island sound, a thirty-foot naphtha launch carrying Alfred Eugene Crow, of New Rochelle, wife, and fourteen-year-old son Harold, was blown to pieces by explosion of its gasolene tanks, July 22. Mrs. Crow and the boy Harold were killed instantly; Mr. Crow sustained very serious but not fatal injuries. The disaster is attributed to leakage from the tanks, and the careless dropping of a match.

French Torpedo Destroyer Sunk. — During the manœuvres of the French fleet off Cape Vincent in the night of August 11, there was a collision of the first-class battleship *Brennus* and the torpedo-boat destroyer *Framée*, in which

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ne latter was sunk. Of her crew of fifty, only fourteen ere saved.

Railroad Wreck. — Fifteen persons were killed and forty njured in a railroad accident a few miles north of Rome, taly, on the night of August 12.

A train in two sections was carrying away from Rome many of the istinguished persons who had attended the funeral of King Humbert. he engine of the first section becoming disabled stood still, and in a oment up came the second section, dashing into the first. When formed of the catastrophe, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Hélène astened to the scene, and the King personally directed the work of fording relief to the injured.

NECROLOGY.

merican:

BARBER, AUGUSTUS S., secretary of the New Jersey state senate nd of the Republican state committee; born in Gloucester co., N. J.; ied at Woodbury, N. J., Aug. 15, aged about 52. He was editor and roprietor of the Woodbury *Constitution*.

BONNEY-RAMBAUT, MRS. MARY LUCINDA, author, and ell-known friend of the American Indians; born at Hamilton, N. Y., une 8, 1816; died there July 24. Graduated at Troy Female Seminary, 4; and for many years was a teacher in private schools for girls, found- g in 1850 the Chestnut Street Female Seminary in Philadelphia, Pa., hich in 1883 became the famous Ogontz School. She originated in 879 the movement which resulted in the Women's National Indian ssociation.

CHITTENDEN, LUCIUS E., lawyer and politician; born at Villiston, Vt., May 24, 1824; died at Burlington, Vt., July 22. Was dmitted to the bar in 1844. Took a vigorous part in the Anti-Slavery nd Free Soil movements, and became a Republican with the birth of hat party. In February, 1861, he was a delegate to the famous Peace Conference held in Washington, of whose debates and proceedings he fterwards published a careful report. Was register of the treasury nder President Lincoln. Among his works are "Recollections of Presi- ent Lincoln," and a collection of his speeches and letters.

CLARK, SAMUEL M., editor and politician; born in Van Buren o., Iowa, Oct. 11, 1842; died at Keokuk, Ia., Aug. 11. Was editor of he Keokuk *Gate City* since 1866; Republican member of Congress, 895-99.

CLARK, WILLIAM, thread manufacturer; born at Paisley, Scot- and; died at Watch Hill, R. I., Aug. 6, aged 81. He became an expert n cotton thread spinning at his birthplace; and in 1865 he came to this ountry as superintendent of the O. N. T. works at Newark, N. J., in vhich concern, however, he had no interest. In 1891 he organized the William Clark Thread Company at Westerly, N. J. Retired from ctive business in 1899, when his company was merged with the Amer- can Thread Company.

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COX, JACOB DOLSON, ex-governor of Ohio; born Oc
in Montreal, Que. (his parents were citizens of the United St
at Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 4. Spent his boyhood in New York
in 1846 to Ohio; graduated at Oberlin, '51. Was a member o
senate, 1859–61; served through the Civil War. After the w
ticed law in Cincinnati, and was governor of Ohio, 1866–67; s
the interior, 1869–70; congressman, 1877–79; president of
University, 1885; dean of the Cincinnati Law School, 1881–9
of several books on the Civil War.

DALY, WILLIAM D., Democratic congressman from N
born in Jersey City in 1851; died at Far Rockaway, L. I

DUNLAP, ROBERT, the New York hatter; born in
City, Oct. 17, 1834; died at Monmouth Beach, N. J., Aug. 3.

EDGERTON, SYDNEY, lawyer and jurist; died at
July 19, aged 82. Was the first justice of the supreme court
and the first governor of Montana.

EMERSON, JOSEPH, classical scholar, known as the
Beloit; born at Norfolk, Conn., May 28, 1821; died at Beloit,
4. Educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Y
he graduated, '41. Pursued his theological studies at Ando
and was for four years a tutor at Yale. He was called to Bel
and for fifty two years was there as professor of Greek. H
librarian, and did much to increase the endowment fund of

FARNHAM, GEORGE L., educator; died at Bingh
Y., Aug. 3, aged 76. Was superintendent of schools at Bi
1869–75; later superintendent at Council Bluffs, Iowa; and
pal of the State Normal School, Peru, Neb. He originate
tence method of learning to read, which bears his name.

GROSVENOR, COL. WILLIAM MASON, editor of
view; born in Ashfield, Mass., Apr. 24, 1835; died at Englew
July 20. Educated at Yale, served in the Civil War, becom
of the Louisiana Native Guards. Was for several years a jo
New Haven, Conn., and St. Louis, Mo., and had been a wri
New York *Tribune* for nearly twenty-five years.

HAMLIN, REV. CYRUS, D.D., LL.D., missionar
key and founder of Robert College, Constantinople; born in
Me., Jan. 5, 1811; died in Portland, Me., Aug. 8. Graduated a
'34, and at Bangor Theological Seminary, '37. Was a mi
the American Board (Congregational) in Turkey, 1837–60.
Robert College, of which he was president, 1860–77. Was p
Theology at Bangor, 1877–80; president of Middlebury Colle
Was author of "Among the Turks," "My Life and Times,"

HEALY, RIGHT REV. JAMES AUGUSTIN, Bish
Roman Catholic Diocese of Maine; born at Macon, Ga., A
died in Portland, Me., Aug. 5. Graduated at Holy Cross Co
cester, Mass., '49; studied theology in Montreal, Que., and Pa
and was ordained a priest on June 10, 1854. He came to Am
secretary to Bishop Fitzpatrick at Boston, Mass., and b
chancellor of the Boston Diocese, serving as rector of the
for twelve years. Was rector of St. James's church, Bost
He was consecrated Bishop of Maine, June 2, 1875.

HENNING, MAJOR BENJAMIN S., Civil War
railroad man, born in Ithaca, N. Y.; died in New York C
aged 72. In early life was a banker in Oshkosh and Milw

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mayor of Oshkosh one term. Served with distinction in the Civil War, afterwards becoming interested in several railroads.

HUNTINGTON, COLLIS POTTER, railway magnate and capitalist; born in Harwinton, Litchfield co., Conn., Oct. 22, 1821, son of a travelling tinker; died suddenly at his camp in the Adirondacks on the night of August 13. After getting the rudiments of an education, he left school at fourteen. Worked on a farm for a year and saved his entire wages, $84. Went to New York, and at twenty-one had saved enough to become partner with his brother in a country store at Oneonta. Was successful. Married in 1844 Elizabeth Stoddard, a farmer's daughter, who died in 1883. Went to California with the gold-seekers, but lost money trading at San Francisco. Engaged at Sacramento in transporting supplies to miners. Prospered, and in 1854 joined with Mark Hopkins in the hardware business. Realizing the necessity of a trans-continental railroad, he helped to organize the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1861, with Leland Stanford as president, himself vice-president, and Mark Hopkins secretary and treasurer. Their scheme, — called the "Dutch Fiat Swindle" — was denounced almost everywhere as impracticable; but construction was begun from Sacramento to the Nevada mines, and 31 miles were in operation before ground was broken further. Assistance in time came from the legislatures of California and Oregon and the federal Congress, and further money raised by sale of bonds in the East, of which the California legislature guaranteed the interest for twenty years in consideration of a grant of a granite quarry, free transportation of stone for public buildings, etc. It took nearly four years to build the railroad across the Sierras. At last, in June, 1869, the two ends of the Central and the Union Pacific were united at Promontory Summit on the Great Salt Lake, and the trans-continental chain was complete. Mr. Huntington was the last survivor of the five men who acquired fame and fortune in this work, the others being Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and E. B. Crocker. Their next great enterprise was the construction of the Southern Pacific system, through Los Angeles, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, now aggregating over 7,000 miles of railway and 3,500 miles of steamer routes. Mr. Huntington subsequently completed, for the state of Virginia, the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio road to Cincinnati, and established the city of Newport News, afterwards building a dry dock and the largest shipyard in the United States. He also built the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern road, from Louisville, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn. He was a leader of the syndicate which completed the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad from Memphis to New Orleans. He became the master of the largest system of railroads under one control that the world has ever known. In 1884 he married his second wife, the widow of a former friend, A. D. Warsham. He had no children of his own. His stepson is Archer M. (Warsham) Huntington. An adopted daughter is the wife of the German diplomat, Prince von Hatzfeldt. His estate is conservatively estimated at $27,600,000.

JONES, PATRICK HENRY, brigadier-general, U. S. V., retired; born in Westmeath, Ireland, Nov. 20, 1830; died July 18, at Port Richmond, N. Y. Came to America in 1840. Was admitted to the bar in 1856. Served in the Civil War, rising to rank of brigadier-general. Was clerk of the New York court of appeals, 1865–68, and on April 1, 1869, became postmaster of New York City, serving through Grant's first term. Was register of the City of New York, 1875–78.

KEELER, PROF. JAMES EDWARD, astronomer; born in La Salle, Ill., Sept. 10, 1856; died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13. Grad-

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uated at Johns Hopkins, '81, and studied in Heidelberg and Berlin. He was assistant astronomer at the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., 1886–8, and astronomer, 1888–89; director of the Allegheny Observatory, 1889–98; and became director of the Lick Observatory, June 1, 1898. His most notable achievement was his determination of the meteoric constitution of the rings of Saturn (Vol. 5, pp. 458, 725; Vol. 8, pp. 221, 481).

LANGLOIS, REV. A. B., Roman Catholic priest; born in France; died July 31, at St. Martinsville, La., aged 69. As a botanist of rare accomplishment he was well-known, particularly abroad, since he wrote several volumes in French.

LISCUM, EMERSON H., colonel commanding 9th U. S. Infantry; born in Vermont, 1841; killed while leading an assault upon the walls of Tien-Tsin, China, July 13 (p. 606). At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered as corporal in Co. H, 1st Vermont Infantry. Mustered out in Aug., 1861, he reënlisted as private in the 12th Regular Infantry, and was promoted until he received a commission as 2d Lieutenant, March 22, 1863. Aug. 1, 1864, he was breveted captain for gallant service. He continued in the regular army, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Infantry, May 23, 1896. He served in the Santiago campaign with the 9th Infantry, and went with it as colonel to the Philippines, being transferred in June, 1900, to the scene of the present trouble in China.

MORGAN, JUDGE GEORGE H., lawyer and politician; died, July 27, at Cookeville, Tenn. Was speaker of the state senate, 1881.

PLATT, FRANKLIN, geologist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1844; died at Cape May, N. J., about July 25. Was educated at the University of Pennsylvania; served in the Civil War in the 32d Pennsylvania Gray Reserve Regiment. He was on the U. S. Coast Survey, and later assistant geologist of Pennsylvania.

POOR, EDWARD ERIE, formerly president of the National Park bank, New York City; born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837; died in Liverpool, Eng., July 29.

PRIOR, LUKE, ex-United States senator and ex-congressman (Dem.); died at Athens, Ala., Aug. 5, aged 81.

REILEY, REV. DR. DE WITT TEN BROECK, educator; born at Holmdel, N. J.; died in New York City Aug. 7. Was graduated at Rutgers College, '57, and New Brunswick Theological Seminary, '60. For several years was superintendent of schools of Middlesex county. During the sixties was appointed professor of Latin at Rutgers, and held the position twenty years. Was also head master of Rutgers Preparatory School. Was mayor of New Brunswick, 1879–81; United States consul at Athens, Greece, 1883–86.

RIDPATH, JOHN CLARK, LL.D., historian; born in Putnam co., Ind., Apr. 26, 1841; died in New York City, July 31. Graduated at Asbury — now De Pauw — University, '63, and in 1879 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Syracuse. Was professor at De Pauw University, 1869–85; and vice-president, 1879–85. Held the chairs of English Literature, *Belles Lettres*, History, and Political Philosophy. Became editor of the *Arena* in 1897, in which position he remained until 1898, when he became literary director of a publishing company in New York. His works include several histories of the United States, biographies of Garfield and Blaine, Gladstone, and others. He was also editor of several cyclopedias.

SCOTT, ROBERT KINGSTON, ex-governor of South Carolina; born in Armstrong co., Pa., July 8, 1826; died at Napoleon, O.,

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Aug. 12. Studied medicine; went to California, 1850–51; practiced his profession in Ohio, 1851–57; then became a merchant; served honorably in the Civil War, being breveted major-general. Was governor (Rep.) of South Carolina, 1868–72.

SMITH, BALLARD, journalist; born at Harrod's Creek, in 1849; died July 31, at Waverley, Mass. Graduated at Dartmouth, '71. Was connected with the Louisville *Commercial* and *Courier-Journal*. Was, in 1876, city editor of the New York *World*; then managing editor of the *Sun*; then on the *Herald* staff, and later again on the *World*.

STRIKER, JAMES ALEXANDER, prominent citizen and philanthropist; one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; born in New York City in 1826; died there, July 19, the last representative of a famous old New York family.

STRONG, COL. JAMES HENRY, Civil War veteran; born Sept. 21, 1821, in New York City; died there July 31.

TRIPPE, ROBERT PLEASANT, said to be last surviving member of the Confederate Congress; once a judge of the Georgia supreme court; died about July 23.

VENABLE, PROF. CHARLES S., educator; died at Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 11. Was for many years professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia. Served on staff of Gen. R. E. Lee in the Civil War.

WILSON, REV. DR. WILLIAM DEXTER, educator; born in Stoddard, N. H., Feb. 28, 1816; died at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30. Graduated at Harvard Divinity School, '38. He was first a Unitarian preacher, but had been an Episcopalian since 1842. Was professor of moral philosophy at Geneva (now Hobart) College, 1850–68; held same chair at Cornell, 1868–86; since then had been *emeritus* professor of Cornell, and head of St. Andrew's Divinity School, Syracuse, N. Y. Was author of several works on psychology and philosophy.

WITHROW, JOHN JACOB, Canadian builder and contractor; for seventeen years president of the Toronto (Ont.) Industrial Exposition and for several years a member of the City Council; born in Toronto in 1833; died there Aug. 5. He was for several years a valued member of the Toronto City Council. In 1885 he was a candidate for the mayoralty, and just missed election by a few votes. He filled many other offices of importance, having been president of the Mechanics' Institute, President of the Canadian Mutual Loan & Investment Company, and official assessor of the city. He will perhaps be best remembered by his connection with the Industrial Exhibition, an undertaking which owes its success greatly to his foresight and active exertions in the management. He was president of the Exhibition Association from its establishment to a very recent period.

YORK, BRIG.-GEN. ZEBULON, colonel of the 14th Louisiana Regiment in the Confederate army during the Civil War; died at Natchez, Miss., Aug. 5.

Foreign:

DJEVAD PASHA, formerly grand vizier of the Ottoman Empire; died Aug. 10. For portrait, see Vol. 5, p. 327.

HUMBERT I., KING OF ITALY (Rénier Charles Emmanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugène), born in Turin, Piedmont, Mar. 14, 1844, eldest son of Victor Emmanuel II. and Adelaide, Archduchess of

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Austria; assassinated at Monza, Italy, July 29 (p. 668). Accompanied his father through the Austrian campaign of 1859, and was at the battle of Solferino. Was sent to Paris in 1866 to sound the policy of Napoleon III. regarding the joint operations of Prussia and Italy against Austria. Commanded a division in Gen. Cialdini's army, and effected the retreat after the Italian defeat by Archduke Albrecht at Custozza. Married in 1868 his cousin Princess Margherita of Savoy, "the Angel of Italy." After the occupation of Rome in 1870, commanded the Roman Army Corps. Visited Berlin in 1872, St. Petersburg in 1873, and Vienna in 1875, and travelled *incognito* in England. Succeeded to the throne in 1878. Was confronted with serious problems arising out of the hostility of the Vatican, the activity of the Irredentists, the Republican agitation, the financial embarrassment, and the failure of Italy to reap substantial advantages at the Congress of Berlin. Though he acceded to the democratic reforms of his Radical Premier, Cairoli, the period of ministerial instability had begun which has done much to weaken Italy's position during the last twenty years. A fanatic, Passanante, tried to stab the King at Naples in November, 1878; but he received only a scratch.

The French occupation of Tunis in 1881 added to his difficulties, and Humbert sought to increase Italy's prestige by foreign alliances, and by strengthening the navy and army. In spite of added expenditures, a moderate degree of financial stability was restored; the forced currency was abolished, and the budget showed a surplus of 50,000,000 lire in 1881. On March 13, 1887, the friendly relations between Italy and the central European powers, which Bismarck had cultivated, took shape in a definite treaty of defensive alliance — the Triple Alliance. France looked on with jealous eyes, and the Franco-Italian tariff war was renewed in 1888 to the great detriment of Italian finances. About the same time, in order to recover some of the prestige lost through French encroachments in Northern Africa, Italy entered upon her rather disastrous colonial policy in the region of the Red Sea, which brought her into serious complications with Abyssinia and proved a continuous drain on her exchequer. In spite of popular distress and discontent, which was somewhat relieved by retrenchment, Humbert adhered to the Triple Alliance and his African policy. Meanwhile, from about 1888 to 1898, France waged her relentless war — war economic, war through the press, war through her Clerical allies, war through diplomatic channels, war in every sense short of actual hostilities in the field. The defeat by the Abyssinians at Adowa (Vol. 6, pp. 68, 327) was a serious blow, and wrought the downfall of the Crispi ministry (Vol. 6, pp. 72, 193). After negotiations for release of the Italian prisoners, an honorable treaty of peace with King Menelek was ratified in October, 1896 (Vol. 6, pp. 606, 831), by which Italy retained a portion of Erythrea. About the same time the conclusion of a friendly agreement between France and Italy with regard to Tunis (Vol. 6, p. 840) was the first step towards the restoration of normal relations between the two countries, which was happily completed two years later by the commercial treaty signed in Paris on November 21, 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 865).

A second attempt to assassinate the king, by Acciarito, was made in April, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 468).

The material prosperity of the country has shown during the last few years unmistakable signs of improvement; and though serious popular disturbances like those which occurred in the spring of 1898 at Milan, Florence, Leghorn, and other places (Vol. 8, pp. 192, 449), and the scandalous scenes of obstruction which have recently taken place in the parliamentary arena (p. 487), have from time to time thrown a lurid light upon the activity of the subversive elements in Italy, the cautious

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689
ASTOR, LENOX AND
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THE CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA AND HER CHILDREN.

THE PRINCESS WAS FORMERLY PRINCESS MARIE OF EDINBURGH, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

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and moderate policy of the Pelloux cabinet, which succeeded the Rudini administration in June, 1898 (Vol. 8, pp. 451, 720), has unquestionably made for peace at home as well as abroad. Humbert held a high place in the affections of the Italian people, for his personal courage, unfeigned devotion, and sympathetic alacrity to help all in trouble. It is said that he spent not less than $500,000 a year in charity. He was thrifty in management; simple in his habits. For portrait, see page 668.

LIEBKNECHT, WILHELM, noted German socialist; editor of the *Vorwärts*, and Berlin representative in the Reichstag; born in Giessen, Mar. 29, 1826; died Aug. 6. He was often arrested, imprisoned, and banished for his socialistic propaganda. For portrait, see Vol. 3, p. 583.

MANTEUFFEL, BARON VON, Conservative member of the Reichstag; died July 23. For portrait, see Vol. 6, p. 431.

PEREZ, SANTIAGO, from 1873 to 1875 president of the Republic of Colombia, and then for four years Colombian minister to the United States; died in Paris, France, about Aug. 11, aged 70. For his Liberal affiliations he was exiled by President Caro, about eight years ago.

RUSSELL, BARON, OF KILLOWEN (Sir Charles Russell) G.C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., Lord Chief Justice of England; born in Newry, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1832; died Aug. 10. Was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Called to bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1859; became Q. C. and bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in 1872. Was M. P. for Dundalk, 1880-85; and in 1885 M. P. for Hackney. Became attorney-general under Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and was knighted. Again attorney-general in 1892. Was British counsel before the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 227). Was made a lord of appeals in ordinary in 1894, and succeeded Lord Coleridge as Lord Chief Justice the same year (Vol. 4, pp. 407, 647), being the first Roman Catholic for over 300 years to hold that office. He was defending counsel for Mrs. Maybrick, and for the Irish party before the Parnell Special Commission. For portrait, see Vol. 3, p. 228; Vol. 6, p. 597.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, formerly Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, of England, Duke of Edinburgh, second son and fourth child of Queen Victoria; born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844; died at Rosenau Castle, Coburg, July 30. Entered navy in 1858 as a cadet; became lieutenant, 1863; captain, 1866; rear admiral, 1879; admiral, 1887. Was created Duke of Edinburgh 1866. Married, Jan. 23, 1874, Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Czar Alexander II. In 1893 succeded his uncle, Duke Ernst, as ruler of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Vol. 3, pp. 592, 804). His only son, Prince Alfred, died in 1899 (Vol. 9, p. 249). The Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur, next younger brother) and his son Prince Arthur, having renounced their claims, the succession to the throne of the duchy passed to the Duke of Albany (born July 19, 1884), son of the late Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria (Vol. 9, p. 453). The late Duke had four daughters, the eldest, Princess Marie, married Prince Ferdinand of Roumania in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 153). For portrait of the late Duke, see Vol. 3, p. 592.

STEINITZ, WILLIAM, chess player; born in Prague, Bohemia, May 18, 1837; died in Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, Aug. 12. Became champion of the world in 1872; but was defeated by Emanuel Lasker in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 377).

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WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 10. OCTOBER, 1900. NO. 8.

THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

Fate of Envoys in Suspense. — In all the great civilized countries the week preceding August 18 was clouded with a suspense probably without equal in their history. The suspense was not as to the fortunes of the nations severally, but as to what unimaginable horrors might at any moment be whelming the 800 inmates of the legations — including the envoys and other civilians to the number of 300 or 400, with 200 women and children, and with a military guard of about 300 — shut in by myriads of men blinded by superstition and possessed with a wild demoniac fury. Also, the mists of a not far future along the coast of China were vaguely forming themselves into menaces to international relations. After the peril whose pressure had suddenly compacted the powers into an unjointed partnership had been mastered, what antagonistic combinations might be developed, or what selfish designs disclosed?

Concerning some features of the case the early suspense had been lessened. The victory of the allies at Tien-Tsin (p. 605), after a fierce fight — where, as had later become known, the victory was gained with heavy loss (American casualties, 250; British, 200), while the Chinese dead were numbered by thousands — and the subsequent success at Pei-Tsang (p. 618), had given welcome evidence that the reports of wonderful Chinese valor and military skill were in part fictions of sensational newspaper writers; the Chinese had improved in fighting quality and in weapons — having availed themselves of European manufacture and, it is said, of German instruction and drill; but they were now seen to be still Chinese, not so much valiant or brave as indifferent to death, because life holds for them little of value enough to be worth either living for or dying for. In these conflicts they had showed themselves still childish, undeveloped in grand strategy or even in tactics, capable of fighting with a fierceness unreasoning, and therefore uncertain and unstable — dangerous in hordes, as would be a rudely-armed mob. And as to the hordes — the hundreds of thousands early reported by writers of highly developed imagination as crowding the roads to Peking — it seems probable that the small allied force of about 16,000 were opposed by not more than twice their number in the two battles above referred

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to. The anxiety which pervaded the Western lands was no longer for the little armies which they had hurriedly gathered and sent from afar, but for the precious men and women in their besieged legation compounds whose few gallant defenders, worn and weary with weeks of watching and fighting, might at any moment be overwhelmed by a sudden rush of foes in thousands. The relief force, battling its way to Peking, would surely arrive, but might be one day too late. What was it to find there?

A dispatch from Minister Conger, received at Washington, August 10, related that the Tsung-li-yamen was urging the departure of the legations for Tien-Tsin under Chinese escort — reporting (falsely) that the various foreign governments had repeatedly asked this. The governments and their legations were utterly opposed to trusting in any Chinese escort for the protection, along a most perilous road, of more than 800 foreigners, including 200 women and children, as well as 3,000 native Christians, whom the Europeans could not abandon to torture and massacre. It had now become fully evident that even the Chinese regular troops were completely dominated by anti-foreign feeling, and were controlled by anti-foreign leaders.

A message from Minister Conger, written probably August 3, contained these statements:

"The legations are under siege by the imperial soldiery. The situation is desperate." "Whatever may be the outcome, we will hold on indefinitely."

Attitude of the Chinese Government. — The attitude of the imperial government remained officially unknown to the powers; but it was scarcely possible longer to doubt that at the beginning the government had welcomed and encouraged the Boxers in their anti-foreign outrages, and, even when prudently issuing its belated proclamations against some of their proceedings, continued to be in real sympathy with them. It is to be noted, however, that until the time of the present writing the question as to the complicity of the Empress-Dowager with the Boxers has not been officially raised by any one of the powers, though it has had large discussion with almost unanimous answer in the affirmative in the journals of Europe and America. The unprecedented nature of the present crisis is seen in this unprecedented refraining, not by one government alone, but by the governments of all the great nations on earth, from the recognition of one of the primal and determinative facts in the whole situation. To ascribe this lack of recognition to a lack of proof of the crime is to use a convenient diplomatic phrase for avoiding to see a startling and pregnant fact, or at least for a refusal to investigate the seeming of such a fact.

A Peculiar Line of Diplomacy. — Scarcely any criticism of this peculiar line of diplomacy has been heard. Indeed,

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until the envoys in their refuge near the Empress-Dowager at Peking had been rescued from their fearful peril, it seemed wise to speak only with bated breath on such a topic. This reticence, acceptable and pleasing, and continued after the peril had passed, is another of the features that mark the present situation as unparallelled, inasmuch as in ordinary cases of public difficulty men who deem themselves called to be public monitors — many journalistic writers, some men in pulpits, some in magazines — straightway show the political folly, the moral obliquity, the national peril, chargeable to the weakness or the corruption of the men in power. This note has not yet been heard. It is not in our wish or our province to raise it here, but merely to report a recent accent of questioning heard from several quarters as to the effect on the Chinese mind of a long-continued and elaborate avoidance by all civilized nations of any attempt to ascertain whether the murderous horrors wrought by the Boxers, and the attacks by the imperial troops on the national envoys, were indeed with the allowance and the encouragement of the aged Empress-Dowager, and of Prince Tuan, commanding the Chinese army in Peking.

Dependent on this grave question two or three others are now becoming audible:

Of what value will be a treaty with a government credibly charged with such a crime — the charge never having been probed?

Inasmuch as a treaty is a form of large and enduring partnership between governments, to what moral rank do governments assign themselves which enter into partnership with a government generally considered murderous?

Will not a treaty so framed invite new outrages — the Chinese, in their enormous self-conceit, ascribing it to the fear which their murderous repute has cast over the civilized world?

The relations which the powers have thus far during the crisis succeeded in maintaining with the Chinese empire have been a rare combination of military roughness with diplomatic daintiness. Though it is said that war cannot be had without some fighting, it is evident that under international law there can be abundant fighting without the least war. It is officially made known to the world that all the great nations are at peace with China; while their warships by the score, hovering on the coast, bombard and capture the great forts that guard the mouth of Peking's river, and while the armies of eight nations, having stormed and mostly destroyed a walled city of a million people — killing several thousands — proceed to bombard and capture the

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imperial city itself, from which the Empress has fled because she knows that the eight nations think, without uttering it, that she and her officials have for weeks been encouraging a murderous attack on all their envoys and their families. The whole scene may appear somewhat confused, but eight great nations declare that it is Peace.

The whole case, as now known to all the world, is as matter of record stated here in simple terms:

M. DOURNOVO,
PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

1. No one power has both the ability and the willingness to undertake to conquer and manage the 400,000,000 Chinese, even if all the other powers stood acquiescent, as they surely would not.

2. No combination of all the powers could possibly, at this juncture, agree on a plan for conquering and dividing China among themselves.

3. No two or more powers could attempt such conquest and division of China without exciting a general European war. Therefore, for the present, it is deemed by all safer to refrain from a technical declaration of war, which would give rights of conquest of territory also, to refrain from officially proving the Chinese government guilty of the hideous crimes that have horrified the world, because that would leave the nations no path except into war. Thus, the most ancient empire of human history, whose civilization antedates by many centuries every civilization now existing, is being practically dealt with as a nation that is not to be held fully responsible for its behavior — having either tarried in an intellectual and moral childhood, or having passed into dotage and imbecility.

An Uncertain Government. — The officials who constitute the administrative "government" of this remarkable people are variously stated: probably the imperial despotism is not organized on permanent lines. To the question as to whom in China the powers are now to deal with, the best-informed observers reply that the ultimate control of affairs, so far as any such control can be traced, is with the Western Dowager Empress, the bitter antagonist of all progress, who

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n January 24 compelled the youthful reforming Emperor wang-Hsu to resign his power into her hands (p. 44). Vith her the personal representative of the sacred, even vine, imperial rule, there seem to be associated as admin-tering and dispensing rulers the Tsung-li-yamen, acting as sort of council of state, advisory board, and foreign office. o these may be added, for whatever involves military action, nd sometimes with intrusion into non-military spheres, the ommander of the imperial troops in Peking; also the vice-ys of some of the more important provinces appear to be volved in some imperial concerns whether by prescriptive ght or by mere occasional self-assertion.

In a government so loose-jointed, and in whose various depart-ents a single personal will asserts itself intermittently here and there, is difficult to trace the official responsibility for a given act. Hitherto e powers have met great hindrances in bringing the government to rms, and hereafter they may meet difficulty in finding and identifying y government with which to arrange the terms of an established ace.

Because of the indefinite form and elusive ways of the Chinese vernment, its appointment, by an imperial edict in August, of Earl Hung-Chang to propose cessation of fighting and withdrawal of the ies, with negotiations for settlement of all questions at issue, received first little attention. It was felt also by the powers that the military cupation of the capital and the relief of the envoys must precede y definite pacific negotiations, and that even when these preparatory ts had been achieved Li's full and final authority to bind his govern-ent might be doubted. The reply of the United States government, in general of the other governments addressed, reiterated President cKinley's demands in his note of July 23, in reply to a previous pro-sal (p. 614).

The constantly recurring instances of the mingled treachery, bru-lity, and childishness of the rulers at Peking, had caused growing dignation in all civilized countries. In Russia, especially, a call for ar was heard among all classes, and a great Russian army was ported gathering on the Chinese border, where already New-Chwang d been captured and the Chinese invaders of Siberia driven back, hile the Russian minister at Peking had (it was said) received signifi-nt instructions to take a course which would seemingly dissociate him om the representatives of the other powers. Germany's preparations send out a large army under Field Marshal Count von Waldersee — hose appointment to have general command over all the allied forces China had been accepted by the United States and Great Britain, d in effect by France and other nations — were construed as indicat-g her purpose to inflict on China a signal penalty for the murder of e German minister in the streets of Peking with the connivance of the thorities. This penalty or indemnity might naturally include a great ea of Chinese territory, large enough to balance the prospective Rus-an annexation of Manchuria, which in recent years had come largely nder Russian control. Yet, as Russia and Germany had some peculiar asons for calling China to account, it is conceivable that this action on

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their part would not be considered as necessarily opening t
general partition of the vast empire among all the great pow

Count von Waldersee as Military Command
German Emperor's nomination of Field-Marshal
Waldersee as military commander of the allied
nounced in the first part of August (p. 610), was
with reasonable cordiality by all the governments.

Von Waldersee is a man of personal distinction and h
repute, and as a field-marshal he outranks all the other com
the international force and would naturally take precedenc
The authority which he is to exercise has not yet been ex
and probably has not been fully decided by the various gov
interest. As several weeks would elapse before he could lan
he was not expected to lead in the great work of relieving th
In Washington and other capitals his appointment was
indicating a purpose largely to augment the German forc
with a view to operations on a broad scope, possibly trace
Emperor's purpose to inflict on China a heavy penalty for
of the German minister.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE was born i
the age of eighteen he entered the army; served in th
Austria, and the Franco-German war of 1870–1; becam
master-general, and was deputy chief of general staff u
Marshal von Moltke, whom he succeeded as chief of staff.
Bismarck's retirement from the chancellorship, and on a
occasion since, von Waldersee has been prominently sugges
high office, being known to be in most confidential term
Emperor. He is regarded as an intensely patriotic Ger
highly appreciating England and the United States. He is
have strong religious convictions in sympathy with the Germ
He married, in 1867, the Princess von Noer, widow of Princ
of Schleswig-Holstein. The Princess was of a Connecticut
maiden name was Mary Esther Lee, and her father was i
business in New York City. She was the intimate fri
Empress Frederick of Germany, and acquired great influ
German court.

Rescue of the Legations. — On August 6 th
position at Yang-Tsun was, after two hours' shelling
and carried by the British and American troops —
sians and French coöperating — on the left bank of
while the main body of the Japanese operated on
bank. Lieutenant-Colonel Daggett, 14th U. S.
led a brilliant charge. The enemy retreated dem
their losses are not known. General Chaffee rep
casualties among his troops as about sixty, with m
trations by the heat (100°) and by fatigue. The
commander reported 118 wounded. Little oppos
met in the further advance on Peking.

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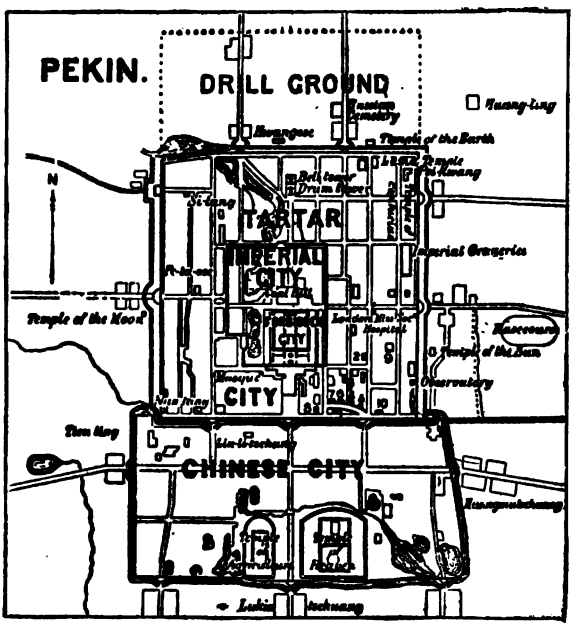
The movement of the allies on the Chinese capital will be made more intelligible by a glance at the city which, in its three divisions, is known as Peking. Its external walls are fifty feet thick at base, thirty feet thick at summit, and about forty feet high, with massive buttresses about 900 feet apart, and nine immense gateways; they enclose an area of about twenty-five square miles. Peking is in two grand sections, each surrounded by strong walls — the southern, called the Chinese City, and the northern, called the Tartar (or Manchu) City. Nearly central within the Tartar City is a walled region known as the Imperial



1. German Legation. 2. Belgian Legation. 3. British Legation.
4. French Legation. 5. Italian Legation. 6. Japanese Legation.
7. Spanish Legation. 8. United States Legation. 9. Tsung-li-Yamen.
10. American Mission.

PLAN OF THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

City, and within this is still another walled enclosure called the Forbidden City or the Sacred City, in which is the imperial palace. The foreign legations are in the Tartar City, between the southward wall of the Imperial City and the northward wall of the Chinese City; the British legation, which became the chief stronghold of the foreigners, is a walled enclosure of about five acres adjoining the south wall of the Imperial City, while the near United States legation is an area lying against the southward wall of the Tartar City. Fortunately, one of the stairways to the top of the wall (which commanded all the legations and large portions of the city, as well as the gateway with its flanking towers

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and breastworks) lay adjoining the United States legation, and being early siezed by the United States marines was of immense advantage.

At a conference of commanders, August 12, it was decided that the allied force should concentrate within five miles of Peking on August 14, and should assault on August 15. The attack, however, began early in the morning of the 14th — the allies having marched nearly to Peking on the previous day, in four parallel columns, Japanese on the north, Russians in the centre, Americans and British on the south. The Russians and the American cavalry became involved with the enemy, with the result of precipitating the plans of the allies; and early on the 14th the Japanese attacked the east gate of the Tartar (or Manchu) City, where they met a heavy fire for several hours. Meanwhile the Americans made a lodgment on the east wall of the Tartar City; and the Russians, beginning the assault at 2 A.M., and forcing the east gate of the Tartar City after fourteen hours' bombardment, made the first entry into that city. These operations of the Americans and Russians seem to have drawn the Chinese away from the Sha-ho or southeast gate of the Chinese City, and the British, breaking it down and entering it unopposed, cleared that part of Peking. They then moved through the streets, screened from the enemy's fire by the walls of the Tartar City, until being signalled to from that part of the top of the city wall which was held by the legations, they came about 3 P.M. to the watergate. General Gaselee, with some of his staff and about seventy men of the British force, rushed across the almost dry moat at the foot of the city wall, and through the muddy channel of the watergate entered the enclosure which the company of foreigners had held for two months against the furious mob and the Chinese army. The legations were rescued. The Americans under General Chaffee, coming from the east wall of the Tartar City, entered by the same watergate about two hours later.

The losses of the allies have not been fully reported; those of the Americans and British were very few (Americans, 6 killed, including Captain Reilly of the 5th Artillery; and about thirty wounded); of the Russians, about 130 (twenty-one killed); of the Japanese, to whom fell the most difficult work, more than 200.

This rescue, under all the conditions in which it was achieved, is considered a brilliant military feat. It was hurriedly planned and imperfectly prepared for, amid all the hindrances created by a confusion of languages and the deeper confusion of diverse national interests; it was devised and controlled not by one authoritative commander but by a council of officers, an arrangement usually deemed perilous and certainly abnormal. Yet the expedition moved with singular smoothness and swiftness through a difficult region against foes vastly more numerous, achieving a result which relieved the suspense of the civilized world. It is proper to add here that the several national contingents all showed gallantry and military skill — the Japanese gaining especial admiration for a soldierly efficiency equal to that of the best European troops.

The defense of the Peking legations will probably have place in history in the same rank for bravery and endurance with that of the Lucknow Residency. The severity of the attack to which the defenders, who all had taken refuge in their strongest structures, were subjected, was evidenced by some of the legation buildings in the vicinity, which were riddled and many of the walls almost shot down by continuous rifle fire from loopholes in walls within 150 feet. The French and Italian legations were almost entirely demolished. Hundreds of acres of

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native houses had been burned. The defenders had not suffered from actual starvation, though for weeks reduced to daily rations of rice and one pound of horseflesh. They reported that the Tsung-li-yamen had repeatedly made treacherous attempts to throw them off their guard. The last attempt was a message on the day before their rescue assuring them that orders had been issued forbidding, on pain of death, any firing on their buildings; after which at nightfall the attack was renewed simultaneously from all sides on all the legations and was continued all night. Some time before dawn they caught the welcome sound of guns in the distance, which renewed their courage to continue fighting. The firing on the legations was kept up until the relief force had actually

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EMPRESS VICTORIA OF GERMANY.

gained an entrance within the city walls. The relieving troops, on their appearance, were received with wild enthusiasm by the men and women who had with hopeful courage and endurance through weary weeks awaited their coming.

The total losses within the legation compounds during the siege are reported as seventy-five dead and 120 wounded; nearly all the casualties were among the military defenders, who all showed extraordinary gallantry in fighting, and much engineering skill in selecting and seizing vantage points on the adjoining city wall and in rearing defenses of bricks, stones, and sand-bags. They are reported to have killed 3,000 or more of the besiegers. The losses from the little company of defenders were in part made good by the courageous service of the civilians, including the missionaries. In a letter from Mr. Conger the missionaries are warmly praised; without their aid, he says, it would have been impossible to maintain the defense.

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Reported Barbarities of Soldiers. — There are undeniable difficulties for civilized troops in dealing with barbarous foes such as are the vast mobs of Chinese rioters and large portions of the Chinese army. Though possibly the fierce passions of the Russian cossacks and of some soldiers of several other European nations may have been roused to execute vengeance for the fiendish outrages known to have been perpetrated by the Chinese, it is well to await absolutely certain testimony before giving credence to the shocking accusations of murder and various brutality wrought by portions of the allied force. These portions do not include the Americans and the British, against whom the worst charge seems to be an occasional plundering, soon repressed. There is general testimony that the United States troops had no share in looting Tien-Tsin. As to the weightier accusations against the Russians — "many infants and children killed by bayonet-thrusts;" "torture and murder of Chinese, right and left" — they have been explicitly denied by the very persons to whom they were attributed. Testimony not yet confirmed nor fully denied, asserts that the Japanese spared no prisoners. Indeed, a Japanese lieutenant asserts that the capture of Chinese prisoners is, as a rule, impossible, inasmuch as the Chinese lack the civilization which makes that kind of warfare practicable.

Operations Subsequent to the Rescue. — On August 15 and succeeding days the international troops continued their operations in various parts of the great city. As to the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager, reports were contradictory through two or three weeks: they had been captured by Japanese cavalry and were being brought back to Peking; or, with Prince Tuan and the treasure-train, they had escaped to Pao-Ting, or to Hsian-Fu in Shen-se; or they were still in the Forbidden City, which the allies had as yet, on considerations of international law, refrained from entering — thus preserving the diplomatic fiction of "peace." Meanwhile the Chinese troops were being driven from precinct after precinct of Peking with much destruction and conflagration, so that before September 1 the city was fully under control of the allies, who were holding the imperial palace under guard. There were reports of Russian brutality and of much looting, but not by American or British troops — though one report indicated that General Gaselee allowed looting to his men under certain restrictions.

Gradually it had become evident that the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager were not in the imperial palace; and as an impressive object-lesson to the superstitious Chinese, who cherish the belief that death or some other terrible fate awaits any who profane with hostile or unauthorized feet the sacred precints of the Forbidden City, detachments from the various foreign armies were formally paraded through the ranges of buildings that form the imperial palace, after which performance the premises were shut up under guard.

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The whole place is described as a scene of disorder and dirt, as though it had been evacuated hastily, and its articles of value mostly removed.

Meanwhile, large foreign reënforcements were arriving at Taku. At the north, Russian troops were advancing into Manchuria, inflicting defeats on the Chinese, and capturing towns on the Amoor river and southward. This seemed the beginning of an actual conquest of Manchuria, which had long been practically, though not definitely, under Russian control.

On August 19, an allied force of 500 Americans, 375 British, and 800 Japanese, all under the British General Dorward, attacked a considerable force of Boxers at a village six miles southwest of Tien-Tsin. The Boxers were defeated, losing more than 300 killed and sixty-four prisoners. The casualties of the allies were only eleven wounded.

A pleasing feature was the complimentary tone in the reports of the various commanders in China toward the forces of other nations. General Gaselee praised the Japanese; Captain McCalla (American) testified to the courage and high ability of Admiral Seymour (British), the latter returning the compliment; and Admiral Seymour has given an unusual pleasure in Paris by his special official letter, in which he expresses highest admiration for the gallantry of the French contingent under his command in the first expedition toward Peking.

By orders from Washington, August 28, troops for the Far East were diverted from Taku and sent to Manila.

On August 28, large bodies of Japanese troops were landed at Amoy, occupying the city. In some quarters this was considered a Japanese offset to the Russian occupation of Manchuria. The Japanese legation at Washington, however, reported the receipt of dispatches to the effect that it was due to riots at Amoy against foreigners, the burning of a Japanese temple, and the proximity of the city to Formosa, against which evil designs had been formed. The forces were for protection of the Japanese consulate and the foreign residents. Later, the forces were largely reduced.

Numbers of the Allies. — Reports from official sources showed that by August 18, 45,920 foreign troops had landed at Taku. Of these there were: Japanese, 20,081; Russian, 11,775; British, 6,131; American, 4,625; French, 3,018; Italian, 290. The number of German troops was not officially reported; but the arrivals at Peking at that date were known to have numbered 2,000.

A Series of Negotiations. — A notable feature of what passes in China as statesmanship is the dependence on, and the continual resource to, negotiations. These are proposed afresh in every turn of affairs, prolonged pertinaciously with urgent attempts long after their time of possible result has lapsed, and when finally cut off — patience being exhausted — are instantly replaced by attempts in the form of new appeals, but scarcely changed in effect. The Chinese idea of a diplomatic success seems to be — a delay.

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President McKinley's answer to the imperial edict of August 8, appealing for cessation of hostilities, and authorizing Li Hung-Chang to arrange satisfactory terms, was made public August 14. The answer was a peremptory refusal on the part of the United States government to enter into any negotiation so long as the ministers were held under murderous attack and siege.

"While these attacks continue we cannot stop the advance of our forces toward Peking." A similar response is understood to have been made by the Japanese government.

On August 21 the cabinet at Washington was considering Li Hung-Chang's appeal for peace delivered by Minister Wu on the day previous, which urged the various powers each to appoint a commission to negotiate terms for cessation of hostilities. The American reply was firm and brief. The appeal was rejected. The United States would be ready for peace negotiations when the appropriate conditions were presented. It is understood that the other powers also refused. No evidence had then been furnished of any government existing in China which was adequate to negotiate and to secure desirable results. Mr. Conger had reported two days previously: "The conditions are chaotic."

Later in August the government at Washington — on representations that Li Hung-Chang was exerting himself to amend his appeal for peace negotiations by securing the needful evidence that he was endued with the proper authority from his government — expressed its willingness to consider what he might thus be prepared to submit. The United States was not promoting any new policy on the part of the powers, but merely seeking an agreement as to the way for carrying out the policy already accepted. Evidently at this stage two points were to be settled: the question of Li's credentials, and the broad question as to the general policy of the powers for the future of China.

Rumor and Conjecture. — For a fortnight after the capture of Peking a flood of rumors and conjectures, frequently set forth as important facts, military or diplomatic, poured through the journals of Europe and America; the Chinese Empress-Dowager and Prince Tuan had been captured; great Chinese armies were gathering to retake Peking; the allies had been cut off from communication with the coast; furious anti-foreign mobs were gathering in the streets of Amoy, Shanghai, and Canton, under encouragement from the southern viceroys; the powers had ceased to work in harmony concerning China, and were forming new combinations with antagonistic designs; Russia had actually declared war against China, and was to be joined by Germany and Japan in dismembering the empire and erecting barriers to trade contrary to the pledges to the United States; the United States had called a conference of all the great powers to decide on a line of policy regarding China. Many of these reports received temporary credence

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afficient to make them topics for columns of public discussion. Not ne of them was true; though a few were recognizable exaggerations f unimportant incidents, and one — the disagreement and divided ction of the powers — may have been a vague shadow cast from some vents to come.

Recent Diplomatic Situation. — The diplomatic has now aken the place of the military phase as the most important eature of the Chinese situation. It involves all international relations and mbitions, the growth of ade, the rise or subsi-ence of national power, ne advancement of civi-zation. At the present risis various questions f deep import are pre-ented by it, one im-ediate question being hether Russia is at war ith China and is now onquering Manchuria r annexation. China avaded Siberia, and ussia has driven back om her territory the truding troops, and as captured consider-ble areas of Chinese rritory. Yet the United tates government does ot consider that the

COUNT VON BÜLOW,
GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

wo nations are technically at war; nor do other powers, o far as their views are made known, so consider it. ussia is held to have merely declared her provinces ward the eastern end of the Chinese frontier to be in state of siege — equivalent to a British declaration of artial law. In this view, Russia's forces are operating China with the same purpose as those of the other powers, ne preservation of the personal and property rights of their espective citizens, with the added purpose, in the case of ussia, of protecting her menaced Siberian frontier. With is view all utterances of the Czar thus far accord.

The question is, how firmly and how long can this odest attitude which disclaims annexation be maintained y Russia — how long also by Germany, and by France?

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The United States was the first to take this position, going so far as to protest against introducing the dismemberment of China as a topic for diplomatic discussion. In this position it fully represents the American people, whose desire is for a foreign policy which — while subserving justice and civilization, securing protection everywhere to the rights of American citizens, and opening the vast and undeveloped Orient to the commerce of the world — will avoid entanglement by alliances, either defensive or offensive, with foreign powers.

Journalistic Conjecture. — The journals of Europe and of this country have abounded in speculations and predictions on the international liabilities and prospects of the Oriental situation, especially in view of the lines of action likely to be adopted by the three nations above referred to — Russia, Germany, France. This journalistic discussion has been able and instructive; but, at the points where it has let itself loose in positive prediction, or at the other points where it has accepted rumor as authority, it is to be taken as merely the conjecture of intelligent men.

It has been a natural conjecture that Russia would develop her recent successful military operations in Manchuria into a formal annexation without long delay; and this seems to have been considered a not unreasonable nor blamable step in view of all the circumstances. Yet, it would mark out a path for Germany also — outraged beyond any other nation by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and having a special basis for demanding a heavy indemnity — to demand that her present limited area on Kiao-chau bay be enlarged to nearly the whole province of Shan-tung. These two great concessions granted would practically begin the partition of the empire; Britain then could plead that her railway investments and her prospectively immense trade in central China entitled her to control the Yang-tse-kiang valley; France on similar grounds would claim her share of the same region; Japan, prevented by Russia from garnering the fruits of her brilliant victory over China, would insist on a concession of territory around Amoy over against her island of Formosa. Thus, whatever reasonableness might characterize the initial claim by Russia, the allotment of Manchuria to her might probably be the entrance by the nations on an era of suspicion, jealousy, quarrel, and war.

Utterances in a nobly moral tone are quoted from the Czar, also some from representatives of the German government, disclaiming any purpose or wish to use the present fanatical outbreak in China as a pretext for increase of territory. It is not necessary to call attention to the question whether the reports of such utterances are precisely correct in wording, or to the other question whether they truly expressed the feeling and judgment of the utterer when he uttered them. More pertinent is it to remember that nations, moving with a momentum accumulated from their past, are not usually found reversing the lines of advance marked out by the genius of their history. Thus, a Kaiser, or even an autocratic Czar, may suddenly be made aware of some intangible bond holding his nation and himself to a certain path. This, however, is an anomalous war, and predictions at this stage are dubious. Moreover, the United States, having potentially a trade interest in the Far East

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fully equal to that of any other country, has an interest in the issues of this war which gives it a right to speak and to be heard. It has stood steadily and strongly against dismemberment. This is a new influence whose moral force cannot yet be computed.

Proposed Retirement from Peking. — On August 29 was laid before the Washington cabinet a memorandum from the acting secretary of state, as follows:

"The Russian *Chargé* yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement respecting Russia's purposes in China, to the following effect:

"That, as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that, equally with other powers now operating there, Russia has sought safety of legation at Peking, and to help the Chinese government to repress the troubles; that, incidentally to necessary defensive measures on Russian border, Russia has occupied New-Chwang for military purposes, and as soon as order is reëstablished will rétire troops therefrom, if action of other powers be no obstacle thereto; purpose for which the various governments have coöperated for relief of legations in Peking has been accomplished; that, taking the position that as the Chinese government has left Peking, there is no need for her representative to remain, Russia has directed Russian minister to retire with his official personnel from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn; and that when the government of China shall regain the reins of government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal, and will express desire to enter in negotiations, the Russian government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses hope that the United States will share the same opinion."

The same communication is understood to have been made to all the other powers in interest.

The reply of the United States government was in the main as follows:

"The government of the United States received with much satisfaction the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China. . . . The frank declarations of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other powers. All the powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purpose to acquire any part of China, and now that adherence thereto has been renewed since relief has reached Peking, it ought not to be difficult by concurrent action through negotiations to reach an amicable settlement with China, by which the treaty rights of all the powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them. . . .

"While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the powers have been coöperating, *viz.*, the relief of the ministers at Peking, has been accomplished, there still remain the other purposes which all the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian *Chargé*, and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the powers of July 3. . . .

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"In our opinion, these purposes could best be attained b
occupation of Peking under a definite understanding be
powers until the Chinese government shall have been re
and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with ad
visions for reparation and guarantees of future protection.
establishment and recognition of such authority, the Uni
would wish to withdraw its military forces from Peking an
the processes of peaceful negotiation our just demands.

"We consider, however, that a continued occupation
would be ineffective to produce the desired result, unless all
unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any power w
mines to withdraw its troops from Peking will necessarily pro
after to protect its interests in China by its own method, an
that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As t
and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the
knowledge of the military situation resulting from the inter
telegraphic communication, the several military commanders
should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the
as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

"The result of these considerations is that, unless the
general expression by the powers in favor of continued occup
modify the views expressed by the government of Russia an
general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give inst
the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw
from Peking after due conference with the other commander
time and manner of withdrawal.

"The government of the United States is much gratif
assurance given by Russia that the occupation of New-Chw
military purposes incidental to the military steps for the secu
Russian border provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that
order shall be reëstablished Russia will retire her troops
places if the action of the other powers be not an obstacle th
obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of t
States, whose policy is fixed and has been repeatedly proclaim

In other words, the decided preference of the United St
be that the occupation of Peking by the powers continue for
—provided that *all the powers* agree to that course. Thus
will not stay in the capital, the United States also will withdr

The foregoing response was sent to all the powe
first expressions of British opinion in the journ
decidedly unfavorable to the policy of withdrawal.
was strongly opposed to any lessening of the milit
sure. Some of the German papers saw in the new
the beginning of disharmony among the powers,
picion of Russia's ulterior designs was evident.
stood with Russia, but would agree to a compromi
ing an international guard at Peking, while withdra
main armies to Tien-Tsin. Japan was solicitous c
harmonious action by the powers; but showed a pu
case of divided action, to secure her own interes
region around Amoy.

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Russia's communication (as above) of August 29 was supplemented by an announcement from the government in the *Official Messenger*, September 1, clearly defining her position as to withdrawal from Peking, and pledging her steadfast adherence to the program agreed on by the powers.

Her troops are to be withdrawn from Peking because their main object, relief of the legations, has been accomplished; her minister is to be withdrawn because there is no government there to be conferred with. When a place of negotiation has been agreed on, and a duly authorized Chinese commission is there present, Russia will not fail to send a plenipotentiary.

Missionary Martyrs. — The Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Churches of Europe and America have for weeks been awaiting in suspense tidings of the fate of their missionaries in the interior of China. When some early reports of general massacre throughout north China were not verified, hope for a while grew strong. Reports were not definite or final at the end of the first week in September; but enough was known to bring grief to all who view the Christian Church as by its very nature a missionary body. Particulars cannot now be given here; but it is known that many Roman Catholic missionary priests and helpers have been killed, and thousands of Chinese converts massacred, with great destruction of mission property. The English "Church Missionary Society" reckons that of the Protestant missionary force in China about sixty men, women, and children have been killed. The British loss has fallen chiefly on the Society for Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England) and the China Inland Mission. Of American Protestant missionaries, the loss as far as known has fallen mostly on the American Board (Congregational) and the Presbyterian Board — not many of the Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal missions being located in the region of the outbreak. The deaths of five men, two women, and three children of the Shan-si Mission of the American Board are reported at Tai-ku and Pao-ting-fu; and at the latter place also, three men and two women of the Presbyterian Board. Great numbers of the Chinese Christians, when offered their lives if they would declare their disbelief in Jesus Christ, deliberately chose death.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The Final Stages. — The war, for several we lessening as the Boer strength gradually dwindl the month under review evidently entered its f It has degenerated into guerrilla fighting — sud cutting the lines of British communication, whi paired a day or two thereafter, and surprises of sm of British troops at outlying points. This kind done with admirable skill and courage, but utte effect on the final issue.

A Plot at Pretoria. — On August 10 it wa that a plot had been unearthed to shoot all t officers in Pretoria, and to make Lord Roberts Lord Roberts himself seemed to attach little imp it; but the journals throughout Great Britain too text for editorials, sharply rebuking the lenient po he had pursued toward the Boers. They urged th much gentleness had been used in dealing wit virulent and so deceitful: severity at the present s save them much suffering in the near future. T appears to have had its effect. Lord Roberts the cancelling of his order allowing oaths of neu granting of passes. The cause for this new polic to be the constant violation of the oath, which vi Boer government had declared not immoral. An features of the new severity it was proclaimed that and farms of Boers taken in arms are liable to be The long endeavor to conciliate the Boers has end

Fate of Lieutenant Cordua. — The trial of youn the German lieutenant, formerly of the Boer army prisoner on parole, accused of participating in t kidnap Lord Roberts, ended on August 22 with a of guilt and a sentence to death, which was ap the field-marshal and executed a few days therea prisoner met his death bravely.

Military Operations. — On August 11, Gen. De Wet was reported in full flight before Kitch Methuen's forces, while his road southward was Smith-Dorrien's army. His escape from this bes not expected; but was reported on August 18 praised by military critics in Europe as showing be a genius in cavalry leadership. Westward, i king, General Carrington was reported, on Aug

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have met a check. The same day the Boer force at the east was said to have evacuated Machadodorp and occupied Watervalonder. It was stated at Cape Town that Commandant Prinsloo, captured two weeks previously, who had arrived there, expressed himself as heartily tired of the war, and said that a majority of the Boers were "disgusted with President Krüger."

Concerning a report that President Krüger, in expectation of the British advance, had applied for a refuge at the United States consulate at Lourenço Marques, it was said at Washington that no formal request to that effect had been received, and that the right of sanctuary did not apply to consulates, but was a purely diplomatic immunity attaching to the quarters occupied by a minister.

GENERAL BRUCE-HAMILTON, WHO CAPTURED THE BOER GENERAL OLIVIER.

On August 17, came tidings that the British garrison of 150 men at Eland's river, which had been surrounded and reported as captured by a Dutch force of 1,000, had been relieved by Lord Kitchener. Ian Hamilton captured two Krupp guns at Olifant's Nek, August 17. In the Harrismith district 684 Boers surrendered to Rundle, August 19. In the South, General Olivier had surrendered. A concentration of 8,000 Boer forces, under Botha, was reported at Machadodorp.

In the Cape Colony parliament there was bitter discussion of the government's proposals refusing complete amnesty to those subjects (said to number 9,000) who had fought for the Boers. Ex-Premier Schreiner and others declared the government's proposals moderate.

The Capture of Lydenburg. — On August 23 Lord Roberts was again at the front with three columns, pushing back Botha's army. Two regiments of General Buller's force lost about 100 men on the first day in a trap by the Boers. The Boer army was intrenched in a strong position on a chain of hills along a front of thirty miles. The losses of Buller's column in battle on the 27th were light, as were

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also those of French and Pole-Carew, while those of the Boers were heavy. The Boers were driven back at one key-point about two miles, and were generally disorganized. On the 28th the British occupied Machadodorp, Krüger's latest capital, from which the Boers retreated precipitately. On August 30 Lord Roberts reported that Buller's mounted troops had reached Nooit Gedacht, where they had released

MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN PRETORIA AND KOOMARTI POORT.

1,800 British prisoners. In the early days of September, General Buller advanced northward in rapid approach to Lydenburg; and on September 9 was announced in London the British occupation of that position, the most important remaining to the Boers. Botha's force, though somewhat scattered, and with loss of some guns, was still in the field.

Annexation of the Transvaal. — On September 1, had been issued under the Queen's warrant of June 4 a proclamation by Field-Marshal Roberts declaring the Transvaal annexed to the British empire as the Vaal River Colony. The effect of this is to put in the position of rebels those who with arms resist British authority. Its military effect was not immediately evident. The small British garrison on the Basutoland frontier at Ladybrand was reported invested by large bands of Boers, who were making repeated assaults. Relief was sent, and the Dutch were driven away.

VARIOUS TREATIES.

The Hague Treaty. — *International Arbitration.* — The United States is one of the powers earliest in acting under this treaty for universal arbitration of international differences (p. 335). On the international board of arbitration of four members representing each power, President McKin-

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ley announced two appointments on August 28 — Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. On September 8 it was announced Mr. Harrison had accepted, and that Mr. Cleveland had declined.

National Ratifications. — The acts ratifying the treaties and declarations signed at the time of the Peace Conference were formally placed in the Foreign Office archives at The Hague on September 4.

Acts of ratification of the three conventions and the three declarations of The Hague Conference have been handed in by Germany,

VIEW OF WINDSOR CASTLE FROM THE RIVER.

Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Holland, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Siam, and Bulgaria.

Portugal has ratified all the acts except the declaration prohibiting the employment of expanding bullets; Sweden and Norway ratifies all the conventions and declarations except the convention providing for the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare. The United States has ratified the conventions concerning arbitration and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare, and the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles from balloons. Great Britain handed in ratifications of the three conventions. The ratifications of the other signatory powers have not yet been handed in.

Article 10 of the convention for the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare has not been ratified by any of the powers

A Treaty with Spain. — The complete restoration of relations between this country and Spain is indicated by the official statement that a treaty of amity, commerce, naviga-

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tion, and general intercourse has been signed p
at Madrid by Minister Storer and the Spanish
state (Vol. 9, p. 868; Vol. 10, p. 671).

THE DUKE OF ARCOS, SPANISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED ST

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATIO

Restlessness in France. — Various observers
French people in a restless mood.

The deficiency in this year's wheat crop, the necessity o
importing machinery and other supplies, tend to the disco
in "hard times." The Dreyfus case has embittered the co
the army staff and the government. The perennial en
Great Britain — temporarily held in check, as have been

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causes of discontent, by a wish not to lessen the success of the World's Exposition — is by some declared to have been made more bitter and intense by the evident English disregard of the exposition through all its early weeks; witness, also, they say, the eager sympathy of the people of France with the Boers, and the vulgar insults offered to the Queen.

It seems impossible to deny some tendency to political disturbance and to foreign war. Yet as to the latter, there are signs that the common danger and the international unity in China have brought the nations of Europe at least into a transient increase of the capacity to appreciate one another. Also, there may be some shifting of appreciations and of alliances in the Orient. Already there are signs that the Russian alliance is not in French eyes such a glitter of delight as it was only a few months ago. France has in China neither revenge nor ambition to gratify: in this particular she stands seemingly nearer to the United States and Great Britain than to Germany and Russia. Prophecy, however, may be dispensed with.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

The death of King Humbert, with the expressions of French sympathy called forth by it, have drawn France and Italy into perceptibly closer relations.

The Balkan War Cloud. — The peace of the Balkans, and possibly of Europe, were Europe not now intent on larger concerns, is endangered by a quarrel between Roumania and Bulgaria. The nucleus of the trouble is Macedonia.

The Treaty of Berlin, 1878, bound the Sultan without delay to grant in Macedonia, a Turkish possession, reforms which should give the Christians equal rights with the Moslems. These reforms have never yet had even a beginning; there is in Macedonia no protection for lives and property of Christians. It is impossible to unite the Balkan states for the liberation of Macedonia, with its mixed population of

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Greeks, Bulgars, Servians, and Roumanians, for the reason that each of these states desires Macedonia for its own. Bulgaria, with especial ardor for this possession, has had at Sofia, its capital, a Macedonian central committee, comprising some Bulgarian army officers, which has been extorting funds by threats for furthering the annexation of Macedonia to Bulgaria.

The Roumanian government demanded the suppression of this blackmailing committee (which had even threatened King Charles with assassination); they demanded also the payment of indemnity, and the institution of criminal proceedings against several members of the committee. To these demands Bulgaria replied with a qualified assent, but did nothing. The Bulgarian press raised an outcry against dictation from Roumania; this prejudices the action of the Prince of Bulgaria.

PRINCE CANTACUZENE, ROUMANIAN PREMIER.

Meanwhile, all Roumania is aroused, and immense meetings are calling to arms. Both nations are beginning to mobilize. It is said that neither of them has the funds necessary for a war. Bulgaria is supposed to be depending on help from Russia; but great doubt is expressed as to the Czar's taking such a line of action in the present Oriental crisis.

Roumania, with a population of about 5,500,000, has a standing army of 55,000, with 360 field guns; on a war footing the army would be about 170,000, with 390 guns and 52,000 horses. The navy comprises about eight gunboats, an armored cruiser, and eight torpedo boats.

Bulgaria, nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey, but practically under Russian influence, with a population of about 3,300,000, has a standing army of about 43,000; on a war footing the army would be about 130,000, with 312 guns and 23,500 horses. The navy comprises eleven steamers of doubtful value, two old armored gunboats, and several new torpedo boats. The scene of naval action is the river Danube.

AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *The Constitutional Convention.* — At a banquet given in Havana, August 25, to Governor-General Wood, by representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties of

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Cuba, Señor Tamayo, secretary of state, made a speech in which he said that, in view of the coming Constitutional Convention (p. 628) political contentions should be laid aside.

"The issue," he said, "is national . . . . If we fail in this convention we shall be unworthy of the blood that we shed at El Caney and at San Juan hill. General Wood is the true friend of Cuba, and I can certify to it. The United States government is sincere in the promises it has made. I appeal to you all to send to the convention the best and most capable men among us, and thus to show to the world that Cubans are worthy of the confidence placed in their capacity for self-government."

CHARLES I., KING OF ROUMANIA.

General Wood also made a speech, which was received with warm approval, especially this passage:

"You want liberty for all, and for no particular party. The United States insists that you shall have it. This is possible, and easily possible. We have said it to the world. It lies with you to help us make our word good. Your enemies predict failure. The people of the United States and their representatives hope to see you defeat these predictions. If we were not your friends we would not seek the best men you have, but would seek the disturber and the malcontent to represent you in the convention. We seek and demand the best you have. Again I say, send people to the convention who will hereafter make your political system workable and permanent."

Spaniards in Cuba. — At the taking of the census of Cuba no less than 66,831 householders declared their intention to retain Spanish citizenship in preference to becoming citizens of Cuba. This decision of the Spanish residents leaves to the native Cubans, the revolutionists, and the soldiers of the war of liberation, the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and disappoints the hopes of the Conservatives.

Independence of Cuba. — Señor Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt, formerly vice-president of the Cuban revolutionary republic, paid a visit to President McKinley in Washington,

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August 20, and presented a memorial "embo
of every Cuban, irrespective of sex, age, or c
the future of the island. After leaving the
he gave to newspaper reporters this account
the President:

"I presented President McKinley with an expos
tion law of Cuba and in regard to the convention th
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would also examine that and reply to it later."

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE S. BOUTWELL OF MASSACHUSETTS, PRESIDENT OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

Asked whether he believed the island sh
up to its people immediately, General Cisnero

"Yes, I do. I think the island would advance
government we now have. It would progress better if
pendence. I think everybody would have more confi
agement of the island by Cubans, and capitalists wou
readily. They do not go there, because there is nothi
government. Any kind of government we could put i
than the way it is. You will find that same condition
ness. If you have a changing policy, doing one way t
way to-morrow, you will not prosper. I think the is
been independent since 1899. They should have gi
pendence, according to the joint resolution of Congres

General Gomez Advises His Compatriots. —

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Gomez, in a letter published in *La Lucha*, August 20, addressed his old companions in arms.

He maintains that the Constitutional Convention should have as members none but "genuine revolutionists;" and that "unless Cubans wish to outrage honor and sacred duty" no one will be chosen who formerly defamed the revolution; let the Spaniards stand aside till all can enter equal through the gates of the republic.

In another letter, dated August 23, General Gomez, writing of the task before the convention, asks:

"Should this work be intrusted to those who in arms opposed the revolution, or to the revolutionists who lent their aid to the cause on the field of battle and in towns abroad? The revolution should not abandon the convention to enemies, but should crown its own work in the convention."

It is freely remarked in Havana that the first letter of General Gomez was responsible for the success of the meeting of the Union Democratic party.

Yellow Fever. — In August, down to the 26th, there were reported in Havana 204 cases of yellow fever and thirty-four deaths. Many of the cases were very mild. On the 27th eleven new cases were reported.

Military Road in Santiago. — The military road from Santiago City to San Luis is finished as far as the summit of San Luis Boniato, an altitude of 1,200 feet, eight miles from Santiago. The road, when completed, will open a great sugar-producing region.

Revival of Industries. — A dispatch from Guantanamo, August 22, reports a general vigorous resumption of agricultural enterprise in the province of Santiago.

The season's product of sugar on the Santa Lucia plantation at La Veta amounted to 41,000 bags. At Banes the United Fruit Company is erecting a sugar mill to cost $1,500,000, with capacity of 1,100 bags a day. English and American capital is finding investment at Baracoa for the exportation of cocoanuts to the number of 1,500,000 monthly. Yet, according to a statement made August 22, by the War Department's Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, the exports from Cuba through the port of Havana for the seven months ended July 31, 1900, were $98,366 less than in the same period of 1899 — $16,698,605 against $16,796,971.

Puerto Rico. — *Commerce with the United States.* — Since the new act went into effect, May 1, 1900 (p. 255), the commerce with the United States has increased more than fifty per cent over the record of the previous year; and has grown to be thrice as great as the average for the times when Puerto Rico was still Spanish.

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United States exports to Puerto Rico have increased nearly fifteen per cent over one year ago, and are nearly five times as great as the average under Spanish rule. In July, 1900, the exports to the United States were $529,729, against $206,466 in July, 1899, and $156,296 in July, 1897. In the three months that the act has been in operation the exports have been $2,117,207; but in the same months of 1899, $873,453; and of 1896, $393,225 (see p. 587).

Samoa. — *Affairs in Tutuila.* — Commander B. F. Tilley, governor of the United States naval station in Tutuila, reports, in a letter to the Navy Department, published August 30, that "everything connected with the new government is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner in all the islands."

A force of natives having been enrolled for police service in the islands, there is no longer any need of American troops on shore. The people are quiet everywhere, and are improving their roads, cleaning up their villages, and planting their gardens and fields. Prosperity for the islands seems fully assured.

Guam. — *General Wheeler's Report.* — A report on the island of Guam, by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, was published by the War Department, August 26.

The area of Guam, General Wheeler puts at 150 square miles, and the population about 9,000, of whom 6,400 live in Agaña, the principal town.

The people everywhere throughout the island received General Wheeler with demonstrations of welcome. The report comprises copies of the general orders issued from time to time by Governor Leary, some of which are given in synopsis as follows:

General Order No. 1, of August 16, 1899, prohibited the disposal of liquors to any person not a resident of the island prior to August 7.

Nos. 2 and 8 regulate strictly by license the importation and sale of liquors.

No. 3, of August 21, prohibited the sale of land without first obtaining the consent of the government.

No. 4, of August 25, regulated the celebration of religious feast days and holidays.

No. 5 prohibits concubinage, and commands all persons living together out of the bonds of wedlock to be married.

No. 6, of October 4, prohibits the exportation of certain products of the island.

No. 7, of October 4, commands inhabitants who are without trade or habitual occupation to plant certain products and keep certain live stock.

No. 9, of December 6, 1899, requires that dogs be licensed, and states that animals, large and small, must not be permitted to run loose in the roads or streets.

No. 10, of January 5, 1900, abolishes the Spanish system of taxation on real estate and provides for a new system.

No. 12, of January 22, provides a system of public education, and prohibits religious instruction in favor of any particular Church or creed.

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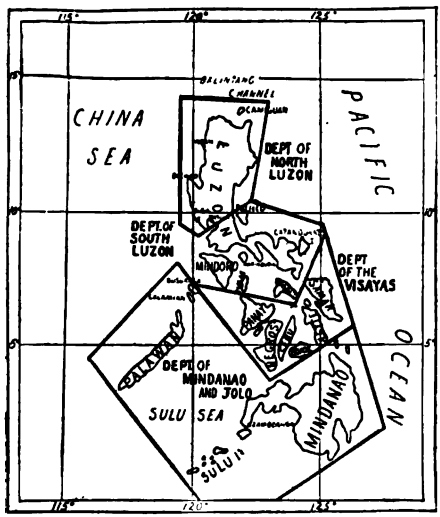
No. 13, of January 23, requires each adult resident to learn to write his or her name before July 1, 1900, unless prevented from so doing by physical disability.

The Philippines. — *Plot to Capture Manila.* — Among the papers found by the Manila police in the possession of General Ricarte, when he was arrested near Manila, was an unsigned letter relating to an attack upon that town which was to have been made last January, and advising another attack (p. 631).



MAP OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Lieutenant Drowned. Desertion Punished. — Lieut. Roy L. Fernald, of the 26th U. S. Volunteers, was drowned, September 1, in the Dumaugas river, island of Iloilo. His home was in Winterport, Me. A telegram from San Francisco, September 1, announced the arrival there of Henry Vance, musician, of Company L, 37th U. S. Volunteers, as a prisoner under sentence of ninety-nine years' imprisonment at Alcatraz, for desertion from the army. After desertion he joined the insurgents, and, as major in the rebel forces, attacked American wagon trains and escort parties.

Filipino Savagery. — Lieut. William Weaver, 32d U. S. Volunteers, on his return home to Emporia, Kan., August 26, narrated many instances of inhuman usage of American soldiers by Filipinos.

All Filipinos, he said, except the Macabebes, make war after the manner of savages. Of six American soldiers killed at Dinalupijahan, not one had fewer than ten bullet holes in his body. In one instance it looked as though the muzzle of a revolver had been thrust into the man's eye and fired; the same man was also stabbed in the neck and breast with bayonets. Two men of Lieutenant Weaver's command were killed in an affair with a rebel force, and left on the field. When their comrades came to recover the bodies they found that the rebels had stripped them and made a fire of sticks and grass on their breasts.

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Powers of the Commission. — The most prominent features of the instructions from Washington, under which the President's "Peace Commission" acts (pp. 117, 266, 450, 631), are indicated as follows:

The legislative nature of the government of the Philippines, exercised by the Commission of Peace and General MacArthur, under regulations by the secretary of war, provides that until the establishment of a central civil government or as Congress otherwise provides, the legislative authority includes the passing of laws regarding imports, taxation to raise revenue and public funds, education, civil service, the courts, municipalities, and certain appointments to office.

Until a complete transfer of control, General MacArthur shall remain chief executive of the government, exercising executive authority not herein assigned to the commission.

Subject to the rules and regulations the Commission shall legislatively enact, the municipal and departmental government shall continue reporting to General MacArthur and be under his limited supervision and control wherever the Commission shall establish civil governments. The military force in these localities shall be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage as General MacArthur deems requisite.

The military shall be at all times subject, under General MacArthur's orders, to the call of the civil authorities, for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of civil authority.

Aguinaldo's Counsels to Guerrillas. — The War Department, September 5, gave out for publication what purported to be a copy of Aguinaldo's instructions to his followers regarding the attack on Manila which was to have been made in January, 1899.

The document is dated Malolos, January 9, 1899, and is addressed to "The Brave Soldiers of Sandatahan of Manila." It is divided into twelve "articles," in which the "soldiers" are solemnly exhorted to use tricks and devices for deceiving the enemy that would seem too silly to propose to a school of kindergarten children. For example:

"Article IV. They should not, prior to the attack, look at the Americans in a threatening manner. On the contrary, the attack on the barracks by the Sandatahan should be a complete surprise and with decision and courage. One should go alone in advance in order to kill the sentinel. In order to deceive the sentinel one should dress as a woman, and must take great care that the sentinel is not able to discharge his piece, thus calling the attention of those in the barracks. This will enable his companions who are approaching to assist in the general attack.

"Article V. At the moment of the attack the Sandatahan should not attempt to secure rifles from their dead enemies, but shall pursue slashing right and left with bolos until the Americans surrender; and after there remains no enemy who can injure them, they may take the rifles in one hand and the ammunition in the other.

"Article X. In place of bolos or daggers, if they do not possess the same, the Sandatahan can provide themselves with lances and arrows with long, sharp heads, and these should be shot with great force in

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order that they may penetrate well into the bodies of the enemy. And those should be so made that in withdrawal from the body the head will remain in the flesh.

"Article XI. It can be taken for granted that if the above instructions are observed the enemy will not be able to use firearms because of the confusion in his ranks, as they would shoot one another For this reason I have always thought the rifle useless in this kind of combat, for experience has taught me, my dear brothers, that when the Sandatahan make their attack with courage and decision, taking advantage of the confusion in the ranks of the enemy, the victory is sure, and in that case the triumph is ours."

CARL SCHURZ OF NEW YORK, ONE OF THE LEADING OPPONENTS OF "IMPERIALISM."

Insurrection in Bohol. —Intelligence of an outbreak of insurgency in the island of Bohol was received at Manila, September 3. First Lieutenant Lovack of the 44th Volunteer Infantry had had an engagement with rebels near Carmen, Bohol, losing one man killed and six wounded. The enemy lost 120 killed.

Legalized Vice.— The National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its officers assembled in a business meeting at Rochester, N. Y., addressed to President McKinley, September 1, a memorial protesting against "the European system of state regulation of vice," introduced in Manila by the United States army authorities. The reasons of the protest are:

1. That to issue permits for houses of ill-fame is contrary to good morals, and is in effect to give sanction to vice.
2. That it is a violation of justice to enforce against vicious women medical measures that are not enforced against vicious men.
3. That official regulation, while it lowers the moral tone of the community, fails to protect the public health.

The Social Evil. — The *New Voice*, of Chicago, an organ of the Prohibition party, published, in the issue of August 23, a communication from William E. Johnson, its "special com-

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missioner" in the Philippines, upon the results of the protection afforded to vice by the military authorities in the islands.

The communication occupies two pages of the journal, and the editor introduces it with an apology for his thus blazoning the country's shame. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and it is imperative that the true condition of things in Manila shall be revealed in all its turpitude. The correspondent, in company with the managing editor of one of the leading daily papers, was at Malate; as they were passing the great national cemetery, his companion, pointing to the great area of fresh mounds, remarked:

"Far more of the boys lying there met their death through bad women and drink than through the bullets of the Filipinos. Five hundred American soldiers were recently exhumed from this field and sent to the States, mostly victims of drink and lust."

About forty per cent of all the sick soldiers are treated in the First Reserve Hospital of Manila. "One of the head surgeons" of the institution, in a conversation with the correspondent, stated that in the previous twelvemonth a little more than 3,000 cases of venereal diseases among soldiers had been treated there; that about one in every six of the patients were of this class; that in all the army hospitals, about 60,000 soldiers have been treated since the occupation of the islands, and that of these, about 10,000 were cases of venereal disease. H. S. Neuens, who organized the Purity Societies of India, and who has studied conditions in the Philippines, is quoted as authority for the assertion that "during the first year of American occupation, 800 prostitutes came to Manila." But not one can land in Manila "without the express permission of the United States military authorities."

"It is widely advertised in the States," says Mr. Johnson, "that no prostitute is allowed to land, but no one in Manila regards this 'rule' otherwise than as a joke."

From the best information he could get from journalists, police reporters, and officials, he reckons the "regularly licensed" houses of prostitution in Manila at 200; in these are about 600 licensed inmates, who are "under the direct control of the military authorities." But there are besides "swarms of loose women."

Insurgents Still Active. — A press dispatch of September 2, from Manila, reports "a genuine reign of terror" exercised by insurgents over peaceful countryfolk, for the purpose of collecting revenues and gathering recruits for their armed bands.

The insurgent General Cailles, in the province of Laguna had all the officials of the town of Bai murdered because they held office under the Americans; and he threatened the same fate for whoever should be appointed in their stead; also he gave his men orders to kill all Filipino soldiers who sell their arms to the Americans. All Northern Luzon is tolerably peaceful, except the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where the insurgents are very active. But in Southern Luzon the state of affairs is less satisfactory. There, outside of the garrisoned towns, life is not safe. Hardly a day passes without an encounter of the

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troops with guerrillas. In that portion of the island are 18,000 troops; and in three regiments more than one-third of the men are sick. There is evidence that the insurgents have lately got a supply of new rifles.

The dispatch says of the condition of affairs in the Visayas that it is unchanged; and that in Samar the lack of American troops prevents aggressive movements. Negros, Rombion, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, and Bohol were reported tranquil. Mindanao is also peaceful, except that in the districts of Teagayan and Surigayo there are occasional disturbances.

Roadmaking. — The Philippine Commission, September 12, in its first public legislative session, passed bills appropriating $1,000,000 gold from the funds of the island for highways and bridges. To a question of Señor Torres, attorney-general, as to the method of disbursement, Gen. Luke E. Wright, of the Commission, explained that all that would be managed by the army. Thus would be given to the Filipinos an object-lesson in honest and efficient disbursement. It was, he said, the army's economical and honest administration that had created the surplus and made the $1,000,000 appropriation possible.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

The National Party. — On September 5, about 100 volunteer delegates from several states met in New York as representatives of the "National" party, and nominated as candidate for the presidency of the United States, Senator Donelson Caffery (Dem.), of Louisiana; and for the vice-presidency, Archibald Murray Howe, of Massachusetts.

The platform denounces commercialism and wars of conquest on the one hand, and on the other hand demagogic appeals to factional and class passions. It favors gold monometallism, civil service reform, and the abolition of "all corrupting special privileges."

On this action of Anti-Imperialist Republicans and Gold Democrats, the New York *Evening Post*, which is invariably emphatic in its likes and dislikes, remarks:

"It is as a way of escape for the righteously discontented that the third ticket has a good part of its serviceableness. Here is a *tertium quid*, here is an articulate moral protest, a welcome alternative to that entire abstention from voting which would otherwise have been the only refuge for many who refuse to be taken in the snare of either McKinley or Bryan. It is something to have given such men an opportunity to exercise the freeman's right. It is an achievement to have offered a positive good as a substitute for the politician's choice of evils. If the bosses have their way, voting will soon be reduced to a smelling-match to see which egg offered the voters is the least addled."

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Mr. Bryan Accepts Populist Nominatio

Kan., William J. Bryan was formally notifie
his nomination to the presidency by the P
361).

Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, Col., in ma
the candidate, said that Mr. Bryan, though not a m
nor a subscriber to its platform, was the choice of
as "the
purest, a
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HON. DONELSON CAFFERY,
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM
LOUISIANA, NOMINATED BY THE NATIONAL
PARTY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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able to raise the price of farm products as rapidly a
the price of things which the farmer buys."

Touching imperialism, he said: "When such
there can be only two parties — the party which bel
and the party which believes in an empire. . . . Our
the world would laugh at us should we give indepe
pinos. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would
would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of me

Stevenson Approved by Populists. — T
A. Towne having declined the nomination
party as candidate for the vice-presidenc
national committee of that party met in Chi
27, and substituted the name of Adlai E. St
the nominee of the Democratic party (p. 53

This result was reached after a debate of se
which three propositions were discussed: to nomi

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make no nomination for the vice-presidency; to indorse the Democratic nominee.

Governor Roosevelt's Address in Chicago. — On Labor Day, Governor Roosevelt, of New York, Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, delivered an address to the laboring men of Chicago.

"The foundation of our whole social structure," he said, "rests upon the material and moral well-being, the intelligence, the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty, and the wholesome patriotism of the wage-worker. It would be impossible to overestimate the far-reaching influence and, on the whole, the good done by workingmen's associations. Our prime need as a nation is that every American should understand and work with his fellow-citizens, getting in touch with them, so that he may learn that fundamentally he and they have the same interests, needs, and aspirations. . . . While we should, so long as we safely can, give to each individual the largest possible liberty, we must not hesitate to interfere whenever it is clearly seen that harm comes from excessive individualism. How far we shall go in regulating the hours of labor, or the liability of employers, is a matter of expediency; and each case is to be decided on its merits. In New York the law established the eight-hour work day, and requires that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to workers; and this applies to work done for the state directly or indirectly through contractors. Thus does the state set an example for private employers to imitate. . . . No man can be certain that he has found the entire solution of this infinitely great and intricate problem; and yet each man of us, if he would do his duty, must strive manfully, so far as in him lies, to help bring about that solution. It is not as yet possible to say what shall be the exact limit of influence allowed the state, or what limit shall be set to that right of individual initiative so dear to the hearts of the American people.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS, FORMERLY SECRETARY OF STATE IN PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET, NOW AN ADVOCATE OF MR. BRYAN'S ELECTION.

"All we can say is, that the need has been shown, on the one hand, for action by the people in their collective capacity through the state in many matters; that in other matters much can be done by association of different groups of individuals, as in trades unions and similar organizations; and that in other matters it remains now as true as ever that final success will be for the man who trusts in the struggle only to his

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cool head, his brave heart, and his strong right arm. There in which the state can properly act, and spheres in which tively free field must be given to individual initiative."

Colonel Bryan's Speech. — William J. Brya Governor Roosevelt.

"The first thing to be considered," he said, "when th the wage earner are studied, is, the laboring man's amb not satisfied with mere physical existence, nor will he be c all avenues of advancement are open to him. No civilizat

MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
WIFE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESID

which does not plant a hope in the breast of every child world. Those who complain of existing conditions are r demned as disturbers of the peace. . . . The extremes of so far apart as they appear. The wage worker of to-day good government, be in a few years an employer; and t ployers may in a short time be day laborers. . . . Before th of labor the individual worker was at a disadvantage whe the corporate employer; organization not only enables h for his rights upon terms more nearly equal, but it stim study and understand the conditions which surround hi organization has been foremost in advocating the reform already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot by the wage earners for their own protection. That b

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obtained, and through its operations those who toil for individuals or corporations are able to protect their political rights and to use the ballot according to their own judgments. This is a long step in advance.

"The organization of labor has also contributed toward shortening the hours of toil, nor should effort cease till the eight-hour day is secured. The labor organization has always favored arbitration. The desire for justice is so universal that a court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is secured and perfected we shall wonder why it was delayed so long. . . .

"The use of court injunctions to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people; it is the laborer that suffers from it now, but ultimately no one can hope to escape from it. The thing forbidden by an injunction would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal, the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the law can, upon conviction, be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such violation. The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury. Why should this right be denied the laboring man? To oppose government by injunction is not to invite lawlessness. It is a thing dangerous to all classes to invest any judge with the threefold power of making the laws, bringing accusation against alleged offenders, and then trying the case. . . .

"There should be instituted a labor bureau with a cabinet minister at its head."

President McKinley's Letter of Acceptance. — Mr. McKinley's letter accepting the renomination to the presidency bears the date of September 8, and is addressed to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Notification Committee. It comprises about 13,000 words, its main topics being the Currency question, the Trust problem, and the problem of the Philippines.

Currency Question. — Of the financial policy of the Democratic and allied parties, Mr. McKinley says:

"It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

"The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its entirety by the Kansas City convention. Nothing has been omitted or recalled; so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew with the added force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the seal of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and this year they will not fail to record again their earnest dissent.

"The country is enjoying unexampled prosperity. Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was $21.10 in 1896. It had

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increased to $26 25 on July 1, 1900, and $26.85 on Septembe
total money on July 1, 1896, was $1,506,434,966; on July
$2,062,425,490, and $2,096,683,042 on September 1, 1900.

"Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more p
they have been for many years; probably more so than t
been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the rep

"Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing
amount of our exports for the year 1900 over those of the
prosperous year of 1899 was about $500,000 for every da

HON. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.,
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE GOVERNOR-
SHIP OF NEW YORK.

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more than $33,
ing in all $330,578,050, resulting in a net saving of ov
The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal y
$79,527,060 in excess of its expenditures."

The Trust Problem. — Concerning trusts, the letter say

"Combinations of capital which control the market in
necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing
ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general
obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. T
gerous conspiracies against the public good, and should
subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will
influence to check the evil. Uniformity of legislation in
states should be secured. Discrimination between what is
what is useful and necessary in business operations is es
wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest c
capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and
rapidly increasing foreign trade; but conspiracies and com
tended to restrict business, create monopolies, and control
be effectively restrained.

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"The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payment for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens, the other lessens the rewards, of toil."

The Philippine Problem. — About two-thirds of the letter is devoted to the question of the acquisition and government of the Philippine islands. President McKinley, after giving an account of the capture of Manila, the relations with Aguinaldo, the treaty with Spain, the work of the two civil commissions and of the military authorities, thus defines the purpose of the administration in dealing with the inhabitants of the Philippines: it is, to guide the Filipinos to "regulated liberty, law, safety, and progress."

"Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was builded and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine, for which the people went to war, and for which a million lives were offered and billions of dollars were expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home.

"Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they may fear the worst form of imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands, but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent."

The Prayer Chain. — This "chain," according to a correspondent of the *New Voice* of September 13, had its origin in Sunbury, Pa., and is not an invention of any member of the W. C. T. U. It was started by a gentleman of Sunbury, on March 4.

Foreseeing that were but one chain started, breaks would inevitably occur, and expectations of hundreds of thousands, even millions of "enchained" persons would be disappointed, he started a number of chains simultaneously with Christian Temperance women in every state and territory. It was believed that at the beginning of September several millions of women had received the chain letter.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Wheat and Corn. — The highest point touched by wheat since our last report (p. 642) was 80.37 cents, quoted on nearest option September 5; the lowest being 77.12 cents,

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quoted August 18; and the closing quotation
80.25 cents, as against 73.25 cents a year a
wheat and flour from all points since July 1
075,090 bushels, against 39,326,468 last yea
tisticians estimate the American crop at ab
bushels; and the Hungarian minister of agric
the world's crop together with stocks carried
ficient for requirements. The total Western
crop year thus far have been 60,462,011
52,046,055 last year. Corn has risen, with s
to 46.75 cents, quoted September 14, on nea
price last year at the same date was 38.37
exports of this cereal were 14,180,326 bush
cent less than last year in quantity, with a n
of 25 per cent. Official estimates place t
billion bushels and over.

Cotton. — The Galveston disaster (see
the price of cotton from 10.12 cents, Saturda
to 10.62 cents on Monday, the 10th, and
following Thursday. Estimates of the opti
on Monday, September 10, put the sales at
surpassing all records, as does the total of sa
ending September 15. August exports we
since July, 1898, but $1,800,000 greater in
advance in price. The statistics of supply
show 169,799 bales in the United States and
and afloat, a total of 511,799 bales. On Sept
bales had come into sight, against 170,875
takings by Northern spinners to Septembe
bales, against 16,194 last year. The secret
Orleans Cotton Exchange reports the total
the United States for the year ending Augu
559 bales, which is nearly 2,000,000 bales le
previous, more than 50 per cent of the decr
the Indian Territory and Texas. The aver
value of the crop was $38.55 per bale, ag
1898-99. A feature of the goods market w
September 4, by M. C. D. Borden, of 500,00
ton print cloth at 2 7-8 cents. The cloths
the American Print Cloth Works, at Fall
which Mr. Borden is owner. They are to
him in weakly instalments of 20,000 piece
about $750,000. During the week ending
brown sheetings, standards, advanced from

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6 cents; wide sheetings, 10–4 bleached, from 20 cents to 21 cents; fine brown sheetings, from 5.50 cents to 5.75 cents; brown sheetings, 4 yards, from 4.62 cents to 4.75 cents; brown drills, standards, from 5.67 cents to 5.87 cents; staple ginghams, from 5 cents to 5.50 cents; and blue denims, nine-ounce, from 11.50 cents to 12 cents. Sales of print cloths at Fall River for the week were on a very large scale, regulars bringing 3 cents per yard.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE OF ILLINOIS, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Wool and Woolens. — Coates Bros.' circular reports the average quotation on 100 grades of wool, September 1, 20.37 cents. Sales at the three chief markets have fallen off from 5,062,500 pounds, for the week ending August 25, to 2,643,000 pounds, for the week ending September 15, the latter as against 12,056,900 for the same week of last year; yet the market shows no weakness, and the dealers are confident of a better demand. The principal business in woolen goods has been in low-priced staples, recently put on the market by the American Woolen Company as a substitute for standard goods at lower prices; low-grade goods are slow and unchanged. Prices on fancy woolens and worsteds are irregular; staple dress goods are steady; and flannels and blankets steady but quiet.

Leather Interests. — Prices on hides have held firm at quotations out of proportion to boots and shoes, but with no activity in any line. Shoe manufacturers are only buying what leather they need for immediate use, and the market is extremely quiet; but the American Hide & Leather Company report a profitable year. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston for four weeks ending September 15 were 285,485 cases; the decrease for the year, compared with 1899,

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amounts to 281,341 cases, the last week's shipments being the lowest since the decline began. There is a little activity among manufacturers of some cheap grades, and Lynn producers are a trifle busier; but jobbers are only buying small amounts for immediate shipment, and business is decidedly dull, with further declines in prices.

Iron, Steel, and Minor Metals. — Previous to 1898 England held the record for the largest yearly production of iron in any country, 18,062,049 tons; but in 1898 the United States produced 19,433,716 tons; and the final official figures for last year show a production of 24,683,173 tons. thus placing the United States far ahead of all other countries in this branch of industry. For the month ending September 15, there was a decided increase in the volume of business, although prices are still unsteady, and Bessemer pig and Gray forge declined $1.00 during the month. The reduction in output of pig iron during August was about 54,000 tons; yet furnace stocks reached 594,218 tons September 1, against 504,341 August 1, and 127,346 at the beginning of 1900. Plates, sheets, and bars are in good demand, and structural iron is moving freely. Steel rails are quoted nominally lower. Encouraging features are the activity in export business and the large forces employed. Of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region, but 13,511 are in operation, leaving 6,917 idle, with prices of coke unchanged at $2.00 for furnace and $2.50 for foundry. Tin declined to 30 cents; copper continues firm at 16 3-4 cents; and quotations on lead, September 8, were 4.37. Tin plates are unchanged at $4.80.

Railroads. — Railroad traffic for August, 1899, was the largest ever known for that month; yet the gross earnings for August, 1900, show a gain of but 6.6 per cent on last year, and 23.1 per cent on 1898. The excess is mainly in high-class freight, a loss showing in some low-class traffic. The earnings of all United States roads reporting for the first week of September are $6,608,556, which shows a falling off in traffic, the increase over the same week in September, 1899, being but 2.6 per cent. The principal loss is in the Granger group and some Southern and Southwestern roads suffering from the severe storms in that section.

Stocks. — The inactivity of the New York Stock Exchange of late is quite surprising in view of the Vermont, Arkansas, and Maine elections and the disastrous floods at Galveston, which strangely enough merely ruffled the surface.

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The daily average of sixty railway stocks from August 20 to September 15, oscillated between $70.64, the lowest, September 14, and $71.40, the highest, on September 6. The average of ten industrials for the same period varied $1.39, being $54.98 on August 28, and $56.37 on September 5. Daily sales of stocks reached 254,000 shares on September 5, the most active day; on August 27, but 59,000 shares changed hands.

Bank Exchanges. — The total of bank exchanges at fourteen leading cities for four weeks ending September 13, was $4,472,476,790, being $1,192,091,332 less than for the corresponding weeks of 1899, or over 20 per cent decrease.

Failures. — For four weeks ending September 15, failures were 686 in number, being one hundred in excess of the same weeks of last year; of these, 234 were for $5,000 or over. Classified statistics of August failures show 174 defaults, for $2,945,607, in manufacturing; and 519, for $3,585,667, in trading; with forty-two other commercial failures, amounting to $792,629, and two banking failures, for $146,000. Eleven failures were for over $100,000, representing $2,338,480 liabilities out of a total of $7,323,903. The average of 724 small failures was $6,886 each, which exceeds the average of any previous month on record.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army Ration. — Dr. Louis L. Seaman, late surgeon-major in the First Regiment U. S. Volunteer Engineers, in a paper read at the International Medical Congress in Paris, France, condemned the United States army ration as totally unfit for troops serving in tropical climates.

Of the 70,000 soldiers in the Philippines, sixty per cent, he said, are sick because of excessive meat diet; "the existing ration . . . is more than wrong; it is damnable." After examination, he is prepared to say that the Chinese soldier has far more endurance in tropical climates than our men using the army ration. In the late war with Spain, he asserts, fourteen men died from disease for every one that was killed by bullets. To attribute to climate the diseases of the tropics is an error due to ignorance and custom; the vast majority of these ailments are due to the use of improper food.

The Nautical Almanac. — On August 25, Prof. H. D. Todd, U. S. N., director of the *Nautical Almanac*, having reached the age limit, retired from active scientific work at the head of the Naval Observatory. Prof. S. J. Brown, as-

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tronomical director of the Naval Observator
successor.

Speed of the "Alabama." — The new ba
(Vol. 8, p. 387) had an official trial at the e

The vessel made the run from Boston to the
twenty-eight hours, at an average speed of sixteen k
was the contract speed. From Nantucket Shoals
of 15.30 hours, she made an average of 16.26 knots
would have been better but for a fog through whic
hours.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The Coal Miners' Strike. — When thi
September 16, a strike of the miners employ
cite coal fields of Pennsylvania was impen
deemed probable that nearly 150,000 wo
down their tools and not return to work ti
should be granted by the coal companies.

On September 13, the executive board of the U
of America, president, John Mitchell, secretary-treas
issued a statement of the causes leading up to the
conscious of the grave consequences to the miners
the whole people, made every effort to have the quest
amicably before they took any steps toward a strike
vain. "Having exhausted," they write, "all other m
we had reached the point where we must either advi
anthracite region to continue working under these u
conditions or counsel a strike. We have chosen th
done so, we invite a thorough, impartial, and public
conditions existing in the anthracite coalfields. W
great American heart throbs in sympathy for the
oppressed, whether in this or in any other land.
power of the public press in molding public sentimen
faith in the justice of our cause, and a consciousnes
that whosoever else may vilify and abuse us the G
and understands the rectitude of our purpose, we ap
can people and to the American press as the greate
to assist us and sustain us in our hour of trial."

They state as their grounds of complaint the
that the average wage of the anthracite miner has
than $250 a year; in the meantime, the cost of living
twenty per cent. The laws of Pennsylvania mak
ton of anthracite; but the miners must produce 2,7
for a ton. Also, they are docked exorbitantly — oft
twelve per cent of their daily earnings — for any im
coal sent out. Then, they must buy the powder
employers, paying $2.75 a keg, whereas elsewhere
$1.50 a keg, and at wholesale at $1.00 a keg. By ma
they are required to deal with the companies' "pluc
they must pay $1.00 a month for medical service, wh
not. Their children they are obliged, because of th

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own earnings, to send to work in the breakers when they ought to be attending school. When the miners in a colliery form an organization and appeal to the management for redress of grievances, their spokesmen are discharged, or they are told that the evils are irremediable because of other companies' competition. When the miners of the whole region requested a conference of all the companies with them for the settlement of these disputes, their petitions have been ignored.

These facts the board states, "that the world may know that we have done all that honorable men can do to avoid the conflict."

The day before the issuance of this manifesto of the miners, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Hazleton, Pa., was in New York and sought to induce the directors of the companies to agree to the holding of a conference with the men. Mr. Phillips thus reported the outcome of his efforts:

"I have seen the executive officers of all the coal mining companies, and they are unanimous in declaring as follows: They will receive committees of their own employees whenever they have any grievances to make known or wish to see them otherwise, desiring a friendly relation with them at all times for their mutual interests. They will not, however, recognize outside interference in any manner, regarding such as an unnecessary and disturbing element. Especially at the present time they will not recognize the right of any organization subject to outside influence to dictate the policy under which they will conduct the business of operating their mines. No demands have been made or grievances presented by the employees of the several companies to their employers. If such exist they must be presented in proper form, that is, by their own employees, and by no other persons."

RACE CONFLICTS.

The Outbreak at Akron, O. — On the night of August 22 a mob attacked the city prison and jail in Akron, O., intending to seize and lynch Louis Peck, a negro, for an attempted assault upon a six-year-old girl. They having entered by violence both jail and prison, and searched the cells in vain for the culprit, the mayor of the city, addressing them from a window of the prison, said that Peck had been taken away in the afternoon for safe confinement at Cleveland. At 10 P. M. the mob made another attack upon the city prison, believing the prisoner to be still there. They opened a fusillade on the building, and the prison officers replied, firing into the crowd. Two persons were killed, a boy of eleven years and a girl of four; about twenty received wounds. At 3 A. M., August 23, the City Building was wrecked by dynamite, then set on fire and burnt to the ground: loss over $200,000, besides important records. On requisition of the mayor, a military force of 625 men was sent from Columbus, and quiet and order were restored.

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Meanwhile the negro, Peck, was in jail at Cl
came that 300 men had left Akron for Cleveland,
Peck; and the sheriff at Cleveland, as a precaution,
extra deputies. Peck confessed the criminal atte
Paterson, N. J., in May, 1898, to escape popular ver
of a like nature; and a similar charge lies against
N. Y. Peck was taken back to Akron secretly, Aug
stantly put on trial for his crime. He pleaded guilty
to life imprisonment.

Mr. Watterson on Race Conflicts. — H
of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, taking as
ports of these lynchings and riots in Northe
lesson to journalists in the North on the
accustomed to address to the people of the
barbarism of race hatreds. He writes:

"Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. James Gordon B
deal of money every year upon the noble journals of
honored chiefs. Has it ever occurred to them, wh
air funds and free ice movements, to set apart annu
dollars to be laid out upon the better instruction of
in the gentle art of learning something about the
countrymen, and of ascertaining by personal inquir
there actually are a people and a land — much like
the Alleghenies and south of the Blue Ridge?

"But yesterday we mourned for New Orleans.
for New York. Now we mourn for Akron. Whos
harkee, you little boys up in the trees of Kalamazoo
you all speak at once!"

SPORT.

Yachting. — On August 24, off Newp
sailed the last race of the series of ten fo
offered by the Newport Yacht Racing As
footers. The *Mineola*, owned by August
first, defeating in order the *Rainbow* (Corne
the *Yankee* (H. B. Duryea and H. P. W
Virginia (W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.); but, owi
to the luffing of the *Mineola*, the protest of
sustained by the Regatta Committee, and t
to the *Yankee*. This decision gave the la
score standing eleven points for the *Yank*
Mineola.

The Lipton Cup. — On September 13, C
bilt's 70-footer *Rainbow* carried off the $1,0
Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the *America'*
Shamrock. The other contestants were the
Virginia, which came in in the order named

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The Fisher Cup. — On September 10, on Lake Ontario, the Rochester Yacht Club's *Genesee* for the second time defeated the Canadian challenger *Minota*, thus retaining the Fisher Cup.

Golf. — *The Woman's Amateur Championship.* — The Woman's Amateur Golf Championship of the United States was won on September 1, over the course of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., by Miss Frances C. Griscom, of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, Pa., who defeated Miss Margaret E. Curtis (seventeen years old) of the Essex County Country Club of Manchester, Mass., by six up and four to play. The day previous, Miss Curtis had put out of the contest Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Club, thrice champion.

COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR OF NEW YORK, GIVER OF THE ASTOR CUPS.

Tennis. — *The International Championship.* — The title of international lawn tennis champion for the ensuing year was retained on August 27, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., by R. D. Little (Princeton), who defeated the challenger, H. H. Hackett (Yale), by the score, 6–2, 4–6, 8–6, 6–2.

Polo. — The Myopia polo team of Boston, Mass., carried off the Westchester Cups on August 30, at Newport, R. I., defeating the Point Judith team by a score of 12 to 5 3-4 goals.

Rowing. — On August 26, in the Senior Eight championship race, the only event in the international regatta held under the auspices of the Paris Exposition in which America competed, the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, Pa., defeated in order the Ghent crew, the Minerva eight from Amsterdam, and the Germania eight from Hamburg.

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In the Middle States regatta on the Harlem river at New York, September 3, the star contest was won by the eight of the Dauntless Rowing Club, who defeated the crew of the First Bohemian Boat Club, that finished second to the Vespers, the world's champions, in the National regatta.

Pugilism. — Following the repeal of the Horton law, and prior to the date (September 1) when that repeal should take effect (pp. 87, 283, 741), New York state witnessed an orgy of pugilistic encounters. On August 24, at the Seaside Sporting Club, Coney Island, Robert Fitzsimmons, ex-world's heavy-weight champion, knocked out the sailor, "Tom" Sharkey, in two rounds. On August 30 a spectacular "fight" was staged at the Madison Square Garden, New York City, between the two New York saloonkeepers, James J. Corbett, ex-world's heavy-weight champion, and the heavy-weight aspirant, "Kid" McCoy. Corbett was awarded the decision in the fifth round; but subsequent sensational disclosures of alleged "previous arrangement," made by the wives of both contestants, who are both complainants and defendants in divorce suits, tend to throw discredit on the genuineness and honesty of all professional displays of skill in the manly art of self-defense.

The Turf. — On September 5, the stallion's record of 2:05 1-4, held by Directum, was lowered at Hartford, Conn., by Cresceus, son of Robert McGregor, who trotted a mile in 2:04 3-4.

PERSONAL.

Longfellow's Daughters. — Miss Alice M. Longfellow and Mrs. J. G. Thorpe, of Cambridge, Mass., her sister, both daughters of the author of "Hiawatha," were formally adopted into the Ojibway Nation at Garden River, Ont., near Sault Ste. Marie, August 31. Miss Longfellow presented to her tribesmen a portrait of her father framed in birch bark: it will grace the walls of the Ojibway Council House at Garden River.

The Italian Ambassadorship. — The post of ambassador to Italy, for which President McKinley had, as announced in our last preceding number (p. 652), chosen Ex-Governor Roger Walcott, of Massachusetts, was still vacant in mid-September, Mr. Walcott having, "for personal reasons," declined the honor.

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VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alaska. — *Affairs at Nome City.* — A correspondent of the New York *Tribuue*, writing August 10, says that business at Nome has settled down to a matter of simply making a living, without dreaming of "big strokes of luck."

Men who went to Nome expecting to work an immense gold-bearing ledge in Bering sea "have been hit hard. They invested their money and other people's money in expensive dredging outfits, which were set up on large barges, and the sea bottom about here dredged until hardly a foot has been left untouched. Not a single machine has taken out a cent." He states that the same is to be said of the keepers of drinking and gambling dens; not one of them has made any money. A vast supply of provisions had come in, and prices were greatly lowered. Before winter sets in, the place will have got rid of a great surplus population of idlers and disappointed men.

"Business men," he writes, "have the most unbounded confidence in the future. They are erecting winter quarters for their stores, offices, and homes. The reason for the great confidence in the future is easy to explain. No one who has made a fair investigation will deny that gold exists in large quantities. When everything is favorable this gold will be taken out of the ground and spent, or put away to be sent down to Seattle. On such claims as are not affected by litigation, and where there is no question as to title, there are men at work now that the rains have set in."

Disaster and Distress. — Advices from Nome, received at Seattle August 16, reported the wreck of the steamers *Merwin*, *Resolute*, and *Dollar* in violent storms, August 2 and 3, with a loss of fifteen lives. At the same date, General Randall had received instructions to provide transportation for more than 5,000 destitute and sick persons at Nome.

Advices from Nome, received at Port Townsend, Wash., August 24, report much lawlessness there — eight to ten robberies every night. The smallpox epidemic (p. 649) had ceased: for a month there had been no new cases.

A very violent storm raged at Nome, August 7. Of sixty-eight steam launches, only five remained afloat; of seventy-two barges, all but seven drifted ashore. Twenty dead bodies were in the morgue: as many more were washed ashore at other points near Nome.

Colorado. — *The Death Penalty.* — The frequency of murders, attempts to murder, and violent assaults on women in Colorado, is giving rise to a demand for the reinstatement of the penalty of death.

Police officials declare that crime has rapidly increased in the two years that have elapsed since capital punishment was abolished. Since 1898 there have been 136 cases of homicide and 153 cases of assault with intent to kill.

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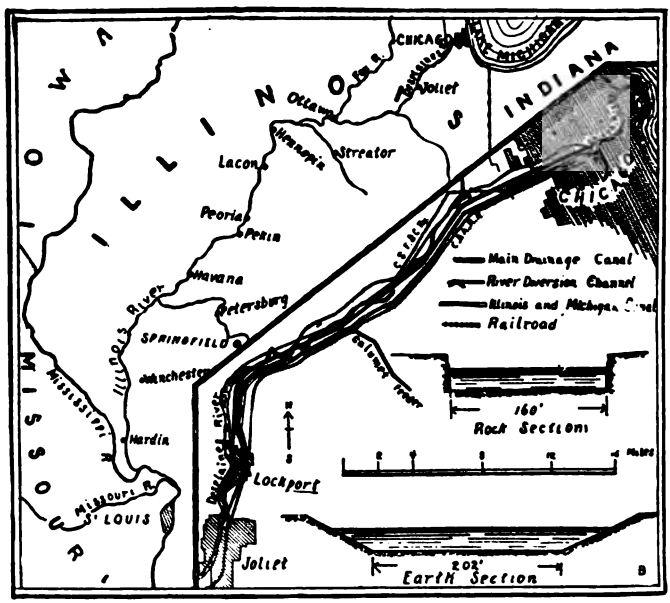
Connecticut. — *A General Drouth.* — The summer was one of great drouth. A dispatch from New Haven, September 1, reported vast damage done to the produce farms and grazing lands in the Thames valley.

In the western and central districts of the state the tobacco growers were certain to lose a very large proportion of their crops. The normal rainfall for August in Connecticut is 5.12 inches; but in August this year the rainfall was only nine-tenths of an inch. The year 1899 was also a year of drouth; but the drouth in that year began later than in this. From May 1 to September 1 of this year there was practically no rainfall.



Courtesy of the *Outlook*.

ROUTE AND PLAN OF CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

Illinois. — *Chicago Drainage Canal.* — The members of the Congressional River and Harbor committee visited the drainage canal August 22, and unofficially expressed a very favorable judgment upon the work, after a trip in steamers to Lockport. The canal is, in the opinion of members of the committee, "the beginning of a waterway of national importance." (See Vol. 9, p. 902.)

Chicago's Finances. — An estimate of the revenue derivable from tax assessments for 1900, reveals an unfavorable financial outlook for the Chicago municipality.

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After a conference held August 20, between the controller and the president of the Board of Review, it was found that the revenue law which went into effect in 1899 will cause the city's revenue to fall short by $5,000,000; besides, $800,000 of municipal bonds must be redeemed next April. The assessed valuation of Cook county, this year, will not be over $242,000,000; last year it was $380,000,000; this involves a loss of thirty per cent to the city in taxes. The city budget, passed last April, asks for $18,000,000; of this amount $10,000,000 will go to public schools, $1,320,000 for interest and sinking fund, and $263,000 for the library.

Kentucky. — *Goebel Murder Trials.* — On August 20, counsel for Henry E. Youtsey, indicted for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel (p. 650), asked the court to defer the trial of Youtsey till the October term. The court postponed the trial till August 23, when the petition of the defense would be considered. Youtsey's leading counsel was confident that he would be able to bring into court in October all his absent witnesses, including Ex-Governor Taylor, Charles Finley, and R. N. Miller. On August 22, Judge Cantrill continued Youtsey's case till the October term.

The cases of Coombs, Whittaker, and Davis were also deferred to October; the accused parties would be liberated on giving $3,000 bail each.

Plot to Kidnap Ex-Governor Taylor. — Intelligence was conveyed to the ex-governor, on August 23, of the existence of a plot to seize him when he should be in Bloomington, Ind., August 25, to open the Republican compaign in Monroe county, and to take him back to Kentucky for trial, on charge of complicity in the murder of Mr. Goebel.

The intelligence was vouched for by citizens of Bloomington, who called on Mr. Taylor at Indianapolis. They assured him of protection. He thanked them for their vigilance and zeal, and assured them that he would certainly keep his engagement, undeterred by threats of arrest.

New York. *New Laws in Force.* — On September 1 sundry important new laws went into effect.

Among them is an act repealing the Horton law, which gave formal legal sanction to prize fighting (pp. 87, 283), also an act which forbids the carrying on of any business under a fictitious name or firm style, unless the parties first file with the clerk of each county the name or style they adopt, and also their true names and true addresses.

Another of the new acts forbids the use of "trading stamps;" by another, alimony is reduced or canceled where the defendant in a divorce case has become poorer, or where the plaintiff wife has married again a well-to-do husband; horse races within a mile of a place where a court is actually sitting are forbidden; but county fairs are not affected by the act; finally, an act making it a misdemeanor to give or sell an air gun or spring gun to any person under twelve years of age, or to any person under sixteen a toy pistol using blank cartridges.

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North Carolina. — Reports from North Carolina, of August 23, represent the drouth prevailing throughout the state as unprecedented. In the eastern counties forest fires were raging; the smoke, carried out to sea, obscured the sun. Many streams were dried up; trains on the Aberdeen & Ashbury railroad were not run, for lack of water Fall crops were for the most part ruined.

South Carolina. — *The Cotton Crop.* — A dispatch from Columbia, August 24, reported very serious damage to the cotton crop in that region, due to the intense heat prevailing for the previous fortnight or more. It was estimated that the loss, at current prices for cotton, would amount to $3,500,000. The effect of such a continuance of hot weather is to stop the blossoming, and to cause the half-mature bolls to burst open. At the date of the dispatch the fields had the aspect of September fields, though the crop was two or three weeks late.

Utah. — On August 23, Joseph B. Noble, father of the first child born of a polygamous marriage after polygamy had been adopted by the Mormon Church, was buried at Bountiful, Utah. The funeral was attended by thirty of his children, eighty-four of his grandchildren, and a number of his great-grandchildren. Noble had six wives; forty-seven children, of whom thirty-three are living; and 124 grandchildren.

CANADA.

A General Election Approaching. — For the ninth time since Confederation in 1867, Canada is in the throes of a general electoral campaign. The full life-term of a parliament is five years; but the governor-general, on advice of the responsible ministry in power, may dissolve parliament before expiry of the full term. This has frequently been done either in view of new political issues arising since the previous election and calling for emphatic popular decision, or in view of the political advantage calculated to accrue to the party in power from an appeal to the electorate at a specially opportune time.

The second parliament, for example, was dissolved after two sessions; and the issue raised by the great Canadian Pacific scandal caused the defeat of the Conservative government of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, in January, 1874. The third parliament held five sessions, the appeal to the country in September, 1878, resulting in the defeat of the Liberal ministry of Alexander Mackenzie and the return to power of Sir

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John A. Macdonald. The fourth parliament, after four years of life, was dissolved in May, 1882, the Macdonald ministry being again returned at the election in the following month. The fifth parliament, also, held only four sessions, the Conservatives being again victorious in February, 1887. Four sessions, likewise, limited the life of the sixth parliament, the Macdonald ministry being once more sustained in the elections of March, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 164). The seventh parliament was the only one since Confederation which held six sessions: it came to an end in April, 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 159); and on June 23 following, for the second time in the history of the Dominion, a Liberal government assumed the reins of power, and for the first time a representative of the French race — the Hon. (now Sir) Wilfrid Laurier — became premier and chief adviser to Her Majesty's representative (Vol. 6, p. 401).

THE LANGEVIN BLOCK OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, ONT.

The Leading Issues. — The dissolution of the eighth parliament, announced in August, this year, after five sessions (p. 549), and the calling of a general election for this fall, amount virtually to an appeal to the country for a vote of confidence in the much-discussed policy of the Laurier government regarding the questions of preferential trade and imperial relations. Other issues, however — some of them arising from rare complications of race and party interests — combine with these to render indefinite the lines upon which the contest is drawn, and to make the whole campaign, as viewed from beyond the borders, one of exceptional com-

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plexity. In the French sections, for example, the Liberals have to keep the imperial aspects of their policy in the background, while the Conservatives must manage to be pro-Canadian without incurring the reproach of being anti-imperial.

Undoubtedly the issue now most prominently under discussion is that arising out of the British trade preference as embodied in the present Tariff law. At the time of the Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, it will be remembered, Canada, of her own free will and without requiring any compensating consideration, granted to Great Britain a trade preference, consisting in a 12½ per cent reduction of duty on products entering Canada from the United Kingdom. The following year the discrimination in favor of Great Britain was increased to 25 per cent; and on July 1, 1900, it was further increased to 33⅓ per cent (Vol. 7, p. 440; Vol. 8, p. 424; Vol. 10, p. 379).

The Opposition, led by Sir Charles Tupper, claim that Canada might have had, and should have had, a *quid pro quo;* that instead of the simple, one-sided preference embodied in the Laurier tariff there should be a mutual trade preference: Great Britain should make some discriminatory concession in favor of the Dominion. This was the attitude of Sir Charles Tupper's resolution, defeated in the commons last March (p. 289). At an interview in mid-August Sir Charles declared:

"My great objection to the extension of the policy of granting concessions to British trade has been that, not only under the tariff has England received practically little benefit, but that such action has been calculated to injure Canadian industries, and has been an absolute inducement to England to withhold every offer in the way of mutual preferential trade. A practical proof of this is that, while in the second congress of chambers of commerce of the empire the proposal that Great Britain should place a duty on the products of foreign countries was supported by thirty-four out of fifty-five chambers, at the recent congress, as far as I understand, the question was not discussed. . . .

"No plan has ever been proposed that would promote the unity of the empire so completely as one that adds the tie of self-interest to the sentimental tie that binds all the colonies to the Crown. Such is the policy that the Liberal-Conservative party stands for, and it is the great question before the people of the Dominion."

The Liberals, on the other hand, claim, not that a system of intra-imperial reciprocity would not be desirable, if it could be obtained, but that it is not a feasible project at all, and cannot be secured.

It may be noted, in passing, that the great commercial bodies of the Dominion seem to favor the preferential trade policy. Western boards of trade have called for it; and toward the end of August the Maritime Board of Trade passed unanimously the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, preferential trade within the British empire would greatly tend to cement the unity of the empire; vastly assist in developing the material resources of the several colonies and dependencies thereof; hold a restraining influence upon emigration, diverting it from foreign countries to countries within the empire, and conducing to an equitable system of commercial intercourse between the empire and the nations of the world."

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In addition to the sacrifice of Canadian to imperial trade interests during the past four years, the Conservatives allege that the Liberals have made valuable concessions to the United States, particularly in admitting corn free, without a return in kind. Other charges of maladministration abound. The minister of the interior, Mr. Sifton, is charged with having administered the immigration laws with reprehensible laxness; and the minister of public works, M. Tarte, with making shady contracts and carrying his anti-English utterances almost to disloyalty. Scandals in the building of highways and subsidizing of railways are also alleged. The parties, however, meet squarely at one point — the administration of Dominion finances. The Conservatives point to an increasing expenditure, from the $41,702,383 of the last Conservative government to an estimated $53,050,000 for this year, and claim that this represents neither work done of a permanent character, nor the normal growth of Dominion needs, but the reckless extravagance of the Laurier administration.

HON. M. E. BERNIER,
CANADIAN MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE.

The Question of Imperialism. — As usual in Canadian elections, the race cry has been raised in some localities, in an attempt to make political capital out of those rivalries of inheritance, often bitter enough, of which the truest welfare of the country requires not only the temporary restraint, but the ultimate complete obliteration.

A French pamphlet (known as "No. 6"), severely criticizing Sir W. Laurier for having committed Canada to take part in the wars of the empire, and for being too much in favor of imperialism, appeared in August, issuing, it is alleged, from the Conservative headquarters, for circulation in the province of Quebec. Facsimiles were promptly published by the Toronto *Globe*, the Quebec *Soleil*, and other Liberal organs,

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which fiercely denounced Sir Charles Tupper for having one policy in Quebec and another in Ontario. The Conservative leader, however, declared his utter repudiation of the pamphlet, stating that the representative French Canadians of his party — such as Sir Adolphe Caron, J. G. H. Bergeron of Beauharnois, T. C. Casgrain of Montmorency, and F. D. Monk of Jacques Cartier — had been most outspoken in declaring themselves, not only in the commons but before large audiences of their own race, in favor of Canada sending troops to the Transvaal. And, said he,

"I am satisfied that they accurately represent the views of their constituents. I only desire to add that upon this question, as upon all others, I have but one policy for all Canada. That policy may be right or it may be wrong; but, at least, it has the merit of being precisely the same in Ontario as it is in Quebec."

Whatever may be the outcome of the present campaign, this much is certain — that the spirit of loyalty to the united empire will prevail, as it has always prevailed since the beginning of Canadian parliamentary history. For the sentiments of the people are what, under the constitution, must determine the policy of the country toward the mother land, and those sentiments of loyalty are regulated to only a very small extent, if at all, by material or pecuniary considerations, but are like the ancient fire in the temple, that never died out. Moreover, the limits of variation in trade or tariff policy are fixed by the necessity of raising a sufficient revenue by customs taxation.

Working of the Tariff Law. — We have already had occasion to point out that the preferential tariff in favor of the United Kingdom has not had the expected effect of reducing the proportion which the United States supplies of manufactures imported into Canadian territory (see p. 379).

The preponderance of trade is overwhelmingly in favor of American manufactures. In the fiscal year 1899 imports of dutiable articles into Canada from the United States aggregated over $44,000,000, and from Great Britain less than $28,000,000; while of manufactures of iron and steel the United States is supplying a much larger amount than the United Kingdom. The tables which follow show the imports into Canada of twenty principal manufactures from the United Kingdom in the years ending June 30, 1898, 1899, and 1900, and the imports of a like number of manufactured articles from the United States during the same term. It will be seen that in these articles, which may properly be termed representative manufactures, the increase in importations from the United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1900, compared with 1898, was thirty-two per cent; while the increase from the United States, for the same period, was thirty-seven per cent. Incidentally, it may also be mentioned that the total exports to British North America from the United States, in the fiscal year 1900, exceeded those of any previous year in American history, being $97,041,722, against $89,570,458 in 1899, and $84,889,819 in 1898.

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IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES INTO CANADA FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	1898	1899	1900
Worsted tissues	$2,855,054	$2,741,042	$2,824,788
Woolen tissues	1,103,673	1,527,624	1,811,928
Tin plates and sheets	1,017,528	856,434	1,520,203
Cotton yarn	1,112,709	1,282,388	1,520,088
Apparel and slops	1,573,461	1,304,456	1,274,056
Steel, unwrought	293,561	253,904	1,167,642
Carpets	764,107	879,232	1,150,945
Cotton piece goods, printed	805,675	897,850	987,201
Spirits	708,978	791,996	922,956
Linen piece goods	634,552	762,936	890,777
Railroad iron	196,223	168,599	830, 60
Haberdashery and millinery	677,382	697,607	765,565
Earthen and china ware	814,060	752,927	627,016
Hoop, sheet, and boiler iron	349,769	423,899	501,983
Seed oil	179,920	351,885	464,807
Cotton piece goods, bleached	189,432	320,889	445,530
Cast and wrought iron	173,310	174,653	370,783
Galvanized sheet iron	304,769	351,388	314,238
Silk manufactures	113,082	186,582	296,060
Cutlery	32,220	285,411	270,2 8

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1898	1899	1900
Steel rails	$1,555,405	$1,720,503	$2,882,667
Cotton manufactures	2,465,630	2,759,164	2,668,906
Agricultural implements	781,415	1,521,054	2,006,943
Books, maps, and engravings	722,049	844,410	1,012,986
Illuminating oil	737,389	762,624	1,012,441
Leather	878,054	821,530	952,846
Builders' hardware	719,326	906,047	818,917
Carriages	183,233	582,094	544,465
Clocks and watches	349,198	410,237	433,645
Boots and shoes	285,054	427,023	413,487
Furniture	523,424	439,536	394,328
Cycles	614,003	582,500	387,767
Turpentine	207,600	230,758	332,069
Telegraph, telephone, and scientific instruments	305,016	429,734	276,777
Copper and manufactures	155,215	146,635	226,356
Sewing machines	141,172	163,095	193,920
Fertilizers	93,470	131,587	155,230
Rosin, tar, etc.	111,482	132,190	141,837
Cotton-seed oil	115,648	111,517	126,010
Tobacco manufactures	62,139	82,841	117,280

European Retaliation. — A possible danger from the policy of intra-imperial preferences is seen in the recent action of Italy and Germany in respect of Canadian trade, following the recent conclusion of reciprocity treaties between those governments and the United States (pp. 32, 524, 626).

The Italian government has now issued a decree placing imports from Canada upon the maximum tariff, and excluding Canadian vessels from the privileges granted to the shipping of other states in Italian waters. This will adversely affect the Canadian export trade in lumber, furniture, pianos, organs, boots and shoes, and some agricultural products, especially goose wheat, which is largely grown in Ontario. And under a new commercial treaty with England, the German chancellor has issued a notice granting the most-favored-nation treatment to the subjects and products of the United Kingdom, and to British colonies "with the exception of Canada and Barbadoes."

Public Finances. — Final details of the figures of public business during the fiscal year 1900, show a surplus of over $8,000,000.

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CANADIAN PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Revenue.	1899	1900
Customs	$25,316,841	$26,374,147
Excise	9,641,227	9,868,075
Postoffice	3,191,777	3,205,535
Public works, including railways	4,433,936	5,205,274
Miscellaneous	4,155,468	4,347,752
Total	$46,741,249	$51,000,783
Expenditure	41,903,500	42,976,051
Surplus		$8,024,732

HON. JOHN DOUGLAS ARMOUR, CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO.

The capital expenditure was $9,718,543. Against this is a surplus of $8,024,731, and a sinking fund of $2,465,639, which leaves $771,828 to reduce the public debt.

Cabinet Change in New Brunswick. — On August 31, the government of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, formed in 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 944), resigned office; and a new cabinet was formed under Provincial Secretary the Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, as follows:

Premier and Provincial Secretary — L. J. Tweedie.
Attorney-General — William Pugsley.
Commissioner of Public Works — Charles H. Labillois.
Commissioner of Agriculture — L. P. Farris.
Surveyor-General — Albert T. Dunn.
Without portfolios — H. A. McKeown and G. F. Hill.

Personal Notes. — The selection of Col. D. H. McMillan, member of the Manitoba legislature for Centre Winnipeg, to be lieutenant-governor in succession to Hon. J. C. Patterson, was announced the first week in September.

On September 5, the Venerable William Lennox Mills, D. D., Archdeacon of St. Andrews in the Anglican diocese of Montreal, was elected bishop coadjutor of Ontario.

BISHOP MILLS was born in Woodstock, Ont., and educated at the Grammar School there and at the Western University. He pursued his theological studies at Huron College and Trinity University, and was ordained deacon in 1872, and admitted to the priesthood the following year. After serving at Norwich, he became successively rector of

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St. Thomas's church, Seaforth, Ont., and of St. Johns, Que. In 1882 he was appointed rector of Trinity church, Montreal, where he remained until appointed Archdeacon of St. Andrews in 1896. He was installed as a canon of Christ Church Cathedral in 1883, was chosen examining chaplain to the Bishop of Montreal in 1885, and from 1884 to 1895 was lecturer in scripture in the Montreal Diocesan College, of which institution he is a governor. Since then he has been lecturer in ecclesiastical history.

The promotion of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, A. D. C., who has been in command of the first Canadian contingent serving in South Africa, to the rank of colonel, was gazetted August 29.

The Paris Fire. — Early in the morning of September 12, fire devastated about three acres in the business part of Paris, Brant county, Ont., a town on the Grand river, about seven miles from Brantford, wiping out thirty-four places of business. Estimates of the loss vary from $200,000 to $400,000, with insurance about $125,000.

THE WEST INDIES.

Hayti. — The Haytian legislature has sent to Paris for final ratification a new Franco-Haytian commercial treaty.

The chief benefits to Haytian commerce under the proposed treaty are a reduction of the tariff on Haytian coffee from $30.10 to $26.24 on each 100 pounds. On the other hand, it is proposed to exempt French imports into Hayti from the fifty per cent and thirty-three and one-third per cent additional dues imposed on all other imports.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica. — *Boundary Decisions.* — The Costa Rican minister at Paris announces that President Loubet has given his decision as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Colombia, in favor of the former republic. His award fixes on Mona Point, or Punta Carreta, as the boundary limit on the Atlantic side, and Punta Burica as the limit on the Pacific side.

This award is really a victory for Costa Rica, whose claim was for the old limits between Central America and Colombia, running from the island Escudo de Veragua on the Atlantic to the Chiriquivijo river on the Pacific, which flows slightly to the southeast of Punta Burica. Colombia made claim to the entire Atlantic coast of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, fixing Cape Gracias-a-Dios as the limit on that side, while, on the Pacific side, she claimed the Boruca river, northwest of Golfo Dulce, as the limit, thus altogether demanding about half the territory of Costa Rica and two-thirds of that of Nicaragua. The award, as given above, fixes the Pacific limit practically in accordance with the Costa

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Rican claim, and so places the Atlantic limit as to bar out Colombia entirely from Nicaragua and from any part of Costa Rica beyond Mona Point.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, appointed by President Cleveland as arbitrator in the dispute over the boundaries on the other side of Costa Rica, between her and Nicaragua (p. 661),

HON. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK, IN 1901; FORMERLY UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

has also rendered his decision concerning the centre of the Bay of Salinas, which is to be the Pacific terminus of that boundary.

He finds it to be in latitude 11° 3′ 47″; longitude 85° 43′ 52.″ This fixes the final section of the boundary line, which is to be a *straight*

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astronomical line from the River Sapoa to the centre of Salinas bay, unless the commissioners of the two countries agree to diverge from it in order to adopt natural landmarks, as it is still possible for them to do.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL QUESTION.

Opposition to a Waterway. — At a banquet of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers in Chicago, Ill., August 22, J. C. Stubbs, vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad, opposed the project of an American isthmian canal as hurtful to the ocean-carrying trade of the United States.

HOUSES OF CONGRESS, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

The United States, he said, would expend $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 in digging the canal, and would have to hire English, German, and French ships to conduct the nation's commerce through it. We should be mortgaging our resources or taxing ourselves to make a highway for the ships of rival nations, especially England and Germany, which two nations own more than two-thirds of the world's steam tonnage available for oversea commerce, while the United States owns less than five per cent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombian Coup D'Etat. — Little has been heard of late of the insurgents, but interest has centred on the interesting *coup d'état* by which the vice-president, Dr. Manoquin, obtained possession of the government.

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He caused the announcement to be cabled to the last of August, that President San Clemente w perform his duties on account of extreme age and p in compliance with the unanimous demand of th army, he had consented to succeed San Clemente in September, it was learned through Mr. Charles I States minister to Colombia, that Dr. Manoquin President San Clemente, July 31, at midnight, in usurped his place. A dispatch of September 14, states th ota, is another if Dr. S released

SEÑOR CAMPOS SALLES, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

Peru through inet ch week of On Aug was for leader Ribeyro ceeded by one Zegarra. is called *Cabinet* is, a cab affairs w concerne ral intere try than f political party. The premier is a brother o who was vice-president of the first Pan-Ameri and he is a successful civil engineer of consid

A Spanish-American Newspaper. — There published in Barcelona, Spain, a daily paper ca *Latino*, or *The Latin World*, with the intenti more closely together the Spanish-speaking America and the mother country.

The paper will be a preparation for the Congress that is to be held in Madrid, and will doubtless be of Pan-American Congress to be held in Mexico, Octobe Señor Don Mariano José Madueno, formerly a colonel army, will have the direction of the paper; and there wil ents and branch offices in Mexico, South and Central Ar in the United States.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Dissolution of Parliament. — On September 18, the Queen signed a proclamation for the dissolution of the fourteenth parliament of her reign on September 25. The new parliament will be summoned to assemble on November 1, thus allowing but a brief time for the campaign. The uncontested returns will be brought in September 29; the first pollings will occur October 1; and the election will be finished by October 15. The fourteenth parliament will have had a life of five years, one month, and thirteen days

PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK,
GREAT-GRANDSON OF QUEEN VICTORIA, AND IN THE DIRECT LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

(Vol. 5, pp. 419, 683), a somewhat longer existence than those of recent years have had, whose terms have averaged four and a-half years.

Conservative Prospects. — The strong probability of a Conservative victory in the approaching elections seems to be generally admitted. The government has the prestige of a foreign war carried through successfully on the whole, in spite of some blunders, and in the face of unusual diffi-

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culties. Furthermore, it has had forced upon it by the sudden crisis in China the initiative steps in the treatment of a momentous problem that will tax the resources of the most acute and experienced diplomats; and it is unlikely that the country will be willing to hand over its Chinese policy, at such a critical juncture, to inexperienced and untried hands of however much ability. The probabilities of Conservative success are also largely increased by the great lack of unity and of competent leadership among the Liberals. The Opposition is divided into two hostile factions, the Liberal Imperialists and the Radicals, whose rivalry to each other is almost more bitter than to the common enemy; while the nominal leader of the party, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is unable to enforce obedience to his commands. Lord Rosebery's imperialism is too obnoxious to the Radicals for them to allow him to assume the leadership; Sir William Vernon Harcourt has withdrawn from the political arena; Mr. John Morley is devoting himself to literature; and there seems to be no great figure to conjure with, as in the days of Gladstone.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
DISTINGUISHED HEBREW AUTHOR.

It is generally felt that a reorganization of the cabinet will follow closely on the election, and conjectures are rife on the possible changes. Mr. Chamberlain is confidently set down to succeed Lord Lansdowne in the War Office, as it is thought that the African war has shown clearly the need of reorganization of that department; and there is much speculation as to a possible successor to Lord Salisbury in the Foreign Office.

Lord Wolseley to Retire. — The intention of Field-

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Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, to retire at the expiration of his term of office, October 31, is reported by the Manchester *Guardian;* and the London *Daily Mail* declared, August 29, that Lord Roberts had already been appointed to succeed him. No official announcement of the change has as yet been made.

The Zionist Congress. — A very enthusiastic meeting of the Zionists in the interest of the movement for the return of the Jews to Palestine (Vol. 7, pp. 709, 980; Vol. 8, p. 726; Vol. 9, p. 718), was held in Queen's Hall, London, in mid-August.

THE BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

About five hundred delegates representing twenty-five nationalities and twenty languages attended the congress, which was presided over by the founder of the movement, Dr. Theodor Herzl. Among the speakers were the president, Dr. Max Nordau, Mr. Israel Zangwill, Sir Francis Montefiori, Dr. Alexander Marmorek of the Pasteur Institute, and Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University. The main theme of the congress was the persecutions suffered by the Jews on the continent, especially in Roumania, and the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine as the only means of relief.

Coal and Cotton Crises. — An eleven days' strike on the little Taff Vale railroad in Wales, the last of August, threw out of work 50,000 colliers whose product it carried to Cardiff, and seriously interfered with the coal supply. The demand of the strikers for a half penny an hour more was granted, August 31, and the colliers immediately returned to work.

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The cotton crisis still continues, and is r
at any time since the Civil War stopped the
can cotton to England.

The trouble arises from the prospective delay
American crop, which promises to yield only 9,500,0
12,000,000 bales. On September 5, there were on
American cotton in Liverpool, not all of which wa
Lancashire mills require 58,000 bales a week. Thi
have closed, and the price of cotton has risen tremen

The Plague at Glasgow. — Glasgow is
ened with an epidemic of bubonic plague.
child sickened and died within forty-eight h
at first thought to be pneumonia, but what
examination showed to be bubonic plague.
several deaths have occurred; and on Se
were ninety-three cases under inspection.

Betrothal of Princess Victoria. — The b
cess Victoria, the second daughter of the Pr
Prince George, the second son of the King
is just announced, is the culmination of a
ship on the part of the young man covering
teen years.

The Princess, who is thirty years old, is the only
of the Prince of Wales. Prince George is twent
popular not only in Greece but in Crete, where he
the Cretans and the admiration of the powers by his
tration of that disordered island (Vol. 8, p. 864).

Miscellaneous. — Still another memorial
up, praying for a pardon for Mrs. Maybric
woman sentenced to life imprisonment for th
husband. The encouragement for this new
written to her by the late chief justice of
Russell), who was of her counsel, assuring
in her innocence and his efforts to secure he

Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D
pointed by the Queen to the canonry of W
dered vacant by the death of Archdeacon F

Dr. Robinson previously held the canonry of
which the rectorship of St. Margaret's is attached.
ship attached to his present canonry.

FRANCE.

Exposition Awards. — The distribution
tion awards was made one of the greatest
summer. The ceremony was carried out

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mality, and was followed by illuminations, processions, and a general carnival.

There were 42,832 awards in all to be distributed among 75,531 exhibitors. Of these, the United States secured in all 1,981 awards of the following classes: 220 grand prizes, 486 gold medals, 583 silver medals, 422 bronze medals, 270 honorable mentions, and the rest in medals for collaborators.

United States Commissioner-General Peck declares that "in number as well as in quality the awards given to the United States exhibitors are superior to those obtained by any other foreign country. The United States in this respect comes next to France herself." The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, however, states that he has carefully analyzed the list of awards as published in the *Journal Officiel;* and he finds that, leaving out of consideration France, the home country, Germany stands far ahead of all the other nations. The United States has second place, and Great Britain is a very close third. Of the grand prizes, which are the highest given, Germany secured 251, the United States only 218, and Great Britain 179. The number of classes into which the exhibits were divided was 121, and in fifty-one of these Germany triumphs over all other nations after France; in thirty-one the United States has the superiority; and in thirty Great Britain leads. Germany shows particular preëminence in the departments of higher agricultural education; musical publications and books; instruments of precision and medals; steam engines, in which class, indeed, she excels all exhibitors; porcelain and pottery; electric lighting; house decoration; glass and crystals; clocks; naval and military administration; and chemistry. The departments in which the United States wins her greatest triumphs are primary, secondary, and professional education; mines and metallurgy; agricultural products; tools; heating and ventilation; practical application of civil engineering; dredges, etc.; farinaceous products; preserved meat and fish; military engineering; hydrography; telegraphs and telephones.

ALFRED PICARD,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Wheat Crop. — The latest returns collated at the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that the wheat crop of 1900 will be only 103,000,000 hectolitres, which is twenty-five per cent less than that of last year. The surplus from the crops

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of 1898 and 1899, however, is expected to a
just about the 20,000,000 hectolitres additio
meet the average annual home consumption o
So the French dealers feel certain that no for
be purchased this year, in spite of the short w

ITALY.

Pope and King.— The attitude which
would assume toward the Holy See was a m
concern to both the friends of a united Ita

PALACE OF THE KING OF ITALY AT NAPLE

supporters of the temporal sovereignty of the
were prophecies before the death of King Hu
that the accession of his son would lead to a
in the relations between the Quirinal and the
advantage of the latter. But there are alrea
Victor Emmanuel III. has no intention of y
the ground acquired by his father and his gra

His utterances at his inauguration plainly showed
to "maintain the traditions of his house," and to "pr
conquests and our unity." This clearly means a co
policy of a "United Italy," and of a civil independ
authority. An indication that no reconciliation with

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anticipated by Pope Leo XIII. is given by a circular letter issued by him to the Catholic powers, the last of August, in which he appeals to them to relieve him from a situation that is intolerable, and that has grown steadily worse since 1870. He refuses to recognize Victor Emmanuel as king of Italy, considering him to be only king of Sardinia, and declares definitely that none of the Papal rights over Rome and the provinces which composed the patrimony of St. Peter are renounced.

Soon after the assassination of her husband, Queen Margherita composed a rosary and prayer in memory of her husband, in which she eulogized his virtues. This she submitted to the Bishop of Cremona for his approval and sanction for its publication, which he readily granted. Then came a note from the Vatican prohibiting its use in private devotions and in churches. This prohibition will probably strengthen the king in his opposition to the Vatican.

SIGNOR SARACCO, ITALIAN PREMIER.

On August 18 the *Osservatore Romano* published an official statement giving the reasons why the Church allowed the burial in the Pantheon of King Humbert, who was under the ban of excommunication, as was his father before him, for his disregard of the rights of the Holy See.

The first reason given was that the Church wished to show her abhorrence of the crime against one who represented authority; and the second, that a few months before his death the king had indicated a desire to "be reconciled with God, by means of the sacraments, during this Holy Year."

Bresci Condemned. — The anarchist Bresci, who assassinated King Humbert I. at Monza, July 29 (p. 668), was tried just a month later and condemned to imprisonment for life, the most severe penalty for murder that the Italian laws allow. If he had been tried for treason, the death penalty could have been inflicted.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Change of Premiers. — The resignation of the Premier Erik Gustaf Bostrom, because of ill-health, was accepted by King Oscar; and the appointment of Admiral Frederick Wilhelm von Otter to succeed him was announced Septem-

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ber 12. This change is not expected to affect th members of the cabinet, or to change materially policy of the government.

SPAIN.

Royal Betrothal. — Spain has added ano rapidly increasing list of royal love matches, in t of Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturia Carlos of Bourbon.

The Princess is about twenty years old, and is the elde children of Alphonso XII. by his second wife, Marie Christi She was Queen of Spain for a few months, when she was old; but the birth of her brother, the present king, six mo death of his father, put an end to her brief reign. As sh ever, heiress-presumptive to the crown, her marriage is a siderable importance to the state. Accordingly her b comparatively unimportant personage, whose family has C is a distinct triumph of love over politics. Don Carlos Sicilian branch of the Bourbon family, and is the seco Count of Caserta. He is twenty-nine years old, and is the Spanish army.

ROUMANIA.

Anti-Semitism. — Anti-Semitism is becomin in Roumania that the Jews are getting restive u exhibit a desire to leave the country. They ar share in free education, and even their attempt education are seriously hampered. They are no hold offices on the Roumanian railway, in the na in the Chamber of Commerce, or in the army, al are compelled to serve in the ranks and contribu the revenues. They are not admitted to profe normal schools, and are not allowed to be archi nary surgeons, dispensing chemists, or lawyers.

TURKEY.

Armenian Massacre. — Another massacre of has occurred in the very Sassoun district that w of the terrible massacres of 1894 (Vol. 4, pp Vol. 5, pp. 196, 327, 811).

Turkish soldiers under the command of Ali Pasha, c Bitlis, assisted by Kurds, attacked the small village of Spa week of August, and killed a number of men, women, variously estimated at from sixty to 500. The commande the village to be burned. The reports of the massacre, a

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by the Sultan, were confirmed by the British consuls of the neighboring towns of Erzeroum and Diarbekr; and the Sultan ordered an investigating committee, and relieved Ali Pasha of his command.

Sultan Buys Ships. — The Sultan has placed orders for six first-class steel-clad cruisers at Kiel, Germany, and for two of the latest style torpedo boats at Genoa, Italy. These purchases have occasioned much surprise and curiosity to know how they are to be paid for, in view of the fact that the Sultan is not able to pay his debts to the powers.

CYPRUS.

THE report of the commissioner of Cyprus, just published, shows the greatest gain made under the score of years of British control to be in the direction of agriculture.

The extent of land under cultivation for cereals has increased since 1878 from 40,000 acres to nearly 143,000 acres in wheat, and from 60,000 acres to 100,000 acres in barley. The methods of agriculture, however, are still very primitive. The commissioner takes a discouraging view of the progress of the island under British rule in the direction of morality and education. An American observer, Dr. George E. Post of the Bryant College, on the other hand, thinks the improvement effected under British rule is something marvelous. In addition to the agricultural progress already mentioned, he speaks of a reduction and systematization of the taxes, improved conditions of finance, and a system of public schools; and thinks that British administration has been and will continue to be a great benefit to the island.

INDIA.

Good Rainfall. — The outlook for the winter in India is more encouraging (p. 675). There has already been a sufficient fall of rain in nearly all the famine tracts to make the winter sowings practically assured; and the number receiving relief has fallen to 4,000,000.

PERSIA.

Attempt to Oust the Shah. — Advantage has been taken of the Shah's absence from Persia (p. 675) by a former sergeant in the Persian army, Ali Mahomed Bey, to proclaim himself Shah, under the pretext that he is the descendant of Kerim Jhan. It was reported from Teheran, August 23, that he was advancing against the capital with 6,000 well armed followers, and that he would probably have the support of the outlaw mob in Teheran. A troop of 500 infantry and 300 Cossacks had been sent to meet him.

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SAMOA.

KING OSCAR of Sweden has agreed to act as arbitrator in determining the claims for damages sustained by British and German subjects and American citizens in Samoa during the late disturbances (Vol. 9, pp. 69, 311, 313, 584).

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

COLONEL J. WILLCOCKS, C. M. G., WHO COMMANDED THE COOMASSIE RELIEF COLUMN.

Trouble with Morocco. — Moorish troops were reported on August 26 to be massing near the Algerian hinterland, and Moroccan tribesmen to be raiding Algerian territory. It is said that orders have been received at the French naval stations ordering dispatch of artillery and naval stores to Algeria.

Occupation of Touat. — Adrar, principal town of the Touat oasis of North Africa, has been occupied by French troops. Three groups of Saharan oases have now come under French control without fighting. This is by some viewed as indicating practical French mastery of the whole region between Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco.

The Muscat Incident Closed. — The dispute between a British and a French claim to a coaling station on the coast of Oman (Vol. 9, p. 105) was settled early in September in favor of the French claim.

Kongo-German Boundary. — The dispute about this boundary in the Lake Kivu district of the Kongo Free State (p. 398), which was reported to have precipitated hostilities between the Belgians and the Germans there, is believed to be in process of arbitration.

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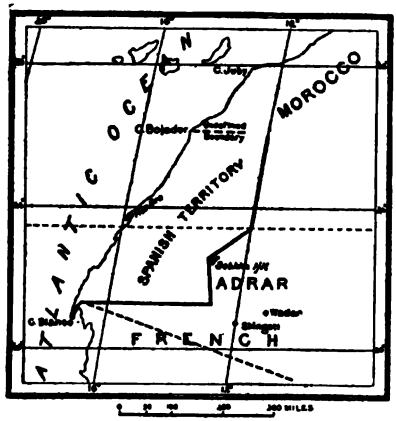
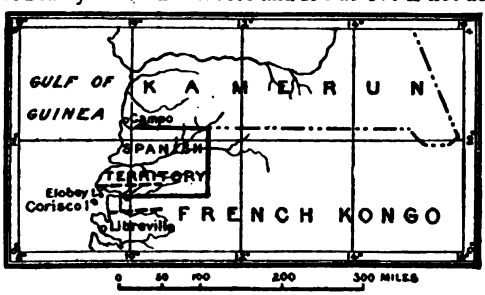
The dispute arose from the difference between a natural boundary line, such as a river or line of mountain summits, and an arbitrary line regardless of natural features. There was a mistake of both parties about the location of Lake Kivu, and they therefore fixed the line where they did not intend to fix it, giving the Kongo Free State about 3,000 square miles of good land. Wherefore Germany claims that the boundary should now be changed to conform to the original intent.



MAP SHOWING NEW FRANCO-SPANISH BOUNDARY AGREEMENT IN NORTHWEST AFRICA.

Franco-Spanish Boundary Agreement.—The territory in Northwest Africa credited to Spain on current maps, was considerably reduced by a convention signed between France and Spain on June 29.

It appears that in 1885 the Spanish seized the northwest coast of Africa from Cape Blanco northward to about Cape Juby, calling the territory *Rio de Oro*. The following year they pushed into the interior and signed a treaty with the people of Adrar, but they did not inform the European powers of the treaty. In successive years Adrar was overrun by French explorers, and thus fell under French influence. By the terms of the convention now concluded, the boundary runs from Cape Blanco in a straight line eastward to about 13° longitude, thence to the northwest around Sebkha Ijil, a dry salt lake, then due east to the 12th meridian, which it follows to Morocco, where it becomes indefinite, as the boundary between Morocco and *Rio de Oro* is not defined.



MAP SHOWING NEW SPANISH ACQUISITION IN WEST AFRICA.

By the terms of the convention, also, Spain acquires recognition of her claims to a section of territory of about 1,000 square miles on the mainland projecting from the coast eastward into the French Kongo territory, the northern boundary of her possession touching the German Kamerun. France secures the privilege of purchasing the section if Spain ever desires to sell it.

Cape Colony Treason Bill.—On August 22, after a stirring debate, the Indemnity and Special Tribunals, or

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"Treason," bill passed its second reading in the Cape Colony assembly, without a division.

The bill fixes the responsibility and future status of rebellious subjects in the Cape Colony, but leaves the question of compensation to another session.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

Arctic Exploration. —*Nansen's Record Eclipsed.*—Unless surpassed by the Peary expedition, which has still to be heard from, the honor of having penetrated "farthest north" will belong to the Italian expedition led by Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, which sailed from Christiania, Norway, for Franz Josef Land, in the *Stella Polare*, in June, 1899 (p. 115). With the exception of M. Ribot's expedition to Spitzbergen, it is the only expedition from a Latin country which has crossed the Arctic circle since the Portuguese Gaspar Corte Real, in 1500, after discovering Hudson strait, disappeared forever in the great white waste beyond.

Full details are lacking; but it appears that the *Stella Polare*, after penetrating through Nightingale Sound and the British Canal, returned to Prince Rudolph's Land, where she was frozen in about September 1, 1899. During her eleven months' imprisonment she was much damaged by the ice, and was with difficulty saved from sinking. A sledge party, leaving the ship, made a dash directly north. Three of its members, attempting to return, were lost; three others later succeeded in reaching the vessel. A third party, led by Captain Cagni, with two Alpine guides and an Italian sailor, reached latitude 86° 33′ North, which is about nineteen geographical miles nearer the pole than Nansen's famous record of 86° 14′ in 1895 (Vol. 6, p. 702). They reached the ship after an absence of 104 days, having suffered many hardships, being obliged to subsist for some time on dog flesh. Prince Luigi, owing to the amputation of two finger joints, necessitated by frostbites, was unable personally to accompany the sledge party.

PRINCE LUIGI, Duke of Abruzzi, is a nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy, being a son of Humbert's brother, Prince Amadeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, who was King of Spain from 1870 to 1873. He was born in Madrid in 1873, and in 1897 distinguished himself by making the first ascent of Mount St. Elias on the border between Alaska and Canada (Vol. 7, p. 739).

Ascent of the Great Ararat.—On September 2, the Great Ararat in Armenia, summit 17,260 feet above sea level and 14,320 feet above the plain of Arras, was ascended by a member of the Russian geographical society named Peoggenpohl, and a party of companions. Previous ascents had been made in 1829, 1834, 1843, 1845, 1850, and 1856.

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Multiplex Telephony. — A German resident of San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Ernest A. Faller, has patented a device for multiplex telephony, whereby communication can be opened and kept up along a wire in spite of other conversations being carried on over the same wire.

Its essential idea, as described in the *Electrical World and Engineer*, New York, consists broadly in causing the instruments which are to be used in transmitting the conversation to sympathize or agree as to their electrical conditions when the same are brought from their condition of inactivity into use, and at the same time causing certain adjustments to take place in all the instruments which are not wanted, so that upon the next pair of instruments being brought into use their electrical conditions, while mutually harmonizing, will differ from those of the pair already in use. This same action takes place in respect to the idle instruments whenever another new pair of instruments is brought into use. This is accomplished by providing the several branches leading from the terminals of the line with condensers whose individual capacities may be varied or adjusted, induction coils the electric condition of whose secondaries may be changed by bringing in more or less turns, and receivers provided with double windings capable of being worked in series or in multiple. By means of a special switch the inventor connects the independent windings of the said receiver in multiple or in series, the said switch simultaneously reducing or increasing the capacity of the condenser, and the number of turns of the secondary coil in the inductorium in the ratio of, say, one to two, or one to three, and thus changing the condition of the instrument both as to capacity and resistance, so that said instrument may be used in the transmission of articulate speech, with another instrument in which like conditions exist as to capacity and resistance, but with no other.

PROFESSOR RUDOLF VIRCHOW,
DISTINGUISHED GERMAN PATHOLOGIST.

The active surface of the condenser, the number of turns in the secondary coil of the inductorium, and the windings of the receiver are proportioned in such a way as to cause the receiver to respond only to a current of a certain tension and amperage. For instance, if the switch is in such a position as to connect the windings of the receiver in series, and the entire surface of condenser and winding of the secondary in circuit, a current, coming from a station in whose instruments like con-

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nections and conditions exist, will cause the receiver to r
a current emanating from a station in whose instruments diff
tions and conditions exist will leave the said receiver silent,
so.

Speech at Long Distances. — Before the Briti
tion for the Advancement of Science, Septem
William H. Preece, consulting engineer to the B
office, announced that as a result of his experi
wireless tele
had been abl
audible spe
eight miles
without wires

PROFESSOR JAMES DEWAR, F. R. S. E.,
NOTED BRITISH PHYSICIST.

**New Che
ments.** — S
amazing di
argon in 18
pp. 687, 922
209, 257), I
Ramsay, Lor
Dr. Travers,
have succee
ing no fewe
other hithe
covered elem
eous constitu
atmosphere.

The five
order of their a
are: Helium (
4), Neon (20),
Krypton (80), and Xenon (128). The process of separa
gases consists in fractional distillation. A vacuum vessel
liquid air, and into this is dipped a narrower tube sealed
but connected at its upper end with a mercury aspirator.
is then liquefied in this narrow tube, after which, by opera
rator, the more volatile impurities distil over first, and ca
for further examination or purification. Xenon is the h
gas yet discovered, its density being sixty-four, or about
half times that of the air we breathe.

Penetrative Power of Solar Rays. — Dr. J. V
Fort Dodge, Iowa, founder and for many years e
Iowa Medical Journal, has demonstrated that the
like the X rays, are capable of passing complet
the human body. Upon this he bases his cont
sun baths, combined with abundance of fresh a
erate exercise, can be used with salutary results in
the tubercle bacillus in the human body.

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LILLIAN NORDICA,
FAMOUS OPERATIC SINGER.

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If a glass transparency be applied to the face of an unexposed photographic dry plate, and then, with the plate immediately behind it (both being carefully covered from the light) be placed next to the skin of a human subject, say on the back between the shoulder-blades; and if then a focussed light be allowed to play on the chest of the subject, say for fifteen minutes, a photographic impression of the transparency will appear on development of the plate. That this effect is not due to heat of the body, is concluded from absence of all impression when light is not applied as above.

Purification of Vitiated Air. — By means of bioxide of sodium, which, when decomposing, gives off oxygen and absorbs at the same time carbonic acid gas, two members of the French Academy of Sciences, MM. Desgrès and Balthazard, have discovered an effective method of regenerating air which has become vitiated with impurities.

The discovery is of especial value and importance to submarine boats' crews and divers and to those doing business which is conducted in vile atmospheres, such as miners firemen, etc. Its value has been confirmed by experiments conducted by Dr. E. E. Smith, a New York chemist.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE coming of the first autumn month was marked by the presentation of an extraordinary number of new plays.

"A Debt of Honor," by Sydney Grundy, was brought out at the St. James's theatre, London, Eng., September 1. The general verdict rates the piece below the author's previous work.

Otis Skinner's "Prince Otto," founded on Robert Louis Stevenson's novel, was produced at Wallack's, in New York City, September 3. The humorous parts miss the mark, but the serious parts have good dramatic material, and it is used with skill.

At New London, Conn., September 3, the Lyceum theatre was packed with people eager to witness the first performance of "Caleb West," a dramatization by Michael Morton of F. Hopkinson Smith's novel of the same name. The scenes and incidents all appertain to New London — hence the vivid public interest in the piece. And the public received it with great favor.

R. Marshall's comedy of romance, "A Royal Family," was performed for the first time in this country September 5, at the Lyceum theatre, New York City. It was played to

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MRS. LILLIAN LANGTRY,
NOTED ENGLISH ACTRESS.

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"a rippling accompaniment of laughter" from fi
with curtain calls after every act.

Another London play, "The Rose of Persi
opera by Basil Hood, music by Sir Arthur Sul
produced at Daly's theatre, New York City, Sep
In the play, episodes from the "Arabian Nights" a
up with much ingenious humor and with an ad
social satire. The music is "spontaneous, ple
refined."

"Arizona," by Augustus Thomas, given at
theatre, New York City, September 10, captivatec
ence both by the effectiveness of its dramatic situ
the mirth-compelling force of its comic ones.

RELIGION.

The Protestant Movement in Austria. — The r
politico-religious agitation which broke out last y
fectly described as a movement "away from Rom
it appears, in its essence a pro-German, anti-Slavi
movement (Vol. 9, pp. 455, 710), has resulted
nounced reaction in the direction of the Roma
Church. The *Reichspost*, the leading Clerical org
tria, says of the movement:

"It has shaken hundreds of thousands of Catholics
lethargy, while the 'Away from Rome' agitators can repo
thousand' apostates to their cause. The whole movement
to awaken a wide and deep excitement in favor of the Chu
out Catholic Austria. In many places where it has hithe
possible to secure the funds for the Catholic Church, mon
given in abundance. Missions have been started where non
isted. Thousands of men now come to the communion who
tended for years. In short, the Catholic Church of Aust
shaken from centre to circumference, and will only gain b
tion."

Christians in Japan. — The latest available fig
the number of enrolled Christians in Japan, put
at 120,963, of whom 53,924 are Roman Catholi
Protestants, and 25,231 Greek Catholics. If chi
dependents be added, the total would be about 2
about one-half of one per cent of the entire popula
empire outside of Formosa. This comparatively s
has already furnished one cabinet minister, two
the supreme court, two speakers of the lower h

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twice elected), besides several vice-ministers of state, heads of bureaus, justices of the courts of appeal, etc.

The Northfield General Conference. — In spite of the great loss sustained through the death of Dwight L. Moody, interest in the institutions founded by him at East Northfield, Mass., continues unabated. The eighteenth annual conference for Christian workers was held August 2–19, Mr. William R. Moody, elder son of the great evangelist, presiding. Among the prominent speakers were the Revs. John Balcom Shaw and Wilton Merle Smith of New York, Peyton H. Hoge of Louisville, Ky., and F. B. Meyer and G. Campbell Morgan of London, Eng., and Dr. Barnardo of London, Eng., whose efforts have been instrumental in rescuing thousands of destitute children from physical suffering and moral ruin. Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the hymn-writer and collaborator of D. L. Moody, and Miss Fannie J. Crosby, the blind hymn-writer, were also present.

HON. ADDISON C. HARRIS OF INDIANA, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A supplementary series of meetings — a "post-conference" — continued for a fortnight, beginning August 21, under the lead of Dr. Henry G. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

Lake Commerce. — The commerce of the Great Lakes has this year far surpassed all previous records.

In the month of July, 5,385 vessels arrived at the thirty-seven principal lake ports: from the opening of navigation to August 1, the total of arrivals was 15,941. In July there entered the port of Chicago 1,108

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vessels — thirty-six a day; and from the opening of navi
end of July, 3,518 vessels. Cleveland had a total of 1,336
falo, 1,355; Milwaukee, 1,599. In July there were 344 arriv
Minn., and 439 at West Superior, Wis. That the railroads
ing the lake transportation lines as carriers of grain an
from the Northwest, has been of late confidently asserted;
cial government "Survey of Commerce and Finance" (fr
above figures are taken) shows that an enormous volume o
stuffs is carried on the lakes, *viz.*, in the season to Aug

F. H. WINES OF ILLINOIS,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE TWELFTH
UNITED STATES CENSUS.

wheat, bushels,
flour, tons, 33
bushels, 29,63
bushels, 16,040
bushels, 2,38
bushels, 946,1
333,612 tons of
one-third comes
of the three po
Ill., Duluth, Mi
waukee, Wis.
greatest wheat p
ments of wheat
1, were 8,268,8
West Superior,
next, with a total
bushels. Chica
largest corn sh
the season, 24,4
els. Milwauke
shipments of ba
and Duluth in
rye.

The great
lake grain trade,
originating, co
Buffalo, N. Y.
16,743,000 bush
received at all
14,217,441 bush
signed to Buffal
also received
the 29,638,915 bushels of corn arriving at all ports.

DISASTERS.

The Galveston Horror. — A hurricane reache
coast on the morning of Saturday, September 8, wh
a few hours wrought fearful havoc in Texas, es
Galveston, where the loss of life is reckoned to b
more, and the loss of property not less than $1
Elsewhere along the Texan coast and inwards,
wasted fields and plantations, leveled houses, and

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hundreds of human lives. Ex-State Senator Wortham, who went to Galveston as aid to Adjutant-General Scurry, reported, under date of September 13, to the governor of the state the result of his observations in the devastated town.

In brief his report is that fully seventy-five per cent of the business portion of Galveston is irreparably wrecked, and that the same estimate holds good for the residence district. "The great warehouses along the water-front are unroofed and gutted throughout their length. Great piles of human bodies, dead animals, rotting vegetation, household furniture, and fragments of the houses themselves, are piled in confused heaps right in the main streets of the city. Along the Gulf front human bodies are floating around like cordwood. Intermingled with them are to be found the carcasses of horses, chickens, dogs, and rotting vegetable matter.

"The waters of the Gulf and the winds spared no one who was exposed. Whirling houses around in its grasp, the wind piled their shattered frames high in confusing masses and dumped their contents on top. Men and women were thrown around like so many logs of wood, and left to rot in the withering sun."

Colonel Sterrett, of Houston, who visited Galveston the day after the storm, describes the appearance of the wide plain between Houston and Galveston as strewn with all manner of wreckage.

There were vessels there of all sizes — here a tramp steamship, there a dredge-boat, everywhere yachts, schooners, and launches. Debris of all kinds covered the prairie: there were lace curtains, toys, toilet articles, bed-clothes; and mixed with these the carcasses of chickens, rats, dogs, cats, and frequently the bodies of human beings.

The country at large has been prompt and liberal in its contributions of money and supplies for relief of the afflicted.

Other Storms. — On August 20 the towns of Sheboygan, Green Bay, and Oshkosh, Wis., were visited by violent storms of wind and rain. At Sheboygan, eight large buildings were reported completely wrecked, and 200 small houses blown down. The damage to property was $300,000. There was no loss of life.

There was a cloudburst at Green Bay; in half an hour one and a-half inches of rain fell. Great damage was done to crops in the neighborhood.

At Oshkosh, many small buildings were blown down. The losses to farmers were serious.

On the same day violent storms ravaged northern, eastern, and southern Maryland. Several lives were lost. In Spring Hill cemetery, Easton, monuments were overthrown and broken. A large marble workshop was lifted from its foundations and torn into fragments. In the same town houses were unroofed.

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In Michigan, the entire lower peninsula was swept by a severe electrical storm. Standing grain was beaten down and ruined; scores of barns were struck by lightning and burned with their contents. In Detroit, hundreds of trees were prostrated. In a temporary encampment of Knights of Pythias, 1,000 of 1,300 tents were blown down. Twelve or more houses were struck by lightning, and windows were broken in everywhere by the wind and rain.

Similar storm ravages were reported from places in North Dakota, the damage to grain crops being serious.

Railway Collision. — At Hatfield, Pa., twenty-seven miles north of Philadelphia, on the morning of September 2, an excursion train bound for Atlantic City ran into a milk train standing at the station. The milk train had attached to its rear two passenger coaches. Into these crashed the locomotive of the excursion train, ploughing its way through them. Four passengers in these coaches were instantly killed. Of the ten coaches of the excursion train, six were completely wrecked, and nine persons were killed; more than thirty suffered injuries more or less serious.

NECROLOGY.

American:

BINGHAM, HARRY, lawyer and politician; died at Littleton, N.H., Sept. 12, aged 79. Graduated from Dartmouth, '43, and studied law. Was prominent in Democratic politics, being eighteen times elected to the state legislature, and several times nominated for congress and the senate.

BRECKINRIDGE, REV. DR. JOHN S., Methodist minister; born in Pennsylvania; died at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 28, aged 63. Graduated from Wesleyan University, '61, and joined the New York East Conference in the same year. He filled many pastorates in Connecticut and in Brooklyn, N. Y., until 1887, when he was appointed superintendent of the Seney Hospital (Methodist) in Brooklyn.

CORNWALL, ANDREW, business man and politician; born at Pultneyville, N. Y., 1814; died at Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 2. With his partner, J. F. Walton, he was the founder of the Thousand Islands as a summer resort.

CRANE, JOHN W., lawyer; born at Milton, N. Y., in 1827; died at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 26. Was prominent in the affairs of Saratoga county, of which he was judge for two terms.

DA COSTA, DR. JACOB M., eminent physician of Philadelphia, Pa.; born on the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, Feb. 7, 1833; died at Villanova, near Philadelphia, Sept. 11. Was for many years professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

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DOE, CHARLES A., for twenty-seven years editor of the Worcester (Mass.) *Evening Gazette;* died Aug. 15, at Sussex, N. B.

FLOWER, JOHN D., banker and broker; born at Theresa, N. Y., April 16, 1840; died at Prout's Neck, Me., Aug. 19. He went to California at the age of sixteen, returned to his native town and kept a store. In the sixties he went to Utica, where he met with business success; and in 1880 he entered the firm of Flower & Co., bankers, in New York City. He was a director in a number of financial concerns. The late Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower was his brother.

GREEN, HENRY, chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; born in Warren co., N. J., in 1828; died at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 16. Educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1879 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court to fill a vacancy, and in 1880 was elected for the full term of twenty-one years. He succeeded Chief Justice Sterret in January of this year; and was the first justice of the supreme court bench of Pennsylvania who came directly from the bar to the supreme bench without previous judicial service.

GORMULLY, R. PHILIP, bicycle and tire manufacturer; died at Montreal, Que., Aug. 29, aged about 55. He was president of the Gormully & Jeffery Co., and was also Venezuelan consul at Chicago, Ill.

HALL, THOMAS WINTHROP, writer and poet; born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1862; died at Hannibal, Mo., from sunstroke, in the latter part of August. He was a graduate of West Point in 1887, and after serving in the army two years, resigned to take up writing as a career. Under the name of "Tom Hall" he was widely known. He served in the Spanish-American war with the Rough Riders, becoming Col. Wood's adjutant. He dramatized "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Among his volumes of verse are, "When Hearts Are Trumps," "When Love Laughs," "When Cupid Calls," "When Love Is Lord;" and in prose, "The Little Lady," "Some Other People and Myself," and "An Experimental Moving."

HANSEN, CAPT. WILLIAM, well-known yacht skipper; born in Norway in 1847; died at New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 9. He sailed the America's Cup defender *Vigilant* in 1893.

HESSEL, DR. RUDOLPH, German scientist; born in Baden; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 16. He had been connected with the United States Fish Commission since 1877, having charge of its propagating ponds. He is said to have been the first successfully to propagate the German carp in American waters.

INGALLS, HON. JOHN JAMES, famous Kansan lawyer, politician, and Republican ex-United States senator; born at Middleton, Mass., Dec. 29, 1833; died at East Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 16. Was graduated at Williams College, '55, and admitted to the bar in 1857. Moved the next year to Atchison, Kan., which was thereafter his home. Held state offices, 1860–62; was judge-advocate of state militia, 1863–65; editor of the Atchison *Champion*, 1862–65; defeated as Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1862 and 1866. Was elected to the United States senate in 1873, and reëlected in 1879 and 1885. In the senate he won a reputation as a brilliant speaker and an aggressive debater, and was especially known for the picturesqueness and pungency of his language and the virulence of his frequent personal attacks. The rise of Populism resulted in his defeat in 1891, and since then he was a prolific contributor to magazines and newspapers.

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LEWELLING, LORENZO D., from 1893 to
ernor of Kansas; born at Salem, Ia., Dec. 21, 1846;
City, Kan., on the night of Sept. 3. He began life a
drove cattle for the quartermaster's department of th
served in the bridge building corps at Chattanooga
Rebellion. After the war he attended Knox Colleg
taught school, edited the Salem *Register* (Rep.), and
Iowa State Reform School for Girls for fifteen ye
Kansas in 1887.

LINDSAY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON DAV
Canadian Anglican divine; born in London, Eng.,
at Waterloo, Que., Sept. 9. Educated in his na
America in 1843, and entered commercial life in Mon
the ministry at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.,
to holy orders in March, 1851, being appointed to th
Village, near Waterloo, Que. In 1874 he was made
ford, and two years later was named Archdeacon.
work in 1898.

MITCHELL, DAVID, ex-assistant district attor
born at Alexandria, Scotland; died in New York City

MORGAN, COL. WILLIAM J., politician an
Canada in 1840; died at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 5. He
public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. At the outbreak of
enlisted in the 116th New York Volunteer Infantry.
and promotion, especially by his conduct in the battl
From 1864, he was for twenty years a member of th
the Buffalo *Commercial*. In January, 1894, he was
state controller by State Controller James A. Robert
elected to the office, and was the Republican candidat
the time of his death.

O'HARA, ROBERT, lawyer; born in Hampsh
died at Chatham, Ont., Sept. 3. Was taken to C
graduated at Upper Canada College, and was ad
About 1870 he was appointed local master in cha
holding the office at the time of his death.

POWERS, THOMAS J., commissioner of ban
nia; killed by a fall from an express train on the night

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, horticulturist; born
Scotland, in 1822; died in Washington, D. C., Sept.
tendent of the Division of Gardens and Grounds in
Department of Agriculture, and was famous as the
of Fairmount and Hunting Parks in Philadelphia; c
estate of the late Johns Hopkins of Baltimore, Md.;
surrounding the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill
Monument at Gettysburg. It was he who introduced
or navel, orange, in this country, the parent tree of
States is still living in the orangery of the Agricu
The discovery of the navel orange was made, it is s
American woman traveling in Brazil. She wrote to f
try concerning the superior quality of the orange in th
country. In 1870 Mr. Saunders secured a shipmen
trees. This was the original stock from which have
famed orange groves producing what is commerci
Riverside navel orange of Southern California. All

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were set out in the Department grounds and thrived. At the proper time buds from these trees were grafted upon small orange plants then under cultivation, and the process of propagation repeated at proper intervals. As the supply increased, hundreds of the young plants were distributed through Florida and California. For some undiscovered reason, Florida proved unfavorable to the productiveness of the trees, but the development and success of their culture in California constitute a subject of unusual interest. The average annual shipment of oranges from Riverside has now increased to 1,600,000 boxes.

Another achievement of Mr. Saunders was the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, more commonly known as the Grangers, with a membership of 350,000 farmers.

SEWALL, ARTHUR, ship owner and builder, Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1896; born in Bath, Me., Nov. 25, 1835; died at his summer home, Small Point, near Bath, Sept. 5. For biography, see Vol. 6, p. 287; for portrait, see Vol. 6, p. 273.

SICARD, REAR-ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY, U. S. N., retired; born in New York in Sept., 1836; died at Westernville, N. Y., Sept. 14. He entered the navy in 1851, served with distinction through the Civil War, and rose to the grade of rear-admiral in April, 1897. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was in command of the North Atlantic Station, but was placed on sick leave, and during the war he was president of the Board of Strategy. He was retired at the age limit of sixty-two years, being at that time the second in command of the navy. For portrait, see Vol. 8, p. 27.

SLAGLE, JUDGE JACOB F., lawyer and Civil War veteran; born in Washington, Pa.; died at Pittsburg, Sept. 6, aged 70. He was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, served with distinction in the Civil War, entering as a private in the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers and coming out a brevet major. In 1887 he was elected to the Allegheny county bench, where he sat until the day before his death.

SMITH, CARL ROHL, widely known sculptor of Washington, D. C.; died at Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 22. He designed the granite and bronze statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman, now in course of erection in Washington opposite the south front of the Treasury building.

SMYTH, FREDERICK, famous criminal judge of New York City; born near Galway, Ireland, in Aug., 1837; died at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18. He went to New York City at the age of twelve, and began as an errand boy. He decided to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In December, 1879, he was appointed recorder to fill an unexpired term, and in 1880 he was elected to the office for the full term of fourteen years. During his long term as recorder, Mr. Smyth became a terror to evil-doers on account of the severity of his sentences in cases of conviction for crimes against public order. He was a defeated candidate for reëlection in 1894, and in 1896 was elected a justice of the supreme court.

TATUM, BERRY F., known as "Buck Taylor," cowboy and Rough Rider; born at Montgomery, Ala.; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 19. As a young man he sang in light opera; but giving this life up for that of a cowboy in the West, he joined Buffalo Bill's show, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War enlisted in the Rough Riders, in which regiment he was a sergeant.

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WILSON, CAPT. JOHN WALL, Arctic explorer; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 21, aged 68. Was graduated at the United States Naval Academy; joined the Arctic expedition of Dr. Kane for the relief of Sir John Franklin, in 1853, as navigator. Served under Admiral Farragut in the Civil War, and by gallantry in action earned the commission which he bore until his resignation in 1865.

Foreign:

ADYE, SIR JOHN MILLER, G. C. B., colonel-commandant of British Royal Artillery; born in 1819; died, Aug. 26, at Rothbury, Northumberland, England. Served with distinction in the Crimean War, in the war of the Indian Mutiny, in the War Office, as governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in Egypt, and as governor of Gibraltar.

ANDERSON, SIR JOHN, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., physician; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1833; died in the latter part of August. From 1864 to 1887 he was in the service of the government of India as superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, and as scientific officer of various expeditions.

CLUSERET, GEN. GUSTAVE PAUL, famous member of the French Commune, and a deputy from Toulon; born in Paris; died at Toulon, Aug. 23, aged 77. He fought for the liberation of Italy, and for the Union in the American Civil War. He supported the Commune in France, becoming its minister of war. Took a prominent part in the Fenian agitation of 1867, and took up the cause of the liberation of the Balkans in 1878.

FAED, THOMAS, Scotch painter; born in 1826; died in London, Aug. 22. He devoted his work to the home life of the Scottish peasant. Became a member of the Royal Academy in 1864.

FURSE, VEN. CHARLES WELLINGTON, Archdeacon of Westminster; born in 1821; died in London, Aug. 2. Was graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, '47. He succeeded Dr. Farrar as Archdeacon of Westminster in 1895, when the latter was appointed Dean of Canterbury. Was ordained in 1848. Having been successively curate of Clewer, lecturer of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, curate of Christ Church, and of Egham, he became vicar of Staines in 1863 — a position which he held for ten years. In 1870 he was appointed chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, and became an honorary canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1873. From 1876 to 1883 he was principal of Cuddesdon College and vicar and rural dean of Cuddesdon. In 1883 he was presented to a canonry of Westminster, in conjunction with which he held the rectory of St John the Evangelist, Westminster, until 1894.

GOUTHE-SOULARD, MGR. FRANCOIS XAVIER, Archbishop of Aix, France; born at Saint-Jean-le-Vetre, Sept. 1, 1820; died about Sept. 9. He was made archbishop in 1886. He became especially prominent in connection with the "Affair of the Pilgrimages" in 1891 (Vol. 1, pp. 486, 506), on account of his protest against Minister Fallière's circular, asking the bishops to suspend the French pilgrimages to Rome, which had been the occasion of a riotous outbreak.

LAWES, SIR JOHN BENNET, noted as a successful scientific farmer; born Dec. 28, 1814; died Aug. 31. He was created a baronet in 1882. He disproved the celebrated mineral ash theory of Baron Liebig, which assumed that certain saline substances — mineral con-

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stituents — were essential to the growth and development of the plant, and that such substances must be furnished to it by the soil. Mr. Lawes demonstrated the absolute necessity of the presence of nitrogen, either naturally or artificially supplied, in order to maintain the fertility of the soil.

NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, German author and philosopher; born Oct. 15, 1844, at Roecken, near Lutzen, Saxony; died Aug. 25, at Weimar. He studied at the Universities of Bonn and Leipsic, and was appointed professor of philology at Basle, Switzerland, in 1869. He became intimately acquainted with Wagner, of whom he was a warm admirer until 1876, when he became an equally warm opponent of the great composer and his theories. In 1880 he was obliged to resign his professorship at Basle, and he visited various health resorts in Europe, trying to ward off the insanity that permanently overcame him in 1889, since which time he had been confined in an asylum.

His works expound a revolutionary philosophy, denouncing all religion, advocating socialistic ideas, and treating all moral laws as remnants of Christian superstition. His ideal was unbridled freedom in the struggle for existence, seeking pleasure only, and despising pity. He was strongly influenced by Schopenhauer. His book, "The Case of Wagner" (1888), is a violent attack on Wagner's music dramas and theories of the lyric drama, combating them as warmly as he had espoused them in his earlier books, "The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music" (1872), and "Richard Wagner in Bayreuth" (1876). His philosophical works include, "The Old Faith and the New," "The Over-Man," "The Dawn of Day," "Twilight of the Gods," and "Thus Spake Zarathustra." Being revolutionary and altogether unpractical, his philosophy obtained some following, as any violent view of life, violently expressed, will. It was felt, too, even by some of those who judged his writings more reasonably, that there was a good deal of force in his opposition to the sentimentalism of the age. But his glorification of personal force as the only power that ought to be allowed to rule the universe, was little to the taste of the time in which he lived, and his works were not taken very seriously anywhere.

PALACIO, ANDUEZA, former president of Venezuela; died about Aug. 18.

SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K. C. M. G., C. B., agent-general for New South Wales, 1880–98; born in England in 1820; died in London, Aug. 29.

SIDGWICK, HENRY, Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge; born in 1838; died at Witham, England, Aug. 29. He had a distinguished career at Cambridge University, becoming a Fellow of Trinity College; was made Prælector of Moral Philosophy in 1875, and in 1883 assumed the Knightbridge professorship, which he resigned last May on account of failing health. Besides countless magazine articles, his three chief works are, "The Methods of Ethics," (1874); "Principles of Political Economy," (1883); and "The Elements of Politics" (1891). In his writings he was subtle to the verge of obscurity; he was acute, and saw with almost equal clearness several sides to every question; he loved solutions which were compromises or coalitions of repellant elements; his failing was his proneness to shirk expressing a decisive opinion as to theories essentially exclusive of each other. The chief merit of his volume on ethics is that he showed that the older Utilitarians had misunderstood some of the theories which they condemned.

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SIMPSON, SIR HENRY, veterinary surgeon to Queen Victoria; born in 1842; drowned at Datchet, Buckinghamshire, about Aug. 17.

STOKES, SIR WILLIAM, a consulting surgeon to the British forces in South Africa; born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1839; died at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Aug. 18. He was professor of surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, and surgeon-in-ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. He contributed a work in 1898 to the "Master of Medicine series," entitled, "William Stokes, His Life and Work," and was also the author of many surgical addresses and contributions to the medical press on clinical and operative surgery.

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THE EARL OF HOPETOUN,

FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE NEW COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

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THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

AT the beginning of the second week in September the sudden "crisis" in China had taken a new aspect. From its earlier form — a people suddenly gone insane, raging in a thirst for blood as if possessed — the crisis had passed slowly into the form of a semi-military, semi-political problem whose elements were many and confused as well as urgently pressing. At its latest stage it had begun to present itself to the powers as a great dilemma in international diplomacy. The perplexity of the dilemma was and is without historic precedent: reference to previous usage was or is of little avail. No mode of procedure has been established in the case of eight nations considerably civilized — seven of them indeed proposing a Christian civilization so far as they could afford it, but few of them as yet so thoroughly practiced therein as to move on its lines in the realm of international relations with an easy and unfaltering force — all the eight suddenly crowded into combined action to stop horrid doings by the government of one other nation comprising one-fourth of the world's population, which, having been civilized after a pagan, or rather an atheist, fashion ages before they had begun to exist, had early met an arrest of all development. Evidently the case of such a nation — to wit, China — was one in which the ordinary arguments, influences, inducements, might utterly fail of effect.

Questions for the Powers. — After the rescue of the legations (p. 608), the powers at the very threshold of any negotiations met questions of fact such as these four:

Is there any real and effective government of all China?
In whom is such government vested, and where is it to be found?
When found, can the government be trusted to adhere to its engagements?

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Has the government power to hold the vast pagan, childish population to an engagement involving courses of action strange, unwelcome, even abhorrent, to them?

These four threshold questions of fact as to China, being decided satisfactorily, opened a line of prospective questions as to the powers themselves, such as these:

How far can the powers be held in united action regarding China?

What ulterior designs in the Orient are secretly held by one or more of the governments?

If the governments divide on any Chinese questions, what will be the probable groups, and will the division tend to war?

A series of questions as to fundamental policy then presented themselves:

Which is, on the whole, preferable for China and for the world, the territorial integrity of the present empire, or its partition among the powers?

Is preservation of Chinese territorial integrity possible?

If a general partition be found unavoidable, is it possible without war?

The powers, as far as is now made known, have blinked several of these questions on which disagreement was feared, or they have openly postponed them, or they have supplied them with merely perfunctory and temporary answers. The last seems to have been the expedient adopted for the four "threshold questions" first above noted; this, however, is not to deny that the answers given may be found quite true. Indeed, the governments appear to have been fully purposed to make their answers true; but their immediately dominating purpose was, and still is, to rid the diplomatic field of all discussions likely to be explosive. Accordingly, the powers are seen proceeding as if adequately assured that in the Chinese territories there is an effective government; that it is now vested somewhat indefinitely in or between the young Emperor Kwang-Su and the Western Dowager-Empress; and that a prompt and forcible negotiation with its functionaries by all the powers in unison may be expected to develop as by some chemical magic a governmental solution and recombination in which the Dowager shall be found an inert mass to be cast aside.

A Menace of Divided Counsels. — Before this process could be entered on, however — even before its "threshold" could be reached — there arose a serious menace of divided counsels, of which some record is made in pages subsequent.

The German goverment, at first, refused to begin negotiations for peace with any person claiming to be or to represent the Chinese gov-

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ernment, until those members of that government who were guilty of collusion with the Boxers in their hideous and bloody anti-foreign outbreak had been either surrendered by China or sought out by the allies, and had received condign punishment at the allies' hands. The United States government took the ground that this requirement of surrender of the guilty, as a condition precedent to resuming diplomatic intercourse with China, would amount to settling one of the chief questions for the proposed negotiations before the negotiations were to be allowed to begin — thus postponing to some indefinite future the desired peace, and by the long delay giving opportunity for dangerous disagreements to

COUNT LAMSDORFF,
RUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE COUNT MURAVIEFF.

develop among the allied powers themselves. The United States government pointed out also that the punishment of the guilty officials by their own government would be more educative and more impressive on the Chinese mind than would be a fierce vengeance visited on them by foreign powers.

Positions of Various Powers. — Recurring now to the series of questions as to the various powers in their probable ulterior designs and their possible groupings — also to the series of questions as to the fundamental policy to be pursued, whether that of preserving China in its territorial wholeness, or of dividing it among the powers — we notice

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an overflow of assertion, discussion, and conjecture in journals and magazines. As far as the great governments themselves have directly spoken, and by inference from their unanimous assent to the recently announced American policy of the open door in China for the trade of all nations, they may now be viewed as considering Chinese territorial integrity preferable for China and for the world. All the governments keep a standing disclaimer of "ulterior designs." Moreover, frequent are the warnings that any attempt at partition beyond certain special limits will almost surely bring all European nations into the scramble with a rapid grouping in hostile alliances issuing in a world-wide war. Fortunately the groupings predicted vary from week to week; and all of them lack authentication except the two well known European alliances, the *Dreibund* (Germany, Austria, Italy), and the alliance between Russia and France, neither of which has heretofore been regarded as having an oriental aspect.

The United States. — Among these general remarks on the attitude of various powers toward China, it is proper to refer to the unequivocal statement by the United States government that all it seeks in China is full liberty of trade for itself and for every other nation equally. Its policy is utterly to refuse and avoid territorial possession in that empire. Also, it neither claims nor seeks in that country a "sphere of influence," such as other nations claim or desire with a view to exclusive trade and possible future possession when circumstances shall be favorable. Moreover, the policy of the United States, inherited from the founders of the government, requires avoidance of definite and established alliances with foreign powers.

Other Powers. — As to the attitude of other countries toward China, four governments — Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and France — claim "spheres of influence" in the empire, some of which extend over immense areas, besides various fortresses and naval stations. Great Britain disclaims any purpose to seize more territory: this disclaimer seems to have credence, but with the proviso that her plan is to establish British influence so solidly in the immense Yang-tse-kiang valley that in the day of a final readjustment of affairs in the confused and wavering empire that region, so affluent in commercial possibilities, shall, without compulsion, gravitate to British hands.

Russia has been generally believed to be preparing to annex the vast area of Manchuria, where her armies are now vigorously operating; yet official denials of such a purpose have recently been reported. It is certainly Russia's misfortune (whether it be also her fault, or only the fault of other nations) that she is not believed when she declares and reiterates that her great military movements on the Amoor and southward are for defense of Siberia, which the Chinese have invaded, and not for any extensive annexation of Manchuria. There seems little reason for disbelief of this. What need has Russia to annex a region which was practically put into her hands in 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 40), when, by treaty, China leased to Russia Port Arthur and Talien-wan, with a

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railway concession thither from Siberia, including the right to garrison and govern the territory along the line? Actual control of Manchuria then passed into Russian hands, no government protesting. Only a fading shadow of Chinese imperialism has remained.

Germany — stirred by a new colonial ambition, and stirred more deeply by horror and indignation at the murder of her minister, with the connivance, as she firmly believes, of Chinese officials — is already in China, with a field-marshal and a steadily enlarging army. The precise nature and extent of the work which this great force is to do is not officially made known. The ardent Kaiser at first commissioned them to take terrible revenge; his later instructions and his public addresses, studiously moderate, may be interpreted as commissioning them to take indemnity. The German scale of indemnity for murder is large — the region around Kiao-Chau bay as pay for two humble German priests. Would the great peninsula of Shan-tung, and, perhaps, Chi-li province added, be too much pay for the murder of the scion of a noble house, the personal representative of the German imperial majesty, with the heavy expenses of the conflict ensuing? This is merely a question, as yet unanswered.

France, while showing no special eagerness to add new provinces to her possessions in southern China, would strongly insist on her share of territory there if partition were to begin. Japan would consider her hold on the great island of Formosa as needing to be strengthened by the addition of a considerable area on the southern Chinese coast, opposite the beautiful island. In all these or like cases of territorial claims by other nations, if no other ground of seizure of territory were found available, a ready basis for the claim could be found in the right to indemnity for heavy war expenses and for the great losses inflicted on private citizens of foreign countries by the fiendish Boxer outrages.

Progress of Negotiations. — Russia's proposal for withdrawal of the foreign force from Peking (p. 705) was not cordially received by the powers, though all replies were most polite and conciliatory. Even Russia's ally, France, found it not in line with her interests, and preferred the course favorably considered by some other powers — a withdrawal of the bulk of the troops, retaining at Peking only a small international guard. Germany, however, followed by Austria and Italy, showed a wish for continued occupation in force, and the British Foreign Office was understood to be disinclined to immediate evacuation. Great Britain, as usual looking toward Russia with suspicion, was delaying to reply. Russia had given the other governments to expect that their quitting of Peking would be followed by her quitting of Manchuria. Did this imply that their stay in the capital would involve her stay in Manchuria?

Meanwhile, the Washington government was sending by cable its orders to General Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal, when ordered, to Taku, and thence to Manila before winter should close the northern bay to navigation.

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The United States was ready, in company with the other powers, to begin negotiations immediately on appearance of representatives properly accredited to all the powers from the imperial government. In London, difficulties arising from Chinese duplicity were foreseen in the negotiations which were to result in binding the Chinese government to seize and punish the guilty officials and to pay adequate indemnities for the numerous outrages.

THE REICHSTAG, BERLIN, GERMANY.

On September 9 the Japanese legation at Washington reported an official notice from Tokio that Prince Ching had arrived in Peking, under orders from the Emperor, to treat with representatives of the powers. The next day Minister Wu presented to the State Department at Washington Li Hung-Chang's credentials as peace envoy, in the form of an imperial edict, dated August 24, clothing him with full power to negotiate peace at his discretion, without referring the terms to the Chinese government. Significant is its issuance in the name of the Emperor, not of the Empress-Dowager. From London a similar document was reported as placed in the hands of the British government. Earl Li was expected to coöperate with Prince Ching. The following was the reply of the State Department:

"The United States does not feel called upon to express any opinion at this time as to the sufficiency of Li Hung-Chang's authority, but hopes it will transpire that his credentials are full and authoritative, not only for negotiation, but to enable him, without further delay, to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese empire."

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Thus, without questioning the earl's credentials, this government delays its action till certain assurances can be given, and perhaps till the unison of all the powers shall have been made evident.

No word or act of the United States government can be said to show distrust of Li Hung-Chang's sincerity in his expressions of friendly regard; but some men, well acquainted with Chinese affairs, and widely known in Europe and America, do not hesitate to charge him with duplicity and with anti-foreign sympathy. His colleague in the proposed peace negotiation, Prince Ching, is accused of sympathy with the Boxer movement in its incipiency, though his previous course had shown appreciation of foreign influence in general on his country. Whatever may be the truth regarding these two officials, their personal sympathies will have little effect with the representatives of the powers in negotiation. The negotiators will not be unkind or harsh, but neither will they be weak; and they will have an eye to justice and to civilization. The Chinese ministers at London and Washington, Lo Feng-Lu and Wu Ting-Fang, were charged, in a letter in the London *Times*, dated Peking, August 31, from the well-known correspondent, Dr. Morrison, with "shameless lies and transmission of bogus imperial edicts," which "delayed the departure of relief until it was nearly too late." Mr. Wu promptly replied with a warm denial, calling attention to the peculiar difficulty of his situation, and to the fact that he had secured the first authentic information, through Minister Conger, that the envoys had not been massacred, as had been believed throughout Europe and America (p. 602). As to the "bogus imperial edicts," they came through the usual channels from the Chinese government, "and have not been shown to be false."

A message from General Chaffee expressed his conviction that the imperial government would not return to Peking while the capital was occupied by a foreign army. Destruction of property at Peking is said to have been enormous. Miles of dwellings were plundered and destroyed — the Boxers beginning the ravage and the troops finishing it. There was an expectation that the American legation would be transferred to Shanghai. The Emperor was reported by the Japanese foreign office, September 9, to be at Hsuan-Hua-Fu.

Missionary Martyrdom. — The number of American and British missionaries probably murdered during the wild outbreak (p. 707), was stated by United States Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, on September 8, at ninety-three; while there is reason to fear that 170 others in Chi-li and Shan-se provinces, unaccounted for, also have been murdered.

Of those known to have been killed were 22 Americans (8 men, 8 women, and 6 children), and 34 British (9 men, 15 women, and 10 children). It is feared that at Tai-Yuen 37 others were killed. On the list of the 170 missing and unaccounted for are 61 Americans (20 men, 21 women, and 20 children); 109 British (41 men, 49 women, 19 children). Also, several Swedish and Danish missionaries have been killed; and many Roman Catholic priests and sisters, whose numbers cannot now be ascertained. Of Chinese Christian converts, thousands have been killed; and the massacres were reported, early in September, as still continuing — the number of Roman Catholic victims in the province

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of Chi-li alone reaching 10,000. In all the northern provinces the number of Chinese Christians killed, many with horrible tortures, was estimated at nearly 20,000.

Retirement from Peking Discussed. — One of the several considerations before President McKinley in favor of withdrawal from Peking was said to be the prospect of a grievous famine in northern China as the result of retention of the various armies in Peking, preventing the return of the government and the bringing in of supplies to the whole desolated region. On the other hand, strong representations were made to him against withdrawing the troops until sufficient guarantees had been secured for protection of American commercial and missionary interests in China, and for the safety of the native Christians. In this state of affairs, this government, and presumably the other governments, saw the necessity of recognizing, as soon as possible, some responsible representative of the Chinese government capable of offering a substantial guarantee. The Italian government, it was said, would demand indemnity from China immediately, declaring that the grant of indemnity would immediately terminate Italian intervention. At Amoy, the situation having been improved, the British and Japanese marines had been withdrawn, and business had been resumed. Extensive looting or burning of foreign property in western Sze-chuen was reported. As to the evacuation of Peking, it was explained that Russia would not remove her troops until some form of Chinese authority had been established there sufficiently to prevent disorder; but in spite of all explanations the unity of the powers seemed broken by the intrusion of the Russian proposal of retirement, instantly met by a downright German refusal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VON ARNSTEDT, IN COMMAND OF GERMAN CAVALRY IN CHINA.

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A German estimate of the force that Count von Waldersee would soon have under his control in the Far East — if there were no immediate withdrawals — gave the total at 90,000 men, with 282 guns, and 153 warships. This force will be from the respective nationalities in about the numbers following: Germany, 22,000 men, 62 guns; France, 17,000 men, 76 guns; Japan, 16,000 men, 58 guns; Russia, 15,000 men, 22 guns; United States, 10,000 men, 48 guns; Great Britain, 7,300 men, 12 guns; Italy, 2,100 men, 4 guns; Austria-Hungary, 300 men. To this select and powerful army, Dr. Morrison of the London *Times* — drawing his information and his inspiration from Sir Claude Macdonald and others of the diplomatic corps at Peking — would assign the work of exterminating the Boxers still rampant over large areas, and of executing vindictive justice on the Empress-Dowager, who ordered the attacks on the legations, committing their execution to "Yung Lu, Tung Fuh-Siang, and Li Ping-Heng, high government officials, who were appointed by imperial decree to reduce the legations by fire, sword, or famine."

Li Hung-Chang's Mission. — Li Hung-Chang, on the eve of starting (September 14) from Shanghai for Taku and Peking, said that he and Prince Ching had full authority to negotiate a settlement with the powers. Replying to a question frequently heard in this country and Europe regarding the contradictory edicts issued in the name of the Empress-Dowager during the siege, Li, after a short meditative pause, speaking deliberately, said:

"The Empress, at the beginning, was badly advised. She was told that the Boxers had supernatural powers, that they could not be injured, and were able to make it very hot for the foreigners. She believed this, but afterward found it was not true. The papers are incorrect in saying she was coerced into issuing edicts. The Chinese government is despotism. No one can coerce the Empress. She, like all other rulers, is dependent on her advisers, and sometimes their advice is bad, and she may be misled."

Various Proposals. — Germany and Russia were beginning to show signs of agreement in plans and action. All the powers began to see many difficulties in keeping and provisioning a great foreign force in Peking through the winter. Preparations were being made for speedy withdrawal of the Russian contingent to Tien-Tsin. Any extensive withdrawal of the allies from China, as well as from the capital, was deprecated by Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Customs, who informed the foreign generals that the Chinese troops were concentrating for an attack. Dr. Morrison, the *Times* correspondent, continued to adduce evidence of the complicity of the Empress-Dowager and various high officials in the worst atrocities of the Boxer uprising. His representation was that the Empress and these officials regretted the murder of Baron von Ketteler as premature; it had interfered with their plan by arous-

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ing the other ministers and foreign residents to the defensive measures which saved their lives.

On September 17 Gen. James H. Wilson, the American commander, took Pei-ta-chu. His force was American and British. On September 19 a German naval battalion, with forty British Bengal lancers, southwest of Peking, defeated 6,000 Boxers (as reported) and a number of Chinese regulars — the Chinese losing in killed 380. Allied troops, Russian, French, and German, September 20, stormed and captured the Pei-Tang forts near the capital, which had opened fire on a Russian camp.

On September 19 was made public a circular note from the German government to all the powers, announcing that it considered the delivering up of those leaders who had instigated the outrages against international law to be an indispensable preliminary to the peace negotiations which Prince Ching had requested the powers to instruct their ministers in Peking to begin immediately. The formal German demand for postponement of the peace negotiations, opposed by the French and Russian announcement of intention to enter immediately on such negotiations, indicated a division of sentiment and plan which menaced the accord of the powers in military operations. Great Britain's position was not definitely declared, but was supposed (mistakenly, it may now be deemed) to tend toward agreement with Germany.

Thus the question presented itself at Washington whether the United States should act with France and Russia, or should stand with Germany and Great Britain. On the subsidiary question of early military withdrawal from Peking, it had at least encouraged Russia's proposal of withdrawal as preferable, though only on the condition that the powers should be found united in action concerning it.

If claims made in the journals of three or four countries were to be accepted as authority on the question of leadership in the international concert, it would be necessary to enroll each of three or four powers as the leader. These patriotic boasts may not be so puerile as they seem. If there were any ambitious purpose of one or another ruler to head the movement of the civilized world in the Orient, it soon met its balancing forces from another quarter, and the effect of the emulation for headship as a whole was to draw out from each national government some element of value in the combined result. Moreover, in the situation so strange in its menace, all the governments were taking an unusual course of lessons in the art of gracious yielding. There may be a question as to the continuance of the harmony of action among powers many of whose interests are rival or conflicting; but there can be no question that the period of the Chinese problem covered by the record thus far made has shown a unique degree of international conciliation, and has developed among the nations an unusual regard for the general good.

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Whatever falling away may ensue, a new standard of international conduct has been set in history.

The United States Policy Unchanged. — The Washington government had held steadily to its original line, in accordance with which it desired, at the present stage, chiefly two things — the withdrawal of all American troops not needed for defense of its legation, and the opening of negotiations to ensure an enduring peace with due regard to all interests. An immediate object, highly important, was the continuance of harmonious action by the powers. On September 20 there were before the State Department several notes on Chinese matters awaiting answer — one from Russia, a memorandum of inquiries as to policy; one from Germany, a circular suggesting a requirement that the Boxer leaders be surrendered to the powers before the opening of negotiations for peace; and one from China, Prince Ching's request that Minister Conger be instructed to proceed with negotiations immediately.

The military withdrawal from the capital, insisted on by Russia (p. 705), had gradually come to be generally explained, not as a real breaking of the concert, but rather as meeting an urgent need of Russia to reinforce her operating force, far at the northward from Peking, over a vast region where the Chinese had invaded Russian territory. Her activity there would hold a portion of the Chinese army remote from the capital.

Replies to the notes from Russia, Germany, and China were sent from Washington, September 21, definitely announcing the American policy in China. That policy was shown to have been unchanged in its guiding principles since the start. The following was the substance of the memorandum in reply to Russia:

"First — The government of the United States has not any present intention to withdraw its legation from Peking.

"Second — The government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung-Chang and Prince Ching as *prima facie* sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the imperial Chinese government, and to the resumption of its authority at Peking, and toward the negotiations of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers and of China.

"Third — To these ends, the United States minister in Peking will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching, as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor."

In reply to the German suggestion that the powers instruct their representatives at Peking to designate the high officials and others who were, beyond doubt, the few prominent leaders in the anti-foreign outbreak, and to demand their surrender for punishment as an indispensable precedent to negotiations for peace, it was pointed out from Washington

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that — while the United States government has been, and is, fully purposed to hold to the uttermost accountability the personages chiefly responsible for the outrages in China — it believes that no punitive measures by foreign powers can be so effective as penalties inflicted by the imperial authority itself. Therefore, this government declines to join in the demand suggested, but holds firmly to its purpose "at the earliest practicable moment to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and, in the meantime, to authorize its minister in Peking to enter forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government, with a view of bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending final negotiations with the powers, shall be assured."

To the inquiry from Prince Ching, the memorandum in reply was the same as that in the reply to Russia as above given, except that section "First" was omitted.

In this decision the United States refuses to violate the principle of international law, that a country is not to be called on to surrender its citizens to foreign powers for punishment.

The United States government, contemplating an early withdrawal of the main portion of its troops from China — leaving only a legation guard of about 1,400 or 1,800 men — ordered, on September 22, a large reënforcement of Admiral Remey's fleet on the Asiatic station, adequate to guard American interests and to indicate that this government is fully aware of possible complications. The vessels thus ordered are the new battleship *Kentucky*, one of the finest in the navy and one of the most powerful in the world, with the gunboats *Vicksburg*, *Wilmington*, *Annapolis*, and *Dorothea*. Other vessels are soon to follow them.

The general policy of the United States government toward China, as set forth in the replies above quoted, has been criticized in the London journals and in some of the papers on the continent as tending to lower the Chinese estimate both of the strength and of the determination of the allies, and thus to prevent a satisfactory and solid settlement: there was danger that the United States, in empowering its minister to negotiate with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the direct and sufficient representatives of the Chinese empire, was trusting too much to the good faith of the notoriously untrustworthy Chinese officials. In the United States the public sentiment, while not largely expressing itself in final decisions on this point, has seemed to view the whole situation in China as involving some unprecedented difficulties on whichever line might be chosen in dealing with it. While

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the attitude of some of the European governments has been seriously criticized on certain points, the drift of American public opinion — in view of the spirit and policy of the government at Washington in the crisis as thus far developed — has been toward yielding it the general confidence. Unquestionably there is almost universal approval of a policy in the Far East which, while promptly and powerfully guarding every right of American citizenship, will avoid being drawn aside into incidental questions which might cause delay, will keep clear of foreign alliances, will diligently seek peace, and will utterly refrain from even a justifiable seizure of Chinese territory.

M. DE BLOWITZ,
PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," AND ONE OF THE POTENT FACTORS TO BE RECKONED WITH IN EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Foreign Criticism. — As this line of policy was gradually developed, doubts either of its fitness to China or of its harmony with the policy of other governments, were increasingly expressed in foreign journals. The *Standard* (London, September 24) gave this opinion of the reply to the German note:

"It implies the existence at Washington of a very exaggerated estimate of the good will of the Chinese rulers. It is to be feared that the action of the United States will tend to weaken the moral influence of the allies, and for this reason it is to be greatly regretted."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"It is a shock to find the government at Washington taking up the position that the question of the punishment of the Chinese responsible for the outrage, torture, and murder of American citizens should be left to the initiative of the murderers themselves, for it is impossible to doubt that the responsible authors are the imperial authorities."

The *Globe* says:

"The refusal must have a mischievous effect at Peking. Much, however, as President McKinley's attitude is to be deplored, it can have no effect on the British government."

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Some London papers attribute the unwarlike tone of the Washington reply to the German note to political exigencies in view of the approaching elections.

A Cologne paper publishes a note, said to be "semi-official," in which is this sentence:

"To look on complacently while a mockery of justice, such as the United States demands, was being enacted, would mean a renewal of the massacres."

The same note indicates the tribunal for trial of the Chinese officials: "The international court of justice would decide on the question of guilt, and would pronounce sentence."

In the *Kölnische Zeitung*, September 24, a telegram, said to be "inspired" from Berlin, refers to the American reply to the German note in terms carefully avoiding disrespect while expressing disagreement.

The Washington reply it views as an attempt to aid the Chinese government to assent to the proposed punishment of the murderous leaders: it views the reply not as showing the United States as less careful of its rights than the other nations of theirs, but perhaps as compelled to be mild with China because of its need to use its military forces in the Philippines.

The European press, as a whole, tended to criticize the United States government as breaking away from the powers that uphold civilization. Later, there was considerable subsidence of this ebullition.

The early reports of the replies of the other powers to Germany represented Russia as "assenting in principle," Japan as giving "emphatic approval." France, Austria, and Italy also were understood to have assented. Afterward these reports were found to require very decided modification, as will appear below.

As to foreign criticism of the American policy as tending to "credulity," this country remembers — as some other countries seem now to be forgetting — the air of superiority with which Secretary Hay's acceptance as genuine of the first dispatch from the United States minister at Peking, announcing that the envoys were still holding out, was derided day after day by the whole array of European diplomats as a rich specimen of an unseasoned diplomacy. Still, it is not to be reported here that American public opinion is boasting of this country's policy at the present conjuncture as surely to be successful. The various risks in China are appreciated, yet the general feeling is hopeful.

Later Diplomatic Developments.— A report on September 24 that Prince Tuan had been restored to his high place as

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rand secretary in the Tsung-li-yamen, and that the Em-ress-Dowager had issued orders for renewal of hostilities nd for recapture of Peking, gave seeming justification to ne warlike position taken in Germany's note. This report as a Shanghai rumor, soon denied. Several powers, in-luding France, were now reported as busied in attempts to nduce Germany to modify her refusal to begin negotiations efore the guilty officials had been surrendered. Japan was aid to be coupling with her assent to Germany a disap-roval of any long delay of negotiations, and a refusal to oin Germany in pursuing the guilty imperial court into the nterior of China. Lord Salisbury, who was still delaying ne formal British reply to the German note, was said on igh authority to have informally suggested a course practi-ally in accord with the position definitely announced in resident McKinley's reply. Meanwhile, the foreign minis-ers suggested, in informal notes to Prince Ching, the return f the Emperor and his court to Peking, which notes the rince undertook to deliver.

Here it is to be observed that evidence was increasing that the mperor, the Empress-Dowager, and the court, were in course of with-rawal to Hsi-Ngan-fu (written also Sin-gan-fu or Sianfu), the ancient apital of the empire, 600 miles westward from Peking. This inaccessi-e spot was to be made the permanent seat of government.

On September 27, Count von Waldersee with his staff rrived at Tien-Tsin. As generalissimo of such forces of ne powers as might be ordered into joint action, he was eceived with high honors. The American troops being nder orders to withdraw, leaving only a legation guard, ould not come under his command.

Germany's proposal of absolute delay of negotiations till hina had complied with preliminary demands from the owers for surrender to them of guilty leaders, was losing avor on several considerations. According to the forms of iplomacy, it was seen to amount practically to a proposal nat all the powers should join Germany in declaring war; hile the powers could not but remember, both that the nurder of the German minister gave that government a pecial cause of complaint which they had not, and that that nurder itself was in lawless revenge for the high-handed rocedure of Germany in seizing the lands around Kiao-hau bay. There was also the consideration that Germany's roposal, even if not immediately issuing into war, involved ne danger of serious disagreement among the powers as to

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what personages should be brought to trial, what kind of a court should be organized, what kind of evidence should be accepted, and what punishment inflicted. The occasions for dispute would be numberless, and those for delay endless, while the whole empire would be held in unrest. Refusal by the Chinese government to enter on such a trial, or, having entered, to accept its conclusion, would bring war; and the war could scarcely be ended without the partition of the empire. It may be imagined that considerations of this kind may have had some influence on the decision at Washington on Germany's proposal.

The Powers Coming into Accord. — On September 29 it was announced from Paris that Germany had modified her position on some points, and that there was a brightening prospect for united action. Germany might say that new action by the Chinese government had made a new situation.

The new situation was made public in a statement from the State Department at Washington on October 4, which set forth first a Chinese imperial edict received on October 2 — depriving Princes Chang, Yih, Tsai Lien, and Tsai Ying of all representative ranks and offices; depriving Prince Tuan of office and salary, and handing him over to an imperial court, which is to decide on a severe penalty; and dealing similarly with Duke Tsai Lan and with Ying Nien, the president of the censorate, and with Kang Yii, the assistant grand secretary and president of the civil board, and with Chao Shu-Chiao, the president of the board of punishments.

On the foregoing Chinese edict the German imperial government, through its *chargé d'affaires*, in a note received October 2, thus remarks:

"Accepting the authenticity of the edict, on which we, for our part, do not wish to cast a doubt until evidence is received to the contrary, we can perceive in it the first sign toward a practical basis for the reëstablishment of an orderly state of things in China. The imperial government, therefore, proposes that the powers come to an agreement to instruct their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion on the following points:

"1. Whether the list contained in the edict of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct.

"2. Whether the punishments proposed meet the case.

"3. In what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed.

"The information received up to the present concerning the reception of this proposal by the powers justifies the belief that a general understanding on this matter may be looked for."

To the foregoing the United States secretary of state replies (October 3) that this government sees in the Chinese edict a sign of "the desire of the imperial Chinese govern-

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nent to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers."

In view, however, of the vagueness of the edict in regard to punishments, it is deemed proper "to signify to the Chinese minister the President's view that it would be most regrettable if Prince Tuan . . . should escape such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant. . . . With a view to forming a judgment on these points, the United States minister in Peking has been instructed to report whether the edict completely names the persons deserving chastisement; whether punishments proposed accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. . . .

"It is hoped that Mr. Conger's replies to these interrogatories will confirm the government of the United States in the opinion which it now shares with the imperial German government, that the edict in question is an important initial step in the direction of peace and order in China."

At this stage the powers seemed to be drawing together and to have begun progress toward a settlement. All the governments interested were reported on October 6 to have expressed assent, in principle, to Germany's recently modified proposal. Though Great Britain's reply had not been made public officially, Lord Salisbury's general position was now known to have been favorable to the concession yielded by Germany. Indeed, the United States government had been informed that Lord Salisbury had instructed the British minister at Peking to enter into relations like those of Minister Conger with the Chinese government, to use the same discretionary power to pass on the sufficiency of Li Hung-Chang's credentials, and to press the same inquiries as to the punishment of the leaders in the outrages. In these inquiries Commissioner Rockhill was now ordered from Washington to coöperate with Mr. Conger. On the Chinese side, the viceroys of Nanking and Hankow were ordered to coöperate as assistant peace commissioners, while some commissioners not acceptable to the powers were dropped.

While all the governments concerned were thus seen to be approaching a general attitude of agreement for beginning peace negotiations, there remained this important difference in plans:

On the one hand, France and Russia proposed a practical alliance of all for securing a series of various details in the final settlement — in effect the establishing of a joint suzerainty over China.

On the other hand, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States (also it may be presumed, Japan), proposed present joint action by the powers only so far as to compel the Chinese government to punish the high official leaders or supporters of the Boxer outrages — leaving all

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subsequent procedure as a subject of diplomatic arrangement regarding which each government held itself unpledged.

The last of these two plans has been that of the United States from the beginning. Its concession to Germany is in agreeing that before the peace negotiations *are concluded* the official Chinese miscreants shall be brought to punishment by their government.

Russia in Manchuria. — Proclamations by Russian generals in Manchuria, as reported from St. Petersburg, September 25, announced the definite taking under Russian authority of all the regions occupied by Russian soldiers. Tidings came also of the capture of the great city of Kirin, nearly 400 miles south of the Amoor; and that of the ancient Moukden, the sacred city of the Chinese empire, was invested by the Russians. All this was declared to be "a terrible vengeance" for the sudden Chinese invasion of Siberia and for the savage attack without warning on the city of Blagovestchensk.

The first tidings of these proclamations were accepted as official announcements of Russian annexation of Manchuria, but the Russian government soon issued a definite denial of such action. One explanation is supposed to be that the Russian army has now established, for protection against a renewed Chinese invasion, a definite military rule over great tracts near the Amoor river and along the railway lines whose location was ceded to Russia by the treaty of 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 40) — leaving considerable areas of Manchuria nominally unannexed though practically under Muscovite control.

Reports of Russian massacres of thousands of the Chinese population on the banks of the Amoor river have seemed too horrible for belief. The account, however, in its main features has had some confirmation from credible witnesses. The Russian soldiers are said to have driven the people down to the river bank, ordering them to cross, and compelling them to crowd upon frail rafts, most of which sank beneath the weight of the multitudes. It is alleged that as many as 5,000 were thus drowned, while on the Russian bank of the Amoor 7,000 Chinese were slaughtered.

The seizure of Shan-hai-kwan was decided on by the allied admirals at the request of Field-Marshal von Waldersee. The place capitulated to the British ships, which were sent to demand its surrender early in October. In this expedition the United States forces were ordered from Wash-

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ington to take no part, nor were they to join in the expedition against Pao-ting-fu. Military movements of this sort seem to have been regarded at Washington as not absolutely necessary, and as tending to embarrass the diplomatic procedure.

A curious episode illustrative of the gulf separating the Chinese and the European thought was the message of Emperor Kwang Su to the Emperor of Germany, near the end of September.

> The Chinese ruler deeply deplores the rising "without our officials being able to prevent it," to which the German minister "fell a victim." The message continues: "By decree we order that sacrifice be made on an altar for the deceased, and Chief Secretary Kun Yang has been instructed to pour libations on the altar. . . . When the coffin reaches Germany, a second offering shall be made on an altar."

Emperor William, acknowledging the good intention shown in the message, expresses his inability to "regard that abominable crime as atoned for by a libation." He does not hold the Chinese Emperor personally responsible for the grievous wrongs done to those multitudes of Christian faith who have died the death of martyrs. But he demands as "an expiation which will satisfy the nations of Christendom," that the Emperor bring his guilty advisers and officials to the punishment which they deserve. In closing he urges the Emperor's return to Peking, promising him protection there.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

In the course of events the caption above given is losing its appropriateness. Through nearly a year the war declared by the two Boer republics against Great Britain, on October 11, 1899, had continued. It was ended on September 3 by Field-Marshal Roberts's proclamation of annexation of the Transvaal under the Queen's warrant (p. 710). Since that proclamation to the world, and the proclamation of September 13 to the Boers announcing the practical abdication of President Krüger and his flight into Portuguese territory, the fighting in South Africa, of which there has been considerable, has been guerrilla fighting by wandering predatory bands of implacable fighters, ambushing small detached bodies of troops, blowing up bridges, and destroying railways. This vindictive strife displays daring, pertinacity, and alertness, but is utterly void of effect on the publicly declared

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result of the war, and works serious damage on all public and private interests.

The field-marshal's proclamation, informing the burghers that nearly 15,000 of their troops are now in his hands as prisoners of war (the number has since risen to more than 16,000), gives warning that he will adopt every means in his power to bring all irregular warfare to an early conclusion, and plainly indicates that the day is near when those still in arms against the Queen's authority will be dealt with no longer as belligerents but as rebels, or, indeed, as outlaws.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY,
SERVING WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL YEOMANRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

If on expiry of a fixed period they are declared outlaws, it would be in conformity with the usage of international law, one of whose first principles is that, at the moment when armed resistance ceases to be organized and controlled by some internationally recognized central authority, war as such ceases, and fighting becomes mere brigandage to be suppressed as crime. Thus, in the present case, the threat of interminable prolongation of the war, in order to make better terms, is vain, inasmuch as there no longer exists any government that can negotiate terms of peace. The former government appealed to war, was conquered, and ceased to exist. The one way of peace now is surrender.

Events in the Field. — Early in September, General Buller was pushing on among the mountains of the northeast toward Lydenburg, where the Boers under Louis Botha had stored an immense amount of supplies in a position of great natural strength, which they had boasted that they could hold for two years. Avoiding a frontal attack, Buller sent Ian Hamilton's cavalry to turn Botha's right flank; and on September 6 (p. 709) the place fell into British possession without loss. Into Buller's hands came also 1,800 British prisoners whom Botha released, being unable longer to feed

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nd guard them. Part of Botha's force had posted themelves on the road to Spitzkop, on a precipitous ridge of orse-shoe shape, 1,300 feet high. It could not be turned; nd three British battalions carried it, September 8, by a nverging frontal attack, losing thirteen killed and twenty-ve wounded. The Boers escaped with their guns through heavy mist.

MAJOR S. DENISON,
CANADIAN OFFICER ON LORD ROBERTS'S STAFF.

Before September 15, in e Vaal River Colony, Bul- was advancing on the reating Boers toward Spitzp and Pilgrim's Rest, utton and Henry were oving from Waterval Onr, Pole-Carew along the elagoa Bay railway, and ench toward Barberton. Spitzkop, Buller captured 0,000 pounds of supplies d a great amount of amunition. In the Johannesrg region two columns der Clements and Hart re watching against raids; ethuen was in the west; ile in Orange River Coly, General Hunter was eping guard against maders, General Rundle was Harrismith, General Knox Kroonstad, and Lord berts had betaken himself Pretoria to complete the organization of the Vaal River Colony, ich had taken the place of the Transvaal Republic. To Pretoria had me also General Baden-Powell, whom Lord Roberts in conjunction th Sir Alfred Milner had appointed to command the newly organized perial police, a force of 12,000 men, to keep order in the newly nexed territory. The homeward movement of the British troops had eady begun.

By the middle of September it was evident that the occupation of ydenburg had been the real beginning of the end. Lord Roberts's ork was nearly done. The Boers, though still in the field, had no nger a line of fortified positions, nor any centre of regular warfare. ot only had their immense store of supplies and ammunition at Lydenrg been taken from them, but French's cavalry, by a daring march, d taken Barberton by surprise, capturing, besides prisoners and vari- s stores, forty-three locomotives, with fifty more a few miles beyond Avoca. The Boers found themselves compelled to destroy much of eir own ammunition and many great guns, yet they left for capture by eneral Pole-Carew an accumulation of railway engines and cars cover- g, it is said, eight miles of track on the Selati and Delagoa Bay lines, d of a value estimated by Lord Kitchener at $15,000,000. The itish captured also more than 10,000 head of cattle near Komatipoort.

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The Retreat over the Frontier. — Besides the losses noted above, and the withdrawal of their commander-in-chief, Botha, by reason of sickness — General Viljoen taking his place — the Boers lost, on September 12, by departure out of the country and by turning the presidency over to other hands, their president, who had been the inspiring and the guiding force of the whole movement for an independent South African nationality. Mr. Krüger, with other officials, retiring as the British advanced, made a short stay at Komatipoort, on the Portuguese frontier; then sought safety by crossing the border (some accounts say on September 24) and making his way about fifty miles eastward to Lourenço Marques, whence his course was open to Holland or the United States by sea. On September 12 the War Department at Washington received from the United States military officer who had been appointed to accompany the Boers as an observer in their campaigns a dispatch dated at Lourenço Marques in these significant words: "Events have required the departure of the *attachés* from the Transvaal." The British troops occupied Komatipoort unopposed, September 24. The officials of Portuguese South Africa, which had long been a base of supplies for the Boers, were warned from Lisbon not to permit President Krüger to carry on war from Portuguese territory against Great Britain. From The Hague, September 16, came the report that the Netherlands government had offered Mr. Krüger a Dutch warship to bring him to Holland. This was commented on in some English journals as an officious and effusive show of friendship toward an enemy of Great Britain. On September 19, Lord Roberts reported that the Boer army retreating from Komatipoort before the British advance numbered 3,000, of whom 700 entered Portuguese territory and were disarmed, others deserted in various directions, and the remainder occupied the spurs of the mountains southward.

SIR ALFRED MILNER,
GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY, AND HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Roberts's Promotion. — On September 30 official announcement was made of the appointment of Lord Roberts

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as commander-in-chief of the British army (Vol. 9, p. 794). He succeeds Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, whose term of service expires.

Cape Colony Treason Bill. — In the Cape house of assembly, the clause in the third chapter of this bill (p. 764), disfranchising convicted rebels for five years, was adopted by a majority of ten on September 10. On September 21, the bill was passed to third reading by vote of forty-six to thirty-seven.

SIR GEORGE TAUBMAN GOLDIE, BRITISH OFFICIAL WHOSE WORK IN NIGERIA PLACES HIM AMONG THE WORLD'S GREAT EMPIRE BUILDERS, MENTIONED AS A SUCCESSOR TO SIR ALFRED MILNER IN THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CAPE COLONY.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Great Britain.— British observers are reported to be watching the policy of the United States toward China with peculiar interest, deeming that in conflicts that may soon ensue this country's interests will be more in accord with theirs than any other. On the continent, also, public men have been closely watching the American policy in the Orient, but with doubt and questioning as to which side on some of the old issues this strange new nation may take, and as to what new issues without historic precedent it may open.

Sir Walter Besant in the *Forum* (New York, October) writes of a new society formed to "draw together" the English-speaking peoples. Nothing like political alliance is in view, but the cultivation of personal acquaintance and friendship between the English and their colonial and American visitors, in especial those in positions of trust and responsibility, or who help to form public opinion in their respective countries, who may chance to be without letters of introduction.

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"It will include, therefore, statesmen, clergymen men of science, art, and literature, journalists, artists, actors, architects, professors, lecturers, teachers, and, in a word, all professional men together with leaders in the world of finance and commerce."

This union is to have an annual program of social functions, including a monthly dinner, evening parties, lectures, etc. The due for membership will be one guinea.

Germany. — About the middle of October it was announced that Germany had leased from the Sultan of Turkey

THE VIENNA BOURSE.

for thirty years the little island of Uruan in the Red Sea forty miles north of Kamaran, for a naval coaling station. This is a step in the new policy of German naval development announced last December by Count von Bülow, minister of foreign affairs (Vol. 9, p. 938).

Belgium. — The current rumor that King Leopold, now sixty-five years of age, intends to abdicate, is declared in the *Memorial Diplomatique* of Brussels to be not devoid of truth. The king is disgusted at the nation's failure to support his colonial projects, *e.g.*, the annexation of the Kongo Free State, and his schemes for the Belgian army and navy. Also, the Socialists are agitating for universal suffrage. According to the constitution his successor would be Prince Albert, twenty-five years of age, son of the king's brother, the Compte de Flanders.

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Italy. — Announcement was made, October 13, that the President of the United States will recommend to Congress the payment of an indemnity to the families of the Italian victims killed by a mob at Tallulah, La., in July, 1899 (Vol. 9, p. 652). The governor of Louisiana caused investigation to be made; also, there were proceedings before a grand jury; but finally the federal government found itself bound to make some kind of reparation in response to the Italian government, and this will take the form of an indemnity for each of the Italian citizens killed.

LEOPOLD II., KING OF BELGIUM.

France. — There are signs of some reaction against the Russian alliance. The Czar's decision not to visit the Paris Exposition was a disappointment to the common people. Then, there is to be noted a group of advanced Liberals led by Camille Pelletan of Marseilles, and Yves Guyot, editor of *La Siècle*, in whose eyes the Franco-Russian alliance is a thing of nought for France.

Some points in the new Russian tariff, published by this group, have drawn much attention: they indicate that some of the duties established at an increase of twenty to fifty per cent, by the Czar's recent ukase, are actually prohibitive and ruinous to French commerce. The new ukase raises the duty on the Russian annual consumption of 4,000,000 litres of French wine from one franc on a litre to one franc and a-half; and at the Russian frontier French wearing apparel of all kinds is now subjected to a duty increased thirty per cent. A class of French papers are accusing Russia of false friendship for France in having suggested Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China.

Meanwhile there are several signs of a new friendliness toward England, arising partly from Admiral Seymour's eulogy of the splendid conduct of the French troops in his Peking relief force (p. 701). This friendliness is said to have had a development remarkably sudden and decisive.

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The Balkan War Cloud. — No great change is reported in the strained relations between Roumania and Bulgaria (p. 713).

The threat of assassination sent to King Charles of Roumania is now reported to have had behind it an actual plot of murder ordered by the president of the Macedonian committee. Its object was the liberation of Macedonia from Turkey, and the annexation of Roumania to the Bulgarian crown lands. The Sultan of Turkey is said to favor the Bulgarian side. Though troops of both countries are being placed on a war footing, money is scarce; and recently there are signs that the attention of Bulgaria is being drawn to questions of national finance and municipal reforms.

M. YVES GUYOT,
EDITOR OF "LA SIÈCLE," PARIS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

AMONG men of light and leading, representing the most influential forces of public opinion in both England and America, the tendency continues toward a steady development of friendship and good-will between the two great English-speaking nations. However, the enthusiasm characteristic of the era following the outbreak of the Spanish-American war (Vol. 8, pp. 301, 563; Vol. 9, pp. 72, 316, 793, 832, 863) has toned down somewhat with the lapse of time, and in particular as a result of revelations as to American opinion regarding the Boer war, and of more recent incidents of American policy regarding the crisis which has arisen at Peking (pp. 791, 797).

There has never been at any time — in spite of newspaper rumors to the contrary — any prospect, or even possibility, of a formal Anglo-American alliance; but in England generally, and to some extent in the United States, it had been hoped, as a sequence to the American occupation of the Philippines, and the entrance thereby of the United States as a first-class commercial and naval factor in the

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great Pacific area of the world, that the community of British and American interests in the Orient might impel the two nations into a unity of policy — a sort of informal alliance — more firmly established than any requiring the ratification of a deliberative assembly. This hope has, however, been gradually weakened by the marked divisions of American sympathy in respect of the war in South Africa; and the illusion is now finally dispelled by the withdrawal of the American troops from China, and the continuance, by the present United States government, of the characteristically American policy of refraining from all European entanglements, even in the settlement of grievances which have been shared with other powers. No foreign alliance, but independence of action, with continued good-will to all—this seems to be the permanent watchword of American international policy.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA.

On the matter of American feeling toward Great Britain, the Rev. Stopford W. Brooke, writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, after briefly referring to the friendliness toward England prevalent in the Eastern states, goes on to say, significantly:

"There was a time, indeed, when this section [the Eastern states] might reasonably claim to represent the general sentiment of the country. To-day, however, and more and more in the future, that will have to be sought and found in the rapidly developing states west of the Alleghenies. There is the United States with whom England will have to deal. What of the sentiment toward all this vast new population? It does not seem too much to say that the majority of them are absolutlely indifferent, if not hostile like the Irish among them, to England. . . . Why, indeed, should the French, the Dutch, the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Russians, the Irish, who did not care for us while in Europe — why should they change toward us because they have now become citizens of the United States? . . . The truth is that to most Americans,

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with the exception of those who claim English descent, England is at present essentially a foreign country which the United States has beaten once in war, fought twice, and may perhaps have to fight again.

"We English forget that till quite recently England has never approached the United States except to quarrel with her. . . . Surely it is an historical fact that the unanimous support we gave the United States in the Spanish war was our first real national expression of friendship toward that country. That has unquestionably done much to diminish both the dislike and the indifference of the average American for England. Still, nations have short memories for benefits. Favors are soon forgotten by those vast shifting masses of individuals, while

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THE LONDON RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

injuries sink deep and are repeated from generation to generation. At present the American is, indeed, more inclined to be friendly toward us than ever before. He will not, indeed, hear of the word 'alliance,' and he has no intention whatever of fighting in our wars of self-interest. But he is more ready now than before to listen to the immense prophecies toward mutual good-will which reside in his possession of a language, institutions, and political traditions that are common both to him and us. . . . The two nations are indeed nearer together than they were. But still let us clear our minds of illusions. The vast mass of the American nation is now not English by descent or tradition. We must win their friendship if we would permanently possess it. And, great as the Englishman is, he is still, somehow or other, lamentably deficient in the temper and the manner that call forth affection from anybody but his own people."

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AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *The Constitutional Convention.* — Delegates to the Constitutional Convention (p. 714) were chosen in the six provinces of the island, September 15. The elections were conducted decorously and quietly. Candidates representing three parties solicited the votes of the electors. The Nationalist and the Republican parties elected, between them, nearly all the delegates, and these two stand about on an equality in the result; but the Democratic party made no figure at all, electing only one or two delegates. This party was, of the three, the only one that favored annexation to the United States or a United States protectorate.

After the election the insular press charged Governor-General Wood with interference with the free choice of delegates by the people. Señor Alfredo Zayas, elected delegate by the Nationalists, said (and like opinions were expressed by other leading men):

"The Convention will not allow itself to be influenced by any representative of the United States. It will adopt and follow an independent policy throughout, in my opinion, refusing to decide as to the relations which shall hereafter exist between Cuba and the United States. This is a matter that should be left to a special commission."

Roadmaking. — In the annual report of Señor Villalon, secretary of public works, submitted September 28, many improvements in the way of roadmaking are recorded.

In the 400 years of Spanish rule only 275 kilometres of public roads were built; but there are now under construction 440 kilometres, with 492 kilometres surveyed for construction, and 1,347 kilometres projected.

Jury Trial. — The military authorities, by a decree of Señor Gener, of General Wood's cabinet, establish in Cuba the custom of trial by jury and of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The decree will take effect January 1, 1901.

Minor Notes. — The eight former professors of the University of Havana are to receive pensions of $1,200 a year each, as long as military occupation continues.

In consequence of collisions between United States troops and the local police of Matanzas, the Second United States Cavalry was ordered on practice marches for ten days, from October 14; during that time the troops were not permitted to enter Matanzas.

Puerto Rico. — *Status of a Court.* — On October 3, Mr. Tracewell, Controller of the Treasury at Washington, gave a decision as to the payment of court expenses and of salary

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of the United States deputy marshals connected with the United States district court of Puerto Rico, and sundry other questions concerned with that court.

He decides that this court differs from all other United States district courts, and that the salaries of all its officers must be paid by the Puerto Rico treasury; that the expenses also of all these officers must be paid by the insular treasury; and that all fees earned by them must be accounted for by them and reported to the United States.

Commerce with the United States. — Statistics compiled at the Treasury Department at Washington show that, for the four months succeeding the enactment of the Puerto Rico tariff law, the imports from the United States were more than 100 per cent greater than in the corresponding four months of 1899, and more than 300 per cent greater than in the corresponding months of 1896 or 1897.

Notwithstanding the desolation caused by the terrible hurricane of August, 1899 (Vol. 9, pp. 748, 826), the exports to the United States were in the four months under review — May, June, July, August, 1900 — about three and a-quarter million dollars, as against less than $2,000,000 in the same months of 1899, and $1,183,000 in 1897. In those same months of 1900 the imports from the United States were $2,525, against $1,132 in 1899, and $629,000 in 1897.

The Economic Situation. — Robert Graham, engineer, a Scotchman, resident in Puerto Rico for twenty years, writes, in a communication to the New York *Herald*, that the general and economic conditions of the island are very bad; that thousands are without work, and hundreds dying of hunger.

Suffering from want, he writes, was unknown in Puerto Rico till the last two years. The principal cause of this is the hurricane of last year; though secondary causes have been the political change, the administrative mistakes, and the people's improvidence. It will take many years to bring the coffee industry back to its former state of prosperity: here the government has failed in its duty; the government ought to have assisted in obtaining a loan to establish banks, which would advance money to planters at reasonable rates. Mr. Graham declares that the application of the United States navigation laws to Puerto Rico had a bad effect: the price of goods coming from the United States has been increased, while the net value of all Puerto Rico products exported to the United States is decreased, through the monopoly enjoyed by American ship-owners.

Governor-General Davis's Report. — On October 11 the War Department made public the annual report of Brigadier-General George W. Davis, commanding the Department of Puerto Rico.

When the organization of the civil government is completed and the civil machinery is working well, the strength of the military force

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might be reduced, he says, to eighteen companies. But it would not be wise to limit the garrison to a force just sufficient only to take care of the guns at San Juan. Land has been reserved for a naval station; and a coaling and repair station will probably be erected at San Juan. The experiment of using the natives as soldiers has proved a marked success. The cost of the supplies in aid of the hurricane sufferers was $824,828: this, doubtless, relates to supplies furnished by the War Department.

The Philippines. — *Benefits of a Colonial Policy.* — Senator Beveridge (Rep., Ind.), in an address at Kansas City, Mo., thus sets forth the advantages to accrue to the country from the extension of our dominion over the isles of the sea, in particular the Philippine islands:

"With all resources developed, with good roads making a network of commerce and communication through every island, with schoolhouses in every village, with the increased wants which these schoolhouses will create (for education always brings new desires), with the increase in population which conditions of peace and orderly industry will bring, with all the developments that will come from American control, our trade with the Philippine archipelago will, in ten years from the time peace is established, reach more than $100,000,000 every year. . . . And all this the opposition to the government proposes to throw away; and all this every other nation on earth — England, Germany, France, Russia — is anxious to secure. The policy of the opposition to the government is the policy which every foreign nation in the world would have us adopt. The policy of the Republican party is the policy which every other nation in the world would prevent us from carrying out if they could. And so again I say that this campaign is a struggle of the American people against every other nation which wants the trade which the American people have secured. . . . The Republican policy is a policy of commercial advantage; the opposition policy is a policy of commercial retreat. And therefore there is not a commercial nation in the world that could not afford to pay the opposition's entire campaign fund even if it amounted to tens of millions. Aye, and there is not a commercial nation on the globe that would not do it if such a thing were possible, which, of course, it is not.

Popular Education. — Dr. David P. Barrows, of Berkeley, Cal., chief of the department of history in the State Normal School at San Diego, has been appointed chief assistant to Dr. F. W. Atkinson, superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines.

Dr. Barrows is only twenty-seven years old, but has already won distinction as an anthropologist. In particular he has made an exhaustive study of the character, habits, and customs of the Coahuila Indians of southern California.

The report of George P. Anderson, superintendent of public instruction in Manila, shows that when, in June, 1899, he entered on the duties of his office, there were in Manila thirty-one schools conducted after the Spanish manner. In

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fourteen of these schools there were eight half-day teachers of English, who gave instruction in English one hour daily. In the year eight new schools were established, and in every school English is taught for a considerable portion of the day, in six schools all day, in twenty-three schools half a day, in ten schools a quarter of a day. American publications in the Spanish language have largely superseded the old books.

F. W. ATKINSON,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The teachers number 149, of whom twenty-four are teachers of English, eighty-six are Filipino teachers using Spanish in the thirty-six minor schools, and thirty-nine are Spanish teachers. The attendance varied from 4,079 in July, 1899, to 5,001 in July, 1900.

Doings of the Commission. — On September 17 a dispatch from Manila reported General Wright, of the Commission (p. 720), to be preparing a bill for harbor improvements there. The bill will appropriate $1,000,000 gold for protective dockage.

A bill was under consideration to change the incidence of taxation, putting the burden largely upon land instead of upon industry. The change will bring to the front the question of the validity of land titles, and of taxing the lands of religious corporations. A civil service bill was also before the Commission: it establishes a civil service board consisting of two Americans and one Filipino. The examinations of postulants for office will be held at Washington and at Manila; they will be conducted at the national capital by the Washington Civil Service Commission, and at Manila by army boards appointed by the government at Washington.

On October 11 the Manila International Chamber of Commerce presented to the Commission a memorial stating that, as the merchants had long been paying this impost, merchants should have a place in the board controlling the improvements. The United States had, since occupation, collected $3,000,000 gold, by imposts, for harbor improvements, and the Chamber of Commerce failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of funds from the insular treasury.

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Report of the Commission. — In response to President McKinley's request by telegraph, on August 17, for a detailed statement of the condition of affairs in the islands, the Commission, four days after, sent a long dispatch by cable, which, however, was not given to the public press till September 19.

This report credits the Filipinos with aptitude for education, but represents them as ignorant, superstitious, and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility to Americans has been largely dispelled by the distribution of troops in 300 posts. Insurgents refusing to surrender after defeat have become guerrillas under general officers, or are now ladrones. These bands frequently attack small American squads and terrorize the people. But though outrages are common, conditions are improving. All Northern Luzon, except Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, is in effect without insurgents. For five months the railroad from Manila to Dagupan has not been molested. Everywhere the people are planting and asking for municipal organization. Only in the excepted provinces of the North and in Southern Luzon are there any insurgents: these flit from one mountain refuge to another, and give trouble occasionally. It is only the Tagalos that keep up the guerrilla warfare, and they have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte, and Panay; but there is little disturbance in Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol, and other Visayan islands. Near Caguyan, in Mindanao, ladrones infest the country, and at Surigao also they are active; but in the south of this great island all is tranquil. In all the islands of the archipelago, four years of war have produced unsettled conditions, and even in pacified provinces it is not safe for any one to venture away from the garrisons. A native constabulary and militia should be organized to end the terrorism to which the people are subjected. The confident belief is expressed by the Commission that "if the election [the general election in the United States] confirms the present policy, the remnant of the insurrection will disappear within sixty days;" further, that "change of policy, by turning the islands over to a coterie of Tagalo politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property most insecure." At present, "investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States."

Protest of Mgr. Chapelle. — In the administration of General Otis, the College of San José, in Manila, was seized by the government; and on October 6, Archbishop Chapelle, *chargé d' affaires* of the Roman Church in the islands, made an emphatic protest against its retention.

"The whole question," the Archbishop says, "turns on the nature of the right the Spanish government had in the college. The United States succeeds Spain in the islands, but it succeeds with a difference. In Spanish times there was a union of church and state. Under American rule such a union is unlawful. The United States succeeds Spain only in Spain's civil rights. It does not succeed Spain in Spain's ecclesiastical rights.

"The question, therefore, to be solved is this: Are Spain's rights in the College of San José, and incidentally in other property of the

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same nature, rights which spring from the nature of the civil power, of do they arise from agreements and concessions made by the ecclesiastical authorities? . . .

"This is a Catholic country," he says. "The people are deeply attached to their religion. Any outrage perpetrated on their religious feelings, or a hostile attitude toward the Church of the people would work incalculable mischief. The American government will, I am sure, not make the mistake of England toward Ireland, or of Russia toward the Poles. It will rather follow the example of the former in her colonial policy, and of the latter toward her Mohammedan subjects."

Assassination of Amigos. — In the two weeks ending September 17, in Luzon and the Visayas, ten natives, favorers of American rule or officials of the municipal governments, were killed by insurgents.

Activity of the Insurgents. — On the day of the publication of the commissioner's report, there was received from Manila a dispatch which told of "a distinct increase of insurgent aggression." This was observed especially in the vicinity of Manila and in the provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, and Pampanga — all in the northern lobe of Luzon and around Manila.

On September 17 there was, near Siniloan, at the east end of the Laguna de Bay, an engagement between 1,000 insurgents and 134 men of the 15th and 37th United States Infantry. The American loss was, killed, twenty-four, among them Capt. David D. Mitchell and 2d Lieut. George A. Cooper; wounded, nineteen; missing, five, believed to be dead. At the same time there were rumors of attack on the railroad and of plots at Manila. Refugees were flocking to Manila from Laguna, Morong, and Pampanga, while native Filipinos were leaving the city. Along the railroad and on the shores of the Laguna de Bay, insurgents were attacking garrisons and outposts. The towns of Guiguinto, Polo, Malolos, and Caloocan had been visited by insurgent bands. The Manila mail escort, thirty men, was attacked at Cabugao Lake, and there was two hours' fighting. The insurgents attacked also the town of Cabugao and wrecked the telegraph office; elsewhere they cut telegraph lines and the railroad, and then burned the village of Rosario. Armed insurgents had appeared in the districts of San José, San Mateo, and Mariquina. In the province of Nueva Ecija, a train of ration wagons, escorted by twelve soldiers, was attacked and the wagons burned; five of the soldiers were missing. Advices from Cebu reported several attacks upon the American posts near the capital.

Under date of September 19, Governor-General MacArthur sent a lengthy dispatch, in which he reports further instances of insurgent activity.

Fighting was reported in the vicinity of Carig and Estella, in Isabella province — a district which had previously been quiet; the insurgents were 500 strong. From Ilocan province General Young reported several small affairs, and called emphatically for reënforcement; a cavalry squadron and a battery were sent him, with promise of more. The country north of Pasig, including Tabayas province, showed like conditions.

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On September 28 reports came to Manila, from rebel sources, of the capture at Boag, in Marinduque island, of Captain Devereux Shields of the 29th Infantry, and fifty-two men, after a fight of several hours. On October 6, General Hare, with the First Infantry, was sent to Marinduque. Colonel Anderson, with two companies of the 38th Volunteers, with two gunboats, had been sent to the island previously, but this expedition had been fruitless. About the same date, Lieutenant Max Wagner of the 26th Volunteers was killed by insurgents at Pavia, Panay; and in Bohol a detachment of the 44th Regiment encountered a rebel force, killing thirty, with a loss of one American killed. At the same time, the west coast of the island of Leyte was reported to be in a state of turmoil; raiding and plundering were the order of the day, the raiders using the garrison towns as bases, to which they betook themselves while the American soldiers were scouring the hills in pursuit of them.

A dispatch from General MacArthur, sent from Manila, but without date and very indefinite as to particulars, was published at Washington, October 15, reporting the success of General Hare's expedition to Marinduque, mentioned above, and the rescue of Captain Shields and his men.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Governor Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance. — Governor Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination to the vice-presidency was made public September 17.

Of the platform of the Democratic party, he says that to put its principles in practice would bring grave disaster to the nation; that platform "stands for reaction and disorder, for abandonment of the nation's good faith, and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and surrender of the nation's rights. . . . Thanks to the actions of President McKinley and the wise legislation of Congress, the industrial conditions are more favorable than ever; and order has been observed, the courts upheld, and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. . . . The policy of free coinage of silver is fraught with destruction to every home in the land. . . . The success of the Democratic party would unsettle our whole governmental system and disarrange the machinery of our industrial life. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and sound currency, that not only unsound finances but even the threat of unsound finance brings ruin. . . .

"The danger from trusts has been maliciously exaggerated; nevertheless there are real abuses, and there is good reason for striving to remedy them; but a crude or ill-considered effort to that end would be without effect or else would simply do damage. Much can be done

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by taxation; even more by regulation, close supervision, and excision of all unhealthy, destructive, and anti-social elements. . . .

"The history of the nation is in large part a history of expansion. The Louisiana territory was acquired by treaty and purchase exactly and precisely as the Philippines were acquired. The consent of the governed was not asked in the case of Louisiana: the great majority of the inhabitants were bitterly opposed to the transfer, and United States soldiers had to be sent into the territory to prevent insurrection; years elapsed before the right of self-government was granted them. The doctrine that 'the Constitution follows the flag' was not considered either by Jefferson or any other serious party leader; that utterly false and misleading phrase was struck out in later times for the purpose of the extension of slavery into the territories. . . . As soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will be possible to give to the Philippines a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson gave to Louisiana. . . . There is nothing even remotely resembling imperialism or militarism in the present policy of expansion: our army is relatively smaller than in the days of Wayne. There is no more danger of a draft than of the reintroduction of slavery. The only certain way of forcing the republic into a career of militarism, would be to abandon the Philippines to the natives, at the same time guaranteeing a stable government and defense against outside interference. . . . Properly speaking, the question now is not whether we shall expand — we have already expanded; but whether we shall contract: to surrender the Philippines would be to surrender American territory. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the Filipinos; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds."

JOB HARRIMAN OF CALIFORNIA, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Colonel Bryan's Acceptance. — Colonel Bryan's letter of acceptance, addressed to the notification committee of the Kansas City convention, was published September 17.

In it he renews the pledge he made in 1896, not under any circumstances to be again a candidate for the presidency in case the present campaign results in his election. He cordially approves the Kansas City

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platform: it courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Having in his previous speech to the notification committee discussed at length the paramount issue, imperialism, he now remarks only upon the other topics of the platform. In that manifesto, trusts hold a prominent place. "The Republican party, as can be inferred from the speeches and the actions of its leaders, will not take the people's side against the trusts; and the weak and qualified condemnation of them found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. Under the trust system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the purchaser's price; the laborer has but one employer, and has no redress for injustice, whether in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator; the travelling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. One cannot overestimate the effect upon the social and political welfare of the people." If elected, Mr. Bryan will choose an attorney-general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; and will recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly that does business outside of the state of its origin. The Dingley Tariff law enables the trusts to plunder the people at home, and to compete in foreign markets with foreign manufacturers. . . .

"The Republican party now, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double monetary standard: the Democratic party remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. Whether the senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902, can be determined only after the votes are counted; but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject. . . .

"A system which makes the United States senators responsible to the people as a whole, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses. . . .

"The purpose of injunctions issued in labor disputes is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and government by injunction is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as for the security of the citizen. . . . The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers from strikes and lockouts, and by employers themselves, as by the employees." . . . Mr. Bryan emphasizes the importance of the platform's demand for a Department of Labor, with a secretary in the cabinet.

He favors the continuance of the Chinese exclusion law, and its extension to other similar races. The pension laws, he holds, should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. He would have the Nicaragua canal constructed, owned, and controlled by the United States. . . . "We cannot connect ourselves with European nations and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage derived from our location, our national character, and our institutions. It has been said that we cannot protect a nation unless we assume sovereignty over it; but we have maintained the Monroe doctrine for seventy-five years, without sovereignty and without expense. . . . Congress should have power to levy an income tax: a constitutional amendment conferring such power ought to be supported even by those who may not think it necessary at this time."

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Senator Caffery Declines Nomination.— The nomination of Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, by the National party (p. 723) was declined by Mr. Caffery in a letter to the chairman of the party's national committee, published September 26. The candidate for vice-president, Archibald M. Howe, withdrew his name also about the same date.

Mr. Caffery, in his letter, expressed his hearty approval of "the movement" to afford a refuge for citizens who cannot approve the policies of either of the two great parties. In the impending struggle "the Nationalists cannot hope to win. They know they will never surrender their principles, win or lose."

So the National party will have no part in this presidential campaign; but the committee advises the members of the party to "procure the nomination in as many states as possible of a single elector, who shall be pledged to stand for the principles of our platform, but, according to the original intention of the constitution, shall be unpledged as to candidates."

"We shall also," continues the report, "take an active part in the Congress campaign. By this means we hope that the movement inaugurated this summer may grow by a natural growth and perpetuate itself as a movement for the right. Our individual energies are pledged to this end, both for the present and for the future. This plan has been adopted in Massachusetts and in New York, and we ask all our friends in other states to communicate with us at once, in order that similar action may be taken there."

Mr. Stevenson to the Populists.— The letter of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson in acceptance of the People's party's nomination as its candidate for the vice-presidency, was given out September 27.

He lauds the magnanimity of Charles A. Towne in declining the party's nomination to the same place in the interest of harmony and of union against revolutionary policies; also the action of the People's party in postponing partisan interests to patriotism. Upon the questions of finance, domestic administration, reform of taxation methods, and suppression of trusts, he finds the platform of the Sioux City convention every way satisfactory and explicit. But, like the Silver Republicans and the Democrats, the Populists regard these as only questions of the hour; the overshadowing issue is imperialism; therefore there is now concert of action between all who sincerely believe that a crisis has been reached in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance. In the words of an eminent Republican senator, "The question is greater than parties, greater than administrations, greater than the prosperity and happiness of a single generation. . . .

"When war was to be declared with Spain, Congress gave solemn assurance to Cuba and the world that the government and control of the island should be left to the Cuban people; but now it is maintained that that pledge applies only to Cuba, not to other Spanish dependen-

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cies. This is to palter with words in a double sense. But we engaged in war with a people 8,000 miles distant; and the question confronts every voter, Why this war? What is our justification for it at the bar of history? It is purely a war of conquest, subjugation of a people who should find in the Declaration of Independence a shield against such aggression. If our 60,000 soldiers conquer that people, what next? They can be held down only by force — by exercise of powers unknown to our constitution, by the colonial methods of European monarchies. Besides, a necessary consequence will be the establishment of a great standing army. Imperialism — the republic or the empire — is indeed the overshadowing issue. Its discussion will continue at the fireside and on the hustings with an earnestness rarely equaled in our history."

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Exports. — The preliminary statement of exports for September points to an unusually large trade balance in favor of the United States notwithstanding a loss in wheat shipments. Government figures show exports for eight months ending with August amounting to $915,737,153, a gain of $123,146,330 over the corresponding eight months of 1899, and an excess of exports over imports amounting to $20,790,727.

Wheat and Corn. — The total exports of wheat and flour from all points from July 1 to October 12 were 43,623,825 bushels against 55,781,068 last year; and the total Western receipts for the crop year thus far, 87,410,613 bushels against 82,025,000. The American visible supply showed an increase amounting to 2,191,000 bushels during the week ending September 22, 1,066,000 the following week, 416,000 the first week in October; and for the first time in many weeks showed a loss of 8,000 bushels for the week ending October 13. Later European crop reports indicate an increase in wheat and flour stocks in Europe, and there is no fear of scarcity. Wheat prices quoted on nearest option rose to 83 cents, September 18 and 21; and gradually declined to 78.37 cents, October 11.

Corn showed remarkable strength up to September 25, rising to 49.75 cents on nearest option. A sharp reaction followed the closing out of September contracts, and 45.50 cents was quoted October 1; but by October 12 prices had again advanced to 46.87 cents, which is five cents higher than a year ago with a larger acreage and smaller exports.

Cotton and Cotton Goods. — On October 5, 1,236,501 bales of cotton had come into sight, against 1,452,411 last year. The visible supply in the United States on the same

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date was 716,100 bales, with 540,570 abroad and afloat, making the total American visible supply 1,256,670 bales, against 2,600,090 one year ago.

Prices on middling uplands fell to 10.50 cents, September 21, but rose again to 10.87 cents October 1, and 11 cents October 8, in anticipation of an unfavorable government report; but when the report appeared with a condition of 67 instead of less than 60, as was expected, prices collapsed, and the closing quotation, October 12, was 10.44 cents. Takings by Northern spinners to October 5 were only 79,622 bales, against 153,288 last year.

Regular print cloths advanced 1-4 cent per yard, selling at 3 1-4 cents the second week in October, with prints tending upward in staple lines, and fancy unchanged. The previous week was marked by an advance of 1-4 to 1-2 cent in bleached cotton of the order of Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale 4-4 make. Ginghams are still firm with demand in excess of supplies.

Wool and Woolens. — The wool market seems devoid of speculation; sales at the three chief markets show some gain, being 3,947,000 pounds the second week in October, though still little more than half of last year's transactions.

Coates Brothers' circular, October 1, gives for the average of 100 quotations, 19.64 cents, a decline of 3-4 cent for the month of September. Mill stocks have fallen very low, and holders at the West are still refusing to make concessions. In woolen goods, reports from the wholesale clothiers are generally unsatisfactory; woolen and worsted dress goods are being opened for spring at declines of from 10 to 15 per cent compared with last year; and flannels and blankets are quiet and steady.

Leather Interests. — Encouraging reports come from the shoe manufacturers. While some shops are working short time, but few are idle; and eagerness for prompt shipment indicates that jobbers and dealers have let their stock run low and need shoes for present use. Prices are firm but unchanged.

Shipments from Boston the second week in October were 88,415 cases, the best record since the improvement began. Activity in the shoe trade is reflected in the leather market; large sales are more general, and there have been recent advances in sole leather, satin and glove grain, and firmness in all lines. The hide market has also been favorably affected, as, despite the expected increase in cattle receipts owing to the generally dry season and short hay crop, quotations have advanced very generally, all goods averaging about a quarter of a cent higher.

Iron, Steel, and Minor Metals. — Bessemer pig was selling at $13.75 on September 29, and there have been still lower quotations named during October: this, with lower freight rates, has created some activity in demand and increased exports, but stocks in the Pittsburg region are still excessive.

Furnaces in blast, October 1, numbered only 213, against 293 June 1: and the weekly output of pig iron 223,169 tons, against 296,376 tons

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June 1, and an average of 290,000 tons weekly for the first six months of 1900; yet despite this reduction, furnace stocks increased 36,481 tons during September. Steel rail prices were fixed at $26 the last week in September; and the week following more than 50,000 tons were taken by domestic roads, and heavy orders placed for cars and bridge material. Plates are now being shipped to Scotch shipbuilders. Present prices generally, though still higher than January 1, 1899, average about 35 per cent lower than at the beginning of 1900.

Coke ovens in operation in the Connellsville region have increased to 14,043, with an output of 150,877 tons weekly; but business is extremely quiet, with prices unchanged at $2 for furnace and $2.25 for foundry.

A collapse in tin speculation occurred the second week in September, and prices fell to 27 3-4 cents, but recovered to 29 3-4 cents the first week in October, though on October 12 tin was quoted one cent lower. The visible supply in the United States and Europe increased from 16,348 tons September 1, to 17,606 tons October 1. Copper and lead are quiet and steady.

Railroads. — Gross earnings of all roads in the United States reporting for the year up to October 1, were $908,288,596, a gain of 10 per cent on last year, and 23.2 per cent on 1898. Increased earnings are reported by all classes of roads, Southwestern showing 12.9 per cent gain, Trunk lines 12.3 per cent, Central Western 11.5 per cent, and Southern 10.6 per cent; Grangers report the smallest gain, 5.9 per cent. September earnings showed but 2.4 per cent gain over last year, as compared with 17.4 per cent for February last; and Granger, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern reported a loss compared with September of last year. Gross earnings for all roads reporting for the first week of October were $3,760,202, a loss of 2.8 per cent compared with last year.

Stocks. — Business on the stock exchange since our last report has been principally of a professional character, the public generally holding off until after election.

On September 18, 114,000 shares were sold, and on September 20, 446,000, these being the extremes for the four weeks ending October 13. Sixty railroad stocks averaged $70.06 September 18, declined to $68.65 September 25, rose to $70.68 October 6, and closed October 11 at $70.22. The average of ten industrials, which was $53.99 September 18, declined to $50.31 September 24, rose to $52.04 October 1, and to $53.27 October 5, and closed October 12 at $52.84.

Bank Exchanges. — Exchanges at all leading cities for the week ending September 22 were 29.5 per cent less than a year ago. There has been a gradual improvement since then; and for the week ending October 13 total exchanges at all leading cities in the United States were $1,440,966,113, which is 15.5 per cent less than a year ago, but an increase of 12.7 per cent over 1898. The loss continues chiefly at New York and Boston.

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Failures. — During the first two weeks of October there were 431 failures, of which 136 were for over $5,000.

Completed reports for the third quarter of 1900 show the aggregate of commercial failures to be 2,519 in number and $27,119,996 in amount of liabilities, divided as follows: manufacturing, 607, for $12,617,390; trading, 1,779, for $11,545,140; other commercial, 133, for $2,957,466; besides 14 banking failures, for $5,544,858. This is an increase of 518 in number of commercial failures and $9,479,024 in liabilities compared with last year, but $14,604,883 less than during the second quarter of 1900. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1896, when the last presidential election campaign was in progress, total failures this year were 1,274 less in number and $52,272,755 less in amount of liabilities.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Debt. — On September 30, 1900, the figures of the public debt of the United States, with assets and liabilities of the treasury, are shown in the following tables:

PUBLIC DEBT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Interest-bearing debt	$1,001,499,260.00
Debt, interest ceased	5,516,220.26
Debt bearing no interest	387,346,069.41
Total gross debt	$1,394,361,549.67
Cash balance in treasury	288,204,878.19
Total net debt	$1,106,156,671.48

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Reserve fund —			
Gold coin and bullion			$150,000,000.00
Trust funds —			
Gold coin		$239,826,679.00	
Silver dollars		425,153,000.00	
Silver dollars of 1890		2,951,972.00	
Silver bullion of 1890		64,782,028.00	
United States notes		1,820,000.00	
			734,513,679.00
General fund —			
Gold coin and bullion	$49,414,832.48		
Gold certificates	30,716,330.00		
Silver certificates	4,887,265.00		
Silver dollars	2,020,078.00		
Silver bullion	292,023.85		
United States notes	20,354,702.00		
Treasury notes of 1890	113,812.00		
Currency certificates			
National bank notes	9,079,798.48		
Fractional silver coin	6,568,555.45		
Fractional currency	140.72		
Minor coin	464,762.08		
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement	24,505.66		
		$123,936,805.72	
In national bank depositaries —			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	90,151,643.58		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	6,845,568.82		
		96,997,212.40	
			220,934,018.12
			$1,105,447,697.12

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DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$239,826,679.00		
Silver certificates	425,153,000.00		
Currency certificates	1,820,000.00		
Treasury notes of 1890	67,714,000.00		
		$734,513,679.00	
National bank 5 per cent fund	$12,299,773.49		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,147,390.27		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,703,130.25		
Postoffice Department account	6,081,488.04		
Miscellaneous items	2,497,357.88		
		82,729,139.93	
			$817,242,818.93
Reserve fund		$150,000,000.00	
Available cash balance		138,204,878.19	
			288,204,878.19
Total			$1,105,447,697.12

Monetary Circulation. — On September 30, the monetary circulation of the United States was estimated by the Treasury Department as follows:

MONETARY CIRCULATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Gold coin and bullion	$620,047,309.00
Gold certificates	209,110,349.00
Silver dollars	71,176,265.00
Silver certificates	420,265,735.00
Subsidiary silver	79,432,193.00
Treasury notes of 1890	67,600,188.00
United States notes	324,506,314.00
Currency certificates	1,820,000.00
National bank notes	319,336,630.00
Total	$2,113,294,983.00

These figures show an estimated *per capita* circulation of $27.01, as compared with $25.38 on June 30 (p. 546).

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Disappearing Gun Carriages. — The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications decided, October 9, after a long session, to recommend to the secretary of war that no more disappearing gun carriages for coast defense should be made, and that the existing gun carriages of that kind should be superseded by those of the usual type.

Torpedo Boat "O'Brien." — Torpedo boats in the United States navy are, with a very few exceptions, named after officers of the navy deceased who in their lifetime rendered distinguished service to the United States in war. The first instance of a torpedo boat bearing a name distinctively Irish is that of the *O'Brien*, launched at the Nixon shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., September 24. The boat was christened

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by Miss Mira Lincoln O'Brien, direct descendent of Joseph O'Brien, one of five brothers who captured the British sloop of war *Margaretta* at Machias, Me., on May 11, 1775: this was the first naval exploit of the Revolution.

The torpedo boat *O'Brien* is 175 feet long, 17 beam, 4 1-2 draft; speed, 26 knots an hour.

The Battleship "Wisconsin." — The new battleship *Wisconsin*, launched in November, 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 891), had her trial trip, October 11, in Santa Barbara channel.

The contract speed was 16 knots, but the ship made 17.25 knots an hour. The *Alabama's* speed was till then the highest of any battleship in the American navy; but the speed of the *Alabama* is now exceeded by .15 of a knot. The actual time for covering the 64 miles of the trial course was 3 hours 56 minutes, including the turn for the run back.

Experimental Naval War. — Toward the end of September a sham naval attack was made upon the defenses of Narragansett Bay. Of special interest were the experiments made with torpedo boats to get within striking distance of the ships of the attacking fleet without discovery.

The judgment of the umpires is, on the whole, adverse to the claims made for the torpedo boats; in most cases the torpedo boats were foiled by the searchlights of the big ships, when they sought to approach them unnoticed. But some of the boats, nevertheless, were successful in getting within effective range unnoticed. The torpedoing of the battleship *Massachusetts* by the *Stiletto* was the most brilliant action in the whole course of the manœuvres. The *Dahlgren* also made a successful attack on the *Kearsarge;* but as the *Dahlgren* was, at the time, non-existent, or existent only at the bottom of Narragansett Bay, having been previously "put out of action" (on paper, or in theory), the *Dahlgren* could not get credit for this *post mortem* feat. The *Dahlgren* herself had already been picked up by the lights both of Fort Adams and Fort Wetherell, and put out of action. The *Holland* also torpedoed the *Kearsarge*, but the claim of success was disallowed on the same grounds. On this matter the board of arbitrament remarks:

"When the *Kearsarge* was adjudged out of action by the *Dahlgren*, she put on her running lights and stood in toward the entrance of the bay. While doing this she was attacked and torpedoed by the *Holland* about five miles outside Brenton's Reef Lightship. The board disallows this, as the *Kearsarge* was showing all her lights and was not looking out for anything else."

There was a wide difference of opinion between the umpires for the torpedo craft and those for the blockading ships; the former claim several notable successes, while the board concedes no single clear victory except in the case of the *Stiletto*.

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LABOR INTERESTS.

Judicial Decision. — In the middle of September the Massachusetts supreme court gave an important judgment upon a question of boycotting of one labor union by another of the same trade. The officials of one of the unions served notice on employers that the members of the other were non-union men. This was construed as a threat of strike against bosses who should keep in their employ members of the rival organization. The court issued an injunction against such action, which it declared to be "intolerable and inconsistent with the spirit of our laws," "malicious," "unlawful," and a "conspiracy."

A dissenting opinion was written by Chief Justice Holmes, who holds that it is lawful for laborers to employ such a means as this to secure the unity of organization necessary to make the contest of labor effectual.

The Coal Miners' Strike. — The strike of the anthracite miners (p. 734), which was imminent when our record closed last month, was declared on the morning of September 17, when, at the order of the president of the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, at least two-thirds of the 150,000 men employed in the anthracite mines quit work. The president of the mine workers' union was confident that in a few days the remainder of the men would come out and put a stop to anthracite mining in Pennsylvania until their grievances should be redressed. The event justified the confidence of Mr. Mitchell, for before three weeks were passed nearly every mine in the anthracite regions was closed.

Troops Ordered Out. — President Mitchell, in ordering the strike, earnestly exhorted the men to refrain from violence, but in a conflict of this kind, it seems, "violence must needs come;" and on September 21, at Shenandoah, a crowd of strikers assailed with sticks and stones a party of miners who were returning home from their work escorted by the sheriff of the county with a small posse. In the crowd were not only strikers but many women and children. The sheriff gave the order to fire; and two persons, one of them a little girl, were killed, and seven persons were wounded. Three persons suffered injuries from the missiles thrown by the strikers. Through the day there had been many encounters between the strikers and the miners who desired to continue at work.

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In compliance with a demand of the sheriff, a force of 2,400 men of the state militia was promptly sent to the scene of disturbance by Governor Stone. The troops sent were the Fourth, Eighth, and Twelfth Regiments, Battery C, and the Governor's Troop; Gen. J. P. S. Gobin was in command, with the main body at Shenandoah and detachments at other points in Schuylkill county likely to become centres of disturbance.

PRESIDENT JOHN MITCHELL OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LEADER OF THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

The sheriff's action in firing on the strikers and in calling in the militia had the effect of extending the strike. T. D. Nicholls, the miners' district president in the Schuylkill region, issued an address to the strikers advising them to be law-abiding, and "not to be agitated by emissaries of the company sent to excite you to riot." It was confidently expected by the "operators" that the presence of the military would encourage wavering and timid miners to go back to work, insured as they would be against the violence of the strikers, by the armed force. In fact, the presence of the military was no less offensive to the wavering than to the determined strikers. Three days after the arrival of the troops, the number of men on strike had grown to 130,000.

On September 25, the sheriff (Harvey) of Luzerne county telegraphed the governor asking for troops to be sent to Hazleton, as the strikers were making night marches and intimidating the men who continued to work. At Hazleton are the mines of G. B. Markle & Co. The firm's employees had asked for redress of certain grievances; and the firm had replied, granting some of the demands, refusing others, but offering to submit the questions at issue to arbitration, as provided in the agreement which had for years subsisted between Markle & Co. and their men. If the employees of Markle & Co. were to settle their differences with their employers and go back to work, it was seen that the coherence of the union would be fatally weakened. The offer of arbitration was rejected by the men, unless all the operators controlling the anthracite mines should also agree to arbitration. The employees of Markle & Co. did palpably violate their own solemn engagements with the firm: their sole defense is that were they to keep faith with their employers the vital interests of their brother workmen would be compromised and their latter state made far worse than their first. While the question was pending — Shall we accept the firm's offer of arbitration

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or decline it? — the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Roman Catholic pastor at Hazleton, strongly advised the men to accept, else they would "deal organized labor the hardest blow it had ever received." From the beginning, Mr. Phillips had been very earnest and zealous for peace, compromise, and had in no measured terms denounced the wickedness of those who would precipitate a strike save as a last resort. He is a native of the anthracite district, and all his life he has been in intimate relations with the workers there. When the employees of Markle & Co. decided to stand with their brothers, Mr. Phillips did not find it in his heart to condemn them for the breach of faith: they were, he said, "compelled by a sort of military necessity to disregard their pledges."

Advance of Wages Offered. — On September 30, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. (short, Reading Co.) had bulletined an offer to their workmen of an advance in wages of ten per cent. But the offer had no effect but to increase the activity of the union's scouts, and to add to the numbers of the men on strike. Other companies made a like offer, with a like result.

Mr. Mitchell, on being asked whether a settlement could be reached on the basis of a rise in pay, but without recognition of the mine workers' union, said that the refusal of recognition at this time would not in itself bar settlement: he was content to wait for recognition, which was sure to come. But the union would not approve the conclusion of an agreement upon the basis of an advance in wages as a transaction between individual workmen and the companies. The bulletin of the Reading company was this:

"This company will pay an advance of ten per cent in the net wages of all men and boys employed in its collieries. This advance will take effect to-day."

The notice bore the date October 1; but beneath this the officers of the union posted the following notice in every colliery:

"Fellow Mine Workers, United Mine Workers of America:

"Do not pay any attention to this notice posted by Mr. Luther, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, but wait until you hear from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, or until you have decided by your own locals what is right for you to do.

"C. B. POTTER."

Mr. Potter is an officer of the district branch of the union.

The effect of the offer of ten per cent advance was a disappointment to the operators. On October 3, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphed from Wilkesbarre that though the example of the Reading Company had been followed by other companies, and similar notices posted in the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, and Delaware & Western collieries, "not a man offered to return to work, and the companies are no better off than before." From Hazleton, on the same day, came a similar report of the futility of the offer: "not a move has been made by any of the strikers toward a resumption of work." Still, "that a break will come sooner or later," was believed by many to be certain; for, as the strikers' funds were "growing smaller, their hope would become fainter," and then they would be glad to accept the increase. To check any such tendency to weakening, President Mitchell, October 3, issued this notice:

"To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region.

"We have just been informed that the report has been circulated at Ashland to the effect that in a conference at New York this morning between the coal presidents and myself, an agreement was reached which will end the strike.

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"I desire to notify all mine workers that the report is incorrect, and that I have not been in conference with the presidents of the coal companies, and have had no agreement with them. I wish to reiterate what I said several days ago — that there would be no settlement of the strike until a convention of the anthracite miners is held. You are further requested to pay no attention to statements of this kind, and to continue the strike until such concessions are made by the operators as will justify us in calling a general convention, when you will be regularly notified of the date and place at which the convention will be held.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President United Mine Workers of America."

At the same time it was reported that the leaders of the union were studying the ways and means of providing relief for the men when their own resources should become exhausted. Supply depots would be established in each mining town; the funds of the Mine Workers' Union would be used for this purpose; the bituminous miners and other labor associations would send supplies by the carload; and the non-union men on strike would be as well cared for as the members of the union. But in none of the manifestoes of Mr. Mitchell or the other leaders was anything said of measures of relief, nor had any appeal for such aid been publicly made during the fortnight following, or down to October 17.

The Shenandoah Demonstration.— On October 6 was held in Shenandoah a mass meeting of about 16,000 miners — "the greatest outpouring of miners ever seen in the lower coal belt." The banners borne in the parade had such inscriptions as these:

"We want our dinner pails filled with substantial food, not coal barons' taffy."
"We are fighting for a cause that is just and right."
"Stand by President Mitchell and the union."
"We will no longer be slaves."
"Corporate wealth claims the right to combine, but denies labor the right to organize."
"We demand justice, and will not accept less."
"Labor creates all wealth, and demands a share of it."

In his address to the mass meeting, President Mitchell announced the intention of the leaders within a few days to call a convention, to which the men employed in every mine would send delegates.

"If you believe," he said, "that a net advance of ten per cent is enough, then your votes will decide the question. If you prefer that the strike shall go on, Mitchell will be with you. In this strike we must all win together or go down together." The operators had declared that they would never recognize the union; but they had already done so by announcing the ten per cent advance.

Meanwhile the collieries were closing one after another, and coal production was at a standstill. All or nearly all the great companies had announced an advance in wages, and numbers of individual operators had done the same; but not a man left the ranks of the miners.

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The call for the convention was issued October 8:

"To All Mine Workers and Mine Employees of the Anthracite Region.

"Brothers: In view of the fact that the mine operators have posted notices offering an advance in wages formerly paid, and believing it to be our plain duty to consult your wishes as to our future action, we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you in convention. You are therefore notified that a convention will be held at Scranton, Penn., beginning on Friday, October 12, at 10 A. M.

"The basis of representation will be one vote for each 100 persons on strike, or, if desired, one delegate may represent as many as 500 mine workers; but no delegate will be allowed to cast more than five votes. Each delegate should have credentials, signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which he is elected; and whenever possible credentials should bear the seal of the local union.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President United Mine Workers of America.
"T. D. NICHOLLS,
"President District No. 1.
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"President District No. 7.
"JOHN FAHY,
"President District No. 9."

At Scranton, October 11, W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, who said he was not present on official business, said that the miners of his state had in their treasury $400,000: if the anthracite miners needed help, fully $250,000 would be sent them in a few hours.

The Scranton Convention. — The convention assembled at Scranton on the appointed day, October 12. There were present 857 delegates.

President Mitchell, in his address, which he read from manuscript, said that the proposition of the operators ought to be deliberately considered in all its phases; and the convention must carefully weigh the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat. The delegates must not reach conclusions hastily, nor overrate their own strength; on the other hand, they should take every precaution against the avariciousness of the employers, who had never shown any disposition to treat the men fairly. For the first time in many years, the operators now recognized the demand for better conditions, and had offered a ten per cent advance in wages. That advance is not satisfactory as it stands: a definite period of time should be named during which it shall continue. The sliding scale method of determining wages should be abolished. The laws of Pennsylvania should be obeyed by the coal companies, and wages paid twice a month; and the workers should be free to spend their earnings where they choose. Now, whether it is best to insist at this time on compliance with the demands of the workers is a question for the men to decide. Personally, the speaker would like to see established in the anthracite region the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal districts. There, representatives of the employers and of the miners meet in joint interstate convention, and like prudent, sensible business men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages to remain in force for one year: thus the causes

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of strikes and lockouts are removed. Mr. Mitchell concluded his address, as he had opened it, with an impressive exhortation to prudent, deliberate action upon the grave questions under consideration. "Now, gentlemen," he said, "permit me to admonish you to consider seriously the course you intend to pursue. The eyes of the American people are centred on the city of Scranton to-day, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. I do not wish you to accept one cent less for your labor than it is possible for you to secure. I do not wish the great organization which has been built up among you to be wrecked and ruined through any mistakes of mine or yours. If you legislate wisely and judiciously, I can see a destiny brighter and happier for you and for those who will take your places when you have passed away; I can see a future where pleasant homes and happy, smiling faces of the wives and mothers will be in vivid contrast to the conditions of to-day."

MOST REV. PATRICK J. RYAN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA, LEADER OF THE MOVEMENT FOR ARBITRATION IN THE COAL STRIKE.

Permanent officers of the convention were chosen as follows: chairman, Mr. Mitchell; secretary, John T. Dempsy.

On the second day, the report of a committee of thirteen on the matter and form of the convention's decision was adopted, as follows:

"We, your committee, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for your consideration:

"Whereas, The anthracite coal operators have posted notices offering an advance of ten per cent over wages formerly paid, and have signified their willingness to adjust other grievances with their own employees; and,

"Whereas, They have failed to specify the length of time this advance would remain in force, and have also failed to abolish the sliding scale method of determining wages; we would recommend

"That this convention accept an advance of ten per cent, providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, the scale of wages in the two last named districts to remain stationary at ten per cent above the present basis price, and that the companies will agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employees.

"Should this proposition be unacceptable to the operators, we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration.

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"We would further recommend that under no circumstances whatever should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended, and all return to work in a body on the same day."

The vote for the committee's report seems to have been unanimous. Mr. Mitchell, in an interview upon the result of the convention, said that the action of the delegates in accepting the ten per cent advance, provided it continue in force till April 1, is proof that the miners are considerate of the public interest involved: their course is conciliatory; but the mine owners refuse to coöperate in bringing the strike to a close; the responsibility for the suffering that will result from continuance of the strike rests upon the operators; if that condition is not granted the strike will go on; the convention showed an extraordinary spirit of fairness. Asked in what manner the operators would be informed of the action of the miners, Mr. Mitchell replied:

"Probably they will find it out through the newspapers: we gather most of our information as to what the operators are doing from the newspapers, and I suppose they are doing the same thing."

Mr. Mitchell, having been advised from several quarters of reports that the strike was over, and that individual miners might now freely go back to work, issued this notice:

"SCRANTON, PA., October 13, 1900.

"Reports are being circulated in some sections that the strike is settled, and the men are expected to return to work. You are hereby notified that no settlement has been made, and no attention should be paid to any reports of this kind. When a settlement is effected you will be notified by circular, under seal of our organization, and signed by the national and district officers. JOHN MITCHELL,

"President United Mine Workers of America."

A telegram from Wilkesbarre of October 14 told of many clerks being laid off at the freight offices of the Lehigh Valley, the Central New Jersey, and the Delaware & Hudson railroads at stations throughout the coal region; many of the employees of merchants and storekeepers were temporarily suspended. The business depression at Wilkesbarre was severely felt; and matters, it was believed, would grow worse. Bradstreet's local agent gave out this statement:

"The strike has precipitated several failures here, which have been unusually heavy and numerous since the struggle began. The end is not yet unless the differences of the miners and the operators are speedily adjusted. If the collieries of this valley can be put in operation within the next few weeks, however, the prospects for a heavy winter trade are bright."

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In the New York stock market, October 15, shares of the anthracite coal companies were strong. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western stock made a net gain of 2 1-4 per cent; Central Railroad of New Jersey advanced 1 1-4 per cent; Delaware & Hudson, 7-8 per cent; and Reading, first and second preferred, 2 3-8 and 1 3-8 per cent respectively.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

South Carolina Anti-Lynching Law. — A case of suit for indemnity brought under this law against the county of Orangeburg was decided in favor of the county: a second trial of the case had the same result. The law provides that the legal representatives of a person lynched within the state have right of action against the county for indemnification. The suit in question was brought by the son of a negro whose body had been found suspended from a railroad-crossing signboard, riddled with bullets. The county made no defense, relying "upon the failure to prove a lynching, which," it was contended, "required the concurrence of a mob." But the judge charged the jury that "a lynching might be done by a mob or by any person or persons, when the victim was suspected of some crime." The jury gave a verdict for the county; and this was repeated in the second trial.

The Charleston *News and Courier* sees in these verdicts proof that the law — it is a provision of the state constitution — is a "dead failure" so far as indemnification is concerned; nevertheless it has been "largely successful" in reducing the frequency of lynchings. The *News and Courier*, however, is for unceasing effort to make the law effective as regards its literal intent, saying:

"It is to be hoped that the case will be pressed to a third trial, and a fourth, and as many more as may be necessary to vindicate the law involved in it, according to the evidence and the judgment of the court. Lawlessly disposed men in every county in the state will be encouraged by the results of the two trials in Orangeburg, showing the 'failure' of the law. They will be greatly impressed to better purpose if it is shown that the law will be enforced, no matter how many trials are necessary to that end. The taxpayers in Orangeburg and other counties will be impressed at the same time with the evidence afforded them that an avoidance of the law and miscarriage of justice, by reason of the refusal of a jury to do its duty, is even more costly to a county than the payment of the penalty which the law imposes in lynching cases."

Burned at the Stake.— At Eclectic, Ala., near Wetumpka, on October 2, Winfield Townsend, colored, was burned at the stake by a mob, for an attempted outrage upon a white woman. The woman's husband set the fagots on fire which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

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SPORT.

Rules for College Athletics. — A committee from the faculties of various universities was appointed in 1898 to formulate rules to govern college athletic sports, and in particular to render impossible anything savoring of "professionalism." The report of the committee was submitted early in October.

It is first provided that the regulation and control of all athletics shall be placed in the hands of a responsible committee, upon which the faculty is represented. No one is permitted to represent a university in any public contest unless he shows that he intends throughout the academic year to be a *bona fide* student, taking a full year course.

RULE 3. "No student shall be allowed to represent the university in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, who, either before or since entering the university, shall have engaged for any money in any athletic competition, whether for a stake, or a money prize, or a share of the entrance fees or admission money; or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; or who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect, with the single exception that he may have received from his college organization, or from any permanent amateur association of which he was at the time a member, the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization in athletic contests exceeded his ordinary expenses."

In an explanatory note concerning the interpretation of this rule it is declared that the disqualification shall be held to include those who receive compensation from so-called "summer nines" or in any way receive pecuniary gain in order to make it possible for them to participate in university athletics.

Students are prohibited from representing one or more universities in athletic events for more than four years; and, after representing one institution, shall not compete for another until they shall have resided one year at the second university and have passed the regular examinations. It is provided also that students shall be in good standing in the classes they represent. No student is eligible to a team who owes money for his share of the training-table expenses of a previous team, or who receives board free at the training-table. No university team is permitted to engage in any public contest on other than college grounds.

In its report the committee says that at present athletic sports occupy a disproportionate amount of attention in many of our universities, colleges, and schools; and the main end of all rules must be to prevent outdoor sports and physical exercise from interfering with the mental and moral training of the students. It declares that no student should be permitted to make athletics the prime object of his college life.

"Another objectionable practice," the committee says, "is the interference with boys who have developed a taste for athletics in the preparatory schools. In many cases correspondence is opened by graduate committees in search of athletic material, or emissaries are sent out and influence thrown around schoolboys to induce them to enter certain institutions. Sometimes even financial aid is promised towards an education. Some of our universities are reported to have a regular system of looking up likely athletes among the schools.

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"There is no reason why college teams or even parts of teams should be assembled for practice during the summer, and when they receive a money benefit by having even their expenses paid, the practice trenches dangerously near professionalism. It would be better if all universities and colleges could be brought to give up even the preparatory practice for two weeks before the term opens. We should not seek perfection in our games, but, rather, good sport.

"The practice obtained during vacation or by returning to school before the term opens is an unfair advantage over those who cannot afford the expense. Furthermore, it leaves the road open to abuse. Playing during the summer on professional nines, or on so-called summer nines, should be wholly discouraged.

"It is obvious that no student should be paid for his athletics. The practice of assisting young men through college in order that they may strengthen the athletic teams is degrading to amateur sports.

"The large sums of money taken in at many of the football games form a constant temptation to extravagance and to the illicit use of money. It is, therefore, desirable that gate money should be reduced to a minimum by agreement of all universities."

College Football. — The following games and scores, winners' names appearing first, marked the opening of the football season, October 13, 1900. The great matches come later.

Harvard — Columbia, at Cambridge, Mass.; score, 24–0.
Pennsylvania — Brown, at Philadelphia; 12–0.
Yale — Dartmouth, at Newton Centre, Mass.; 17–0.
Cornell — Washington and Jefferson, at Ithaca, N. Y.; 16–5.
Princeton — U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md.; 5–0.
Lehigh — Bucknell, at South Bethlehem, Pa.; 12–6.
West Point — Trinity, at West Point, N. Y.; 28–0.
Carlisle Indians — Virginia, at Washington, D. C.; 16–2.
Union — Rochester, at Schenectady, N. Y.; 11–0.
Rutgers — Haverford, at New Brunswick, N. J.; 11–0.
Wesleyan — Amherst, at Middletown, Conn.; 17–0.

Yachting. — *The "America's" Cup Challenge.* — On October 2 Sir Thomas J. Lipton, rear commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and owner of the unsuccessful challenger *Shamrock* in 1899 (Vol. 9, pp. 143, 396) again challenged for the *America's* Cup, to a series of races to begin August 20, 1901, under the same conditions as the races of 1899. The new challenger will be named *Shamrock II.*; her length on load water line, 89.5 feet. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge was at once accepted.

The "Rainbow" Disqualified. — Cornelius Vanderbilt, owner of the seventy-footer *Rainbow*, has refused to accept the Lipton Cup and other trophies won by his yacht during the recent races held under the auspices of the New York, the Atlantic, and the Larchmont Yacht Clubs (p. 736).

It appears that, without Mr. Vanderbilt's instruction, or even knowledge, Captain Parker, who sailed the *Rainbow*, had altered the trim of

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the boat by taking on additional ballast, and had failed to secure an official remeasurement, thus breaking a rigid yachting rule. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a letter dated October 5, manfully assumed all responsibility for this "blunder," stating not only that he could not accept the trophies won, but also that he considered his yacht disqualified. This opinion has been confirmed by the regatta committees of the various clubs. H. B. Duryea, joint owner with H. P. Whitney of the seventy-footer *Yankee*, directly charges Captain Parker with violation of racing rules.

Golf. — On the Chicago Golf Club links at Wheaton, Ill., October 5, Harry Vardon won the national open golf championship, among the defeated contestants being J. H. Taylor, the English champion (p. 465).

N. Y. A. C. Games. — On September 29, at the games of the New York Athletic Club, Maxwell W. Long, of Columbia University, ran a quarter-mile in 47 4-5 seconds, beating the record of 48 3-4 seconds made by Lon Myers at Philadelphia in 1881. John Flanagan, an Irishman, broke the world's record (his own, 167 feet 8 inches) by hurling a sixteen-pound hammer 169 feet 4 inches. E. C. Shaefer, of the University of Pennsylvania, lowered by three seconds the American 100-yard swimming record.

Cycling. — October 15, at Valley Stream, Long Island, Miss Margaret Gast completed 2,000 miles on a bicycle, breaking the road record for that distance by 3 hours 1 minute. Time consumed, 222 hours 5 1-2 minutes.

VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alaska. — *Disastrous Storm at Nome.* — For ten days preceding September 12 a great wind storm with tidal wave and flood prevailed at Nome, destroying property to the value of $500,000, and leaving about 1,000 persons houseless and destitute; no lives were reported lost.

Six schooners were wrecked on the beach, and with them the monster barge *Skookum;* no barges, lighters, or towboats were left. All traces of the labors of miners on the broad space between the town and high-water, are reported lost. Ten thousand tons of coal, valued at $30 a ton, was washed out to sea. The price of coal advanced to $80, and the supply was very short. The stock of lumber was seriously reduced. Twenty thousand people were eager to leave Nome; but how were they to get away? Before the storm there were six large steamers in the offing, some with the full complement of passengers aboard, which had to put to sea to ride out the storm. When they should return to Nome the question would be, how to get out to them, in the lack of lighters and towboats.

Carolina, North and South. — *The Liquor Dispensaries.* — The people of South Carolina, in a primary election to choose

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a governor of the state, chose, in September, the candidate who pledged himself to support the Dispensary law; his competitor stood for prohibition. Thus the people of South Carolina express their approval of a system for the restriction of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, which can be enforced, and which for years has been enforced.

North Carolina has a similar law. Of its workings some particulars are given in the *Outlook* of September 22, by the Rev. A. J. McKelway, of Charlotte.

> There is no general law of North Carolina establishing dispensaries in the counties of the state, as there is in South Carolina. But wherever the majority of the inhabitants of a locality express a preference for the dispensary system to that of liquor licenses, the law authorizes the dispensary in that locality, and licensing is forbidden there. These dispensaries sell pure liquors only, and in small quantities only; salaried officers sell the liquors, and only to respectable adult persons. The dispensaries are open from sunrise to sunset; and there is absolute prohibition of drinking on the premises. The officials of the dispensary have no interest whatever in the amount of the sales.
>
> Fayetteville was the first large town in the state to adopt the system. There are now no dramshops in Fayetteville; and drunkenness and disorderly conduct are reduced by more than two-thirds. The town dispensary, in the year ending March 1, divided between the town and the county $8,400 net profits — four times as much as used to be received from licenses.

Kentucky. — *The Goebel Assassination.* — On September 29, Judge Cantrill overruled the motion for a new trial of James Howard, convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, and Howard was sentenced to be hanged on December 7. His counsel were allowed to file a bill of exceptions in the court of appeals any time before the third week of October.

Henry E. Youtsey, charged with the same crime (pp. 650, 741), was put on trial at Georgetown in the first days of October. On October 9, while Arthur Goebel, brother of the late governor, was testifying as to a conversation he had had with Youtsey in the Frankfort jail, the accused exclaimed in a loud voice: "It is untrue! It is a lie! I never spoke a word to that man, nor he to me." Afterward, he became hysterical and shouted: "I am innocent! There is no blood on my hands! These men are swearing my life away." Again: "Goebel is not dead! All the demons in hell could not kill him." He waved his handkerchief above his head in an aimless way, and groaned and cried. The trial had to be adjourned to the next day. Thereafter Youtsey seemed totally unconscious, and in court it was impossible to elicit from him a response to any question. The trial proceeded

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with Youtsey lying on a stretcher in court or in an adjoining apartment. On October 16 the defendant was still unconscious, but was in court on the stretcher. The defense asked that he be called as a witness. The sheriff called him but Youtsey did not answer. Counsel then asked that he be put on the witness stand, which was done, prison guards carrying him on his bed to the stand. Counsel said, "We can get no response from the witness." "Very well," said the judge, "let him stand aside." The lawyer moved for a discharge of the jury because Youtsey was not really in court facing his accusers, but simply an unconscious body. The judge refused, saying that before he could discharge the jury the prisoner must be adjudged a lunatic.

Maine. — *Prohibition to Prohibit.* — At the state election in September, the Rev. S. F. Pearson, Prohibitionist, was the successful candidate for the shrievalty of Cumberland county, in which is the city of Portland. Mr. Pearson does not assume the duties of the office till January 1, 1901; but fully three months before that date the shadow of him cast before is having effect in enforcing the liquor laws; and that not in Cumberland county only, but throughout the state.

In the beginning of October, Lewiston and Auburn were considering the project of taking out of the sheriff's hands the duty of enforcing the law — the sheriffs in those counties being reported derelict — and entrusting it to local officials. In Biddeford, a special constable served notice on liquor sellers to shut up their doors within forty-eight hours. In Calais, the board of aldermen resolved to have a strict enforcement of the law. And in Portland, the police department, under direction of the county attorney, was exacting in the courts exemplary fines from offenders — from one man a fine of $648.55; from another, $646.46; from others, $704.44, $1,278.86; in short, a great many dealers were mulcted in sums from $200 up. And worse may befall them, to wit, in addition to fine, imprisonment for four months. In Aroostook county last year, the chief justice refused to send liquor sellers to jail because they had not been duly warned; but now three of them are fined $200, with four months' jail. Nay, each of the trio has been, on a second indictment, tried and fined another $200. All the hotels in Portland, it is said, are preparing to close out their liquor stock.

Nevada. — *A Bank Robbed.* — The First National bank of Winnemucca was robbed of about $13,000 at midday of September 19, by three men, who entered the front door, armed with revolvers, and commanded the cashier and clerks to throw up their hands. One of the robbers ordered the cashier to open the safe and take out three sacks of gold coin. This, together with all the gold coin in the cashier's drawer, they threw into an ore sack. They now marched the five officials through a back door into an alley where

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stood three horses, which the bandits mounted and thus escaped. As they sped through the town, the alarm having been given, citizens fired several shots at them, but without effect.

New York. — *Police Maladministration.* — In the annual convention of the Episcopal Church of the diocese of New York, held September 27, the Rev. Dr. Huntington offered a resolution, which was adopted, in the terms following:

"*Resolved*, That the bishop of the diocese, as head of the Cathedral body, be requested to investigate the indignities alleged to have been offered to the clergy of the Pro-Cathedral by the police authorities of the district in which said Pro-Cathedral is situated, and if just cause be found to make formal protest in the name of the Church to the mayor of the city of New York."

The church called Pro-Cathedral is situated in Stanton street, a squalid neighborhood. The reasons for offering the resolution were stated by the Rev. L. H. Schwab, who seconded Dr. Huntington's resolution.

Dr. Schwab declared that "such a depth of immorality, such a carnival of vice and crime" as are to be seen nightly in that quarter, are hardly to be imagined by any decent person. And no redress is to be expected from the police.

When Dr. Paddock, rector of the church, went to the precinct station to report a specially flagrant case of blackguardism, the police captain insulted him grossly, and would not listen to the complaint. The rector called a second time, now accompanied by a fellow-minister. Again he met with insult, and was browbeaten and threatened by the captain. The language of the captain (Herlihy) was too foul to be repeated in the convention. On this occasion the captain's official superior, one of the inspectors of police, was present.

Bishop Potter, in putting the question to the convention, said he had known of the matter for some time, and had purposed to take it up for correction, but had decided that it would better lie over till after the general elections, lest it should seem that the agitation of it had a political end. But now he would take such steps as the occasion required.

Texas. — *Galveston Relief Contributions.* — Governor Sayers of Texas, in an interview at Washington, D. C., October 14, said that he had received for the relief of the sufferers from the storm of September 8 (p. 772) more than $800,000 in cash. But not all of the money contributed came into the hands of the governor; at least half as much additional was sent direct to the civil authorities of Galveston, or to other agencies, for use in relief of destitution. Governor Sayers estimates the total contribution of money at $1,250,000. Of the contributions in food material, clothing, and other necessaries, it would be impossible to make any

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estimate; those contributions could be calculated only by trainloads and shiploads.

The loss of life, as estimated by I. L. Cline, official of the Weather Bureau stationed at Galveston, in a report made toward the end of September, is the same as given in CURRENT HISTORY last month (p. 772), namely, over 6,000; but the damage to property, in Mr. Cline's estimate, exceeds $30,000,000. The number of houses destroyed is estimated by the Weather Bureau, officials at 3,636. The telegraphic summary of the report does not define the meaning of "destroyed;" and doubtless many houses are susceptible of repair.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Control of the Cotton Market. — A telegram from Charlotte, N. C., October 14, reported the forming of an organization — the Cotton Growers' Association — for the purpose of controlling the whole cotton output.

> Ginners will be invited to join the association; through their hands every bale must pass; and they will mail to the association's headquarters reports of the number of bales ginned each week. By December 1 the association will know the exact amount of the crop, and can then fix a fair price for the raw material. The cotton mills of the South in general favor the plan.

Rogers Locomotive Works. — It was announced that this important establishment, the prospective winding up of which threatened great loss to the industrial interests of Paterson, N. J., had been purchased by a syndicate of wealthy New York and Paterson capitalists, and would not only be kept in operation but enlarged and equipped with modern machinery.

CANADA.

The Dominion Elections. — By proclamation issued October 9, pursuant to an order-in-council approved the day before, November 7 was fixed as the date for the election of a new house of commons (p. 742). The campaign, lasting less than a month, is the shortest in Canadian history. Though waged with the usual vigor, and marked by interchange of bitter personalities, it falls somewhat behind the campaigns of 1891 and 1896 in the depth of feeling aroused among the masses. In 1891, it will be remembered (Vol. 1,

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p. 164), the Liberal policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States was opposed by the manufacturing interests of the country, while to the Conservatives generally, and to some of the Liberals, it was unpalatable as savoring of treason and the disruption of the empire. And in 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 159) the question of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba in respect of the public school system of the province so convulsed the country that in many constituencies party lines were quite obliterated. The campaign of 1900, however, presents the normal aspect of a

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDING, TORONTO.

straight party fight on a great economic question, colored by sidelights from an issue — that of imperialism — on which all Canadians, almost without exception, are at heart one, but which affords opportunity for a counter-play of racial antagonism likely to obscure in the minds of many voters its fundamental bearing on the public welfare.

An outline of the issues at stake has already been given in CURRENT HISTORY (pp. 743–746). The great question of British preferential trade is one which directly affects that of Canada's relation to the empire. Under the Laurier tariff, British goods enter Canada at a minimum rate, 33 1-3 per cent less than the general rate. This concession is assailed by the Conservative party, who propose to make preferential treatment for British goods contingent upon the adoption by

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Great Britain of a protective tariff against the world, with a remission of duties in favor of the products of the colonies.

The entrance into the Dominion arena of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, premier of Manitoba, only son of the late Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, has added strength to the Conservative cause.

The People's Party. — A noticeable incident of the contest is the appearance in the field of an independent labor party partaking of the character of socialism. This new factor — known as the "People's party" — is the successor to the Patrons of Industry, who played a part in the campaign of 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 170).

The People's party was organized as the result of a congress held in Toronto early in September, attended by about fifty delegates, two-thirds of them farmers, from Toronto and western Ontario. Its platform includes:

1. Direct legislation — the submission of important matters to the electorate directly by *referendum* or plebiscite;
2. Proportional representation — having for its basis the principle of offering candidates in groups, so that minorities can concentrate their votes and so secure representation;
3. Public ownership of public franchises;
4. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes;
5. Government banking;
6. Public employment;
7. Adult suffrage;
8. Public control and ownership of the liquor traffic — the Gothenburg system.

Among the special planks of the Toronto branch are taxation of land values, and a legal eight-hour day.

The question of the number of candidates to be placed in the field, and of ways and means, was left to the executive.

The Prohibition Question. — The Dominion Alliance (p. 658) has definitely abandoned its attempt to secure prohibition through a Dominion act, and is now striving to secure abolition of the liquor traffic in the provinces, one by one, through enactments in the various legislatures.

New Cabinet in Quebec. — Owing to the death of Hon. F. G. Marchand, premier of Quebec (see Necrology), the Hon. S. N. Parent, commissioner of lands, forests, and fisheries, was, on September 29, called upon to form a cabinet. On October 3 the new ministry was sworn in as follows:

Hon. S. N. Parent, President of the Executive Council, and Commissioner of Lands, Forests, and Fisheries.
Hon. H. T. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer.
Hon. H. Archambault, Attorney-General.
Hon. F. G. M. Déchène, Commissioner of Agriculture.
Hon. A. Turgeon, Commissioner of Colonization and Mines, and Provincial Secretary *pro tem.*

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Hon. Lomer Gouin, Commissioner of Public Works.
Hon. G. W. Stephens and Hon. Dr. J. J. Guerin, ministers without portfolio.

The senior minister in the late cabinet, Hon. J. E. Robidoux, who held the portfolio of secretary and registrar, was favored by the older Liberals as candidate for the office of premier. He was appointed early in October a supreme court judge for the district of Three Rivers, in place of Judge Bourgeois, resigned on account of ill-health.

HON. S. N. PARENT,
NEW PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PARENT, HON. SIMON NAPOLEON, premier of the province of Quebec, was born in the city of Quebec in 1855. He has been mayor of the ancient capital for six years, and is head of one of its leading law firms. He entered the legislature as the representative of one of the Quebec city constituencies in 1890; and in 1897, upon the return of the Liberals to power, he was chosen by the late M. Marchand to take the position of commissioner of crown lands (Vol. 7, p. 450). The Marchand government, upon attaining office, decided upon a radical course with a view to stopping the annual deficits which were gradually sinking the province into insolvency; it cut the appropriations to the finest possible point and refused to grant any subsidies for railways. This policy has resulted in the income and the expenditure of the province being equalized; for the last two years there have even been small surpluses. M. Parent is expected to carry out the policy of administrative economy inaugurated by his late chief.

A Great Bridge at Quebec. — On October 2, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the Dominion, in the presence of a large throng of notables, placed in position the anchor stone of a colossal railroad bridge, to be built after plans prepared by E. A. Hoare, C. E., which is to cross the St. Lawrence river about four and a-half miles above the city of Quebec. The completion of this structure will fulfill one of the conditions of Confederation, at which time it was specified that the Maritime Provinces should be connected by rail with the city of Quebec. In fact, for half a century, the business

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men of Quebec have discussed such a project, plans being first prepared in 1851.

The cantilever span of the Quebec bridge, 1,800 feet long, or ninety feet longer than that of the famous bridge over the Frith of Forth, and 150 feet above high water, will be the longest span in the world. The total length of the bridge will be 3,600 feet. The height of the two centre piers of masonry above high tide will be thirty feet, while the elevation of the cantilevers above the top of the masonry will be 350 feet. Besides the two abutments, one on each side of the river, and the two water piers at the ends of the great centre span, there will be two anchor piers, each 400 feet away from its neighboring abutment and 500 feet from the nearest deep-water pier. The amount of masonry entering into the construction of the bridge is estimated at 50,000 cubic yards. There will be double railway tracks, besides roadways for carriages, electric cars, and pedestrians going in both directions. The railways to use it will be the Grand Trunk, the Quebec Central, the Great Northern, the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific, and the Quebec & Lake St. John.

The total cost of the bridge will be $4,000,000. The federal government has granted $1,000,000, with promise of another million if required. The legislature of Quebec has appropriated $250,000, and the local city council $300,000. The remainder of the funds necessary to complete the work will be raised by the issue of debentures. All the contracts for the various parts of the big bridge have been made, the Phœnix Bridge Building Company, of Phœnixville, Pa., being awarded that for the iron and steel work, which will weigh about 40,000 tons. M. P. Davis, of Cardinal, Ont., secured the contract for the masonry work, which is required to be completed in October, 1902.

Manitoba. — On October 15, the Hon. D. H. McMillan, Liberal member for Centre Winnipeg (p. 748), was sworn into office as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba in succession of Hon. J. C. Patterson retired.

A New Cabinet. — At a caucus of Conservative members of the provincial legislature, September 26, Mr. R. P. Roblin, M. P. P. for Woodlands, was selected for the post of premier in succession to the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, who had resigned to enter the Dominion arena as a colleague of Sir Charles Tupper. Complete reconstruction of the cabinet is postponed till the New Year. In the meantime, the cabinet list stands as follows:

Premier and President of the Council, without portfolio — Hon. R. P. Roblin, Woodlands.
Attorney-General — Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg.
Treasurer — Hon. John A. Davidson, Neepawa.
Minister of Public Works — Hon. D. H. McFadden, Emerson.

The School Question. — The latest incident of this quondam critical controversy occurred September 30 at a Roman Catholic demonstration in Winnipeg in honor of Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada. An address was presented to His Excellency, saying, in part:

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MOST REV. J. T. LEWIS, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L.,

ANGLICAN ARCHBISHOP OF ONTARIO AND METROPOLITAN OF CANADA,
WHO HAS SIGNIFIED HIS INTENTION OF RETIRING.

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"We deem it not inopportune to refer on this occasion to the long struggle we have made in our attempt to regain the constitutional rights and privileges which, until ten years ago, we enjoyed in the matter of education. It is, we believe, unnecessary to tell Your Excellency what innumerable disappointments we have met with in the course of our struggle to regain our rights; but we are obliged to pay taxes toward the erection, equipment, and maintenance of an excessively expensive system of public schools; to pay civil taxes on our school buildings; and to support our own schools besides, a double burden that bears intolerably hard upon us. During Your Excellency's visit you will see ample evidence of the grievous nature of the burden we have to bear; but, although it is well-nigh unsupportable, we assure Your Excellency that the Catholics of Winnipeg will in the future, as in the past, maintain their schools as long as they can, and continue to demand the restoration of their legal educational rights; and in this we confidently hope that we shall have Your Excellency's active sympathy."

Mgr. Falconio, in replying, addressed his hearers to the following effect:

They knew well there was no person in this world who had so much at heart the Christian education of youth as the Sovereign Pontiff, hence there was nothing that could be dearer to him than to know that this painful question of the Catholic schools of Manitoba was settled throughout the whole province in such a manner as to give full satisfaction to the rights of the Catholics. He was glad to learn through the Archbishop that already, with the exception of Winnipeg, something had been done in order to reach this happy end, and that there was amelioration in the state of the question in country districts; and he sincerely hoped that their separated brethren, for the love of justice, for the sake of that learning which was so necessary for the progress of this young and noble nation, would treat the Catholic minority with the same measure of fairness as the Protestant minority was treated by the Catholic majority in the province of Quebec. In the meantime, he would recommend for the Catholics to follow the wise, the prudent, and peaceful instruction of the Holy See, and take those concessions which might be given until full justice was attained (Vol. 7, p. 932).

Miscellaneous. — On September 19, the east wall of the new stone Presbyterian church in course of erection at Vankleek Hill, Ont., collapsed, causing the instant death of Rev. J. MacLeod, pastor of the church, and one other workman, besides fatally injuring several other persons. A jury brought in a verdict to the effect that "the collapse of the wall was caused by the using of inferior material in backing up the wall, and in the said wall not being properly bonded."

About October 1 work was begun on the new elevator at Montreal, Que., between the Lachine canal and Windmill Point basins, to be constructed by the Conners Syndicate of Buffalo, N. Y. (Vol. 9, p. 922).

On the night of October 11, Nova Scotia was the centre of one of the worst storms in the Maratime Provinces for years. Throughout the eastern part of the province there was wholesale destruction of telegraph lines and shipping.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

A General Election. — Like its younger sister British colony, Canada, Newfoundland is passing through a general electoral campaign, the voting being called for November 8.

The platform of the Bond ministry, defined in a manifesto issued toward the end of September, advocates urging upon the home government the ratification of the Bond-Blaine reciprocity treaty of 1890 (Vol. 1, p. 167; Vol. 2, p. 93), which was disallowed by the imperial authorities at the instance of Canada. It also advocates curtailment of the privileges conferred on R. G. Reid, the railroad contractor, who owns nearly all the franchises and a large part of the mineral areas of the colony. In fact, it makes the Reid railway contract (Vol. 8, p. 173) the main issue of the campaign, calling for substantial modifications in its provisions, and especially for the reëstablishment of public ownership in the telegraph lines ceded to Mr. Reid, and a revision of the latter's land grant with a view of protecting hundreds of squatters whose property was confiscated by the grants issued to Mr. Reid by the cabinet of Sir James Winter. Beyond this the manifesto declares its author's intention to compel Mr. Reid to carry out his contract obligations. In conclusion, the manifesto denounces Mr. Morine, leader of the Tory section of the Opposition, for acting as legal adviser of Mr. Reid, pointing out that Mr. Morine's success at the polls would give Mr. Reid absolute control of the Newfoundland legislature.

A gale swept over the Grand Banks, September 12, wrecking many fishing vessels and causing an estimated loss of over 200 lives.

THE WEST INDIES.

A Dominican Rebellion. — Another rebellion has arisen and been suppressed in San Domingo. It was led, apparently, by Vice-President Vasquez, who was expected to oppose Jimenes at the time of his succession to President Heureaux (Vol. 9, pp. 690–694, 926), but who did not do so. The most serious aspect of the affair was the temporary disturbance of business.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica. — On October 13, Port Limon was almost destroyed by fire. The town is the chief port of entry on the eastern coast of Costa Rica. The loss of property is estimated at $2,000,000. The United Fruit Company is one of the largest sufferers by the fire.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil. — A crisis has come in the financial situation in Brazil as the result of the suspension of seven banks since September 15, three of which are in Rio, three in Para, and one in Santos. The failure of the Bank of the Republic, which has been closely associated with the government, was the most serious, as its capital and surplus were about half the total aggregate of the seven banks, of $42,000,000, and it is also the only one that has definitely assigned. The others have taken advantage of the Brazilian law that allows the suspension of the payment of checks for sixty days.

An Italian named Manetti, known to be a friend of Caserio, who assassinated President Carnot of France in 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 273, 313, 653), and of Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert of Italy (p. 668), has been arrested in Rio Janeiro for plotting to kill President Campos Salles of Brazil.

Colombia. — Affairs in Colombia have taken an unexpected turn. President San Clemente, who had proclaimed his intention of vigorously resisting his forcible deposition from office by his vice-president, Dr. Manoquin (pp. 751, 752), has now resigned the presidency, leaving Dr. Manoquin in undisputed possession. Dr. San Clemente is eighty-five years old, and will probably spend the rest of his life in retirement in his native town. He is to be known as the "titular president," and will receive a pension, but will be without authority.

Peru. — There has been still another cabinet change in Peru, making the third cabinet in little more than a month. The ministry formed by President Romaña, August 31, with Senor Zegarra at its head (p. 752), of which so much was hoped, resigned October 2. The resignation was the result of a unanimous vote of censure passed upon the cabinet by Congress, because of a scandal in connection with the purchase of arms in Belgium by the minister of finance, who, it is charged, appropriated government money for his own private purposes. A new cabinet was formed, October 3, with Senor Almenara as premier.

Venezuela. — The concession of the Orinoco Company has been annulled by the government of Venezuela on the ground of non-execution of contract.

A concession of 10,000,000 acres of land in the region of the Orinoco Delta was granted by the Venezuelan government, in 1883, to the Manoa Company and ratified in 1896 to the Orinoco Company, which had

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bought out the Manoa Company. This latter company has its headquarters at Faribault, Minn., and is capitalized at $30,000,000. Its New York attorney claims that the company is carrying out its contract, having already a colony of 200 people at Santa Catalina, and that the revocation of the grant by the government is contrary to the rulings of the high federal court of Venezuela in similar cases.

It is announced that Venezuela is not to exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., next year.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The General Election. — The election has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Conservatives, such as has not been paralleled in recent years with the exception of the still larger majority by which the party was raised to power in 1895 (Vol. 5, pp. 419, 682). By October 16 the returns were all in, with the exception of the Orkney Islands; and if this district should return a Liberal seat, as it probably will, the figures would stand as follows:

Total number of members of Parliament elected, 670; Ministerialists, 400; Opposition, 270.

This gives the government a majority of at least 130, possibly 131, which was practically its strength at the dissolution of parliament (p. 753), and only twenty short of the unprecedented majority of 1895. It is certainly the first time that a party has been returned to power for the second time with such a majority.

While there have been slight changes here and there, the general situation is unchanged, except that the Irish party seems more united than at any time since Parnell was its leader. It is noteworthy, however, that the city of London and the great industrial centres of Birmingham and Manchester were most emphatic in their endorsement of the government.

The campaign, though short, has been exceedingly bitter, and has been one of personalities rather than of debate on great issues. The government made its appeal chiefly on its administration of affairs in South Africa. The Opposition, although nominally anti-imperialistic is really so divided in its views on the war and the issues connected with it, that no concerted line of attack on this point could be maintained; and Liberal speakers condemned the government for bringing about a dissolution without sufficient reason, and wandered off on questions of old-age pensions and other domestic reforms, which the British public is in no mood to discuss at present.

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The real interest of the campaign, and preëminently so toward the last, centred around the personality of Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary. Charges of underhand dealing, crookedness in financial affairs connected with the government, complicity in the Jameson raid, and other defamatory aspersions, were hurled at him by the Liberals with a ferocity and a disregard of the ordinary amenities of public life

H. R. H. PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES,
SECOND DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, WHOSE BETROTHAL TO PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE WAS LATELY ANNOUNCED.

that provoked bitter and pointed replies from him. Indeed, the canvass is described by old politicians as a "carnival of bad manners and evil passions." As the attacks centred on Mr. Chamberlain, the unqualified victory of his party has resulted in a great strengthening of his personal prestige and power, although it is felt, in some quarters, that his aggressive defense of himself has injured his chances for the premiership, as it has indicated a lack of some of the qualities necessary to inspire confidence in a man as a safe leader.

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The talk about cabinet reconstruction continues; but it is little more than gossip, as no one knows better than Lord Salisbury how to keep his own counsel, and it is by no means certain that there will be any general reconstruction of the cabinet at all. It is generally felt that the personal triumph of Mr. Chamberlain in the campaign will result in his remaining in the Colonial Office to carry to completion in his own way his policy in South African matters. It is thought that Lord Salisbury will retain both the premiership and the Foreign portfolio; and it is even reported that Lord Lansdowne will be permitted to retain the War portfolio if he wishes.

RT. HON. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Lord Roberts Succeeds Lord Wolseley.— The official announcement of Lord Roberts's appointment to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army (pp. 754, 802), was made September 30, which was Lord Roberts's birthday. The Liberals find fault with the time of its announcement, claiming that it was clearly planned by an ingenious government for political effect in the electoral campaign. It is expected that the new commander will accomplish the much needed army reform in the most thorough and efficient manner.

Retirement of Justin McCarthy. — Justin McCarthy, the well-known figure in English politics, has announced his retirement from parliamentary life, on account of ill-health.

Mr. McCarthy has been M. P. for North Longford, Ireland, since 1892, and has been in parliament most of the time since 1879. He has been a devoted and efficient champion of the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, and has been chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party for some years. He is as well known as a novelist and an historian, his most important work being "A History of Our Own Times."

Miscellaneous. — Lord Alverstone, better known as Sir Richard Webster, has been appointed to succeed the late Baron Russell of Killowen, as Lord Chief Justice of England. Lord Alverstone represented Great Britain in the Bering Sea arbitration, and was counsel for the Venezuelan

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Commission. For this latter service he was made G. C. M. G. He was raised to the peerage May 7, 1900 (p. 483).

The post of lord chamberlain, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Earl of Hopetoun as governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia (p. 676), has been given to the Earl of Clarendon.

On October 5, a serious fire did great damage to Welbeck Abbey, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, the famous seat of the Dukes of Portland. The priceless pictures were saved, but damage to the extent of $125,000 was done.

GARDENS OF THE TUILERIES IN PARIS.

FRANCE.

French Mayors Feted. — President Loubet celebrated the centenary of the proclamation of the French Republic, September 22, by an enormous banquet, to which all the mayors of France were invited. More than 20,000 of them accepted, and sat down to tables spread in the gardens of the Tuileries, whose total length was nearly five miles. This is undoubtedly the largest feast ever spread in France at which the guests were seated. Even more remarkable than the great number of guests, perhaps, is the fact that the dinner was excellently served. To accomplish this, the services of nearly 3,000 waiters, four cyclists, and a couple of motor cars were required, while the amount of food and china used

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was enormous. The oldest and youngest of the mayors sat at the table with the President, the ministers, and other state dignitaries.

The dinner was as great a triumph politically as gastronomically, for the affair was originally planned by M. Grébauval, president of the Paris municipality, as a rebuff to President Loubet and his ministers, whom he intended to omit from his list of invited guests. The mayors of France, however, refused to countenance any such humiliation of the President of France; and M. Grébauval received only 1,000 acceptances of his invitation, and was forced to give up the project. President Loubet quickly seized the opportunity, and sent out invitations to the mayors for his dinner, which met with the heartiest response. A printed copy of his speech was given to each guest with his menu, as it was physically impossible for more than a couple of thousand of those nearest to him to hear his voice; but, by means of this precaution, the good points of the speech, which was a very clever one, were properly applauded, and, indeed, the President received quite a striking ovation.

PRINCE ADALBERT,
THIRD SON OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Socialist Dissension. — The Congress of French Socialists held in Paris the last of September was marked by very stormy meetings, devoted to interminable discussions on the constitution of the congress. It ended in one of the rival parties, representing a thousand groups and syndicates, seceding and forming a congress of its own, in which they passed resolutions condemning their fellow Socialists and favoring the Ministerialists.

GERMANY.

Royal Marriage. — On October 2, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria was married to Prince Albert, heir presumptive to the Belgian throne.*

* In the announcement of "Bavarian Royal Marriages" on page 667, insert the word "betrothed" instead of "wedded" in the second line of paragraph, and instead of "married" in the bottom line of page.

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The bride, who is twenty-four years old, is the daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, a celebrated oculist, and the groom, who is a year older than his bride, is the son of Philippe, Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dissolution of Reichsrath. — The Austrian Reichsrath was dissolved by an imperial rescript, September 7; and the elections for the new Reichsrath are to begin December 4, and end January 15, 1901. No other course seemed to be open to the Emperor, as it was impossible to induce the members to stop their wrangles over the language question (Vol. 9, pp. 710, 942; Vol. 10, p. 110), and transact the necessary business. No more severe comment on the Reichsrath could be made than the mere statement that, during its life of nearly four years, it has passed but one bill (p. 300).

COUNT LONYAY,
HUSBAND OF THE CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE OF AUSTRIA.

The most discouraging feature of the situation is that no organ, whether Conservative or Liberal, Clerical or Socialist, anticipates any better success from the new parliament, in spite of the appeal of the premier to the people to elect representatives who will not prevent the parliament from exercising the very rights that justify its existence.

It is understood that, if the new Reichsrath is not more successful in accomplishing legislation than the last one, the Emperor will suspend the constitution. While the Emperor Francis Joseph I. has the entire love and confidence of his people, and is indeed in himself almost the sole remaining hope for the situation, still it would be considered a deplorable thing that he should be compelled to do away with constitutional checks.

RUSSIA.

Limitation of Siberian Exile. — Fuller details are now given regarding the important step taken in the development

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of penological science in Russia by an imperial edict, dated June 12–25, which practically substitutes imprisonment for the system of transportation to Siberia now in vogue, by limiting the penalty of transportation to certain classes that form a small part of those now punished in this way (p. 561). The essential points of the law, as given by M. Salomon, director-in-chief of the Russian Prison Administration, are as follows:

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI,
RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHER AND WRITER, WHO HAS BEEN EXCOMMUNICATED BY THE ORTHODOX GREEK CHURCH.

1. The substitution of imprisonment or a sentence to the house of correction for transportation as a punishment of crimes and misdemeanors under the common law.

2. The continuance of transportation for political and religious criminals, but not necessarily to Siberia.

3. The transference of vagabonds of unknown identity, who are generally escaped convicts, to the island of Saghalin, after four years in a house of correction.

4. The abrogation of the right of communes to refuse readmission to members who have been deprived of liberty by a legal penalty.

5. The alleviation of the permanent disabilities of members of rural communes who have been expelled from them as dangerous to public security.

It is calculated that the effect of the law will be the substitution of imprisonment for transportation for an average of 3,370 persons annually, leaving only about 100 political and religious criminals, and 430 unidentified vagabonds yearly to suffer transportation. An appropriation of about $3,520,000 has been made for the construction of the additional prisons and houses of correction necessary to accommodate this increased number of prisoners, showing that the government is thoroughly in earnest in this matter, and intends to carry out the reform promptly.

This revolution in the penal system is expected not only to be of immense humanitarian value in the relief from the terrible sufferings of transportation to Siberia for thousands of prisoners, but also to be of great benefit to Siberia, which has been seriously menaced by the concentration of so many criminal and dangerous elements in its territory, as the figures and facts stated by M. Salomon clearly show. For instance, from 1807 to 1899, Siberia received 864,549 transported persons, including their families, or nearly one-sixth of the whole population; while, in the last twelve years alone, she has received 100,582 transported

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persons, who, with their families, number 159,191 individuals, or one thirty-sixth of the total population.

Count Tolstoi Excommunicated. — What is practically a decree of excommunication of Count Tolstoi from the Orthodox Greek Church was published, September 28, at Lausanne, Switzerland, in the form of a secret circular addressed by the Metropolitan of Kieff and President of the Holy Synod to all the archbishops of Russia.

The document is dated March 31, 1900, and declares that Tolstoi, by his numerous works, has shown himself to be an enemy of the Church, and that, unless he recants, the Holy Synod must prohibit the celebration of all divine services and of all expiatory masses in the event of his death.

ERIK GUSTAF BOSTROM,
EX-PRIME MINISTER OF SWEDEN.

This is not a surprise, as the Church has long meditated excommunicating the Count, who, while professing supreme admiration for Christ as a moral reformer, has scathingly denounced the Christian Church and Christian doctrines. In his latest novel, "Resurrection," for instance, he denies emphatically some of the fundamental dogmas of the Russian Church, and, indeed, of the Christian Church in general.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Norwegian Elections. — The first elections have just been held in Norway under the new system of suffrage by which every citizen over twenty-five years old who is not a convicted criminal or an object of public charity can vote (Vol. 8, p. 464). The members of the Storthing are now elected in practically the same manner as the President of the United States, through electors chosen by the people. The new method has made slight difference in the composition of

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the Storthing, for, while the Radicals have lost two seats, they still hold twice as many as the Conservatives.

The Storthing has adopted several measures lately that must be very disagreeable to the king. By one of them he has been compelled to accept as official a new flag, in which the emblem of union with Sweden is omitted. The Storthing has also passed a bill establishing the complete diplomatic and consular separation of the country from Sweden, which will place the king in a very awkward position, and will probably be vetoed by him (Vol. 8, p. 951; Vol. 9, p. 945).

MADAME DRAGA MASCHIN,
WIFE OF KING ALEXANDER I. OF SERVIA.

HOLLAND.

Queen Wilhelmina's Betrothal. — Queen Wilhelmina has announced her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Queen's choice of a husband has long been anxiously awaited, and gossip has mentioned the name of almost every eligible prince in Europe in this connection at some time; but the Queen has stolen a march on them all in her announcement.

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The young man whom she has chosen is a cadet of the ducal line of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a little grand duchy on the northeast coast of the German empire. The Duke is twenty-four years old, four years older than the Queen, and is closely attached to the German court at Berlin.

ROUMANIA.

Emigration to Brazil. — A special commissioner of immigration of the United States, who has been to Roumania to learn the cause of the great emigration of Jews from that country to the United States, gives a similar account of the persecution of the Jews at the hand of the government to that published in the October issue of CURRENT HISTORY (p. 760). He adds that contracts have been made with the Brazilian government whereby about 35,000 Jews from Roumania are to be sent to that country.

ALEXANDER I., KING OF SERVIA.

TURKEY.

The Sultan's Anniversary.— September 1, Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign. The European press, in commenting on his reign, generally admit that he succeeded to a most difficult task when he undertook the administration of the Turkish empire, and that he has succeeded remarkably well in keeping the empire intact, in spite of all the disintegrating forces that have threatened it. Germany, of course, is especially loud in her praises of his rule.

BELGIUM.

Old-Age Pensions. — The Belgian government has passed a law establishing a permanent system of state sub-

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sidies in aid of old-age insurance. There has been a general system of old-age pensions since 1850; and, since 1891, the state has annually voted a certain sum for adding a government bonus to every annuity or pension purchased in the general fund. But, by this new law, the system of government bonus is made a permanent thing, and the amount of the bonus is considerably increased.

THE PALACE OF JUSTICE AT BRUSSELS.

JAPAN.

New Premier. — The Marquis Yamagata has again resigned his premiership (p. 489), and Marquis Ito has formed a new cabinet. It is understood that this change will not affect the policy of Japan regarding China, as the new premier favors coöperation with Great Britain and the maintenance of the integrity of China.

AUSTRALASIA.

In Honor of Federation. — The hearty appreciation by the English nation of the significance of the federation of the Australian colonies, has been expressed in two especially fit-

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ting ways. The departure of Earl Hopetoun from England, October 4 (p. 676), to assume the post of governor-general of the new Commonwealth, was made the occasion by Rudyard Kipling of the publication of a poem in the London *Times*, in which he beautifully expresses the new relations between the new state and the mother country, under the figure of the Young Queen and the Old Queen.

The official recognition of the importance of the event was the announcement by the Queen that the Duke and Duchess of York will bear her commission to open the first session of the first parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, next spring. The fact that the Prince is second only in the succession to the throne, and also the fact that it will cost the Queen much to bear the long separation from her grandson which the journey to Australia will necessitate, combine to make this mark of royal interest and sympathy a peculiarly appropriate and acceptable one to the Australian people, so many of whom know from personal experience the bitter pangs of separation from loved ones.

Defeat for Woman's Suffrage. — A bill for woman's suffrage has been defeated by the legislative council of Victoria by a large majority. Petitions against the bill were signed by 27,000 women. The premier intends to present a bill for a *referendum* on the subject at the approaching election.

Annexation of Islands. — The annexation by Great Britain and France of small island groups in the Pacific has been announced. On August 21, the governor of Tahiti formally annexed to France the Rurutu and Tabuai islands, at the request of the natives. On September 21, the premier of New Zealand announced the annexation of the Cook islands to New Zealand, with the consent of the Raratonga chiefs; and it is reported that the Fiji islands are taking steps toward federation with New Zealand.

The Tubuai islands are a small, but populous, group of islands south of the Society islands and southwest of the Low Archipelago. The Rurutu island is north of the Tubuai group. Both are near the French Tahiti, which is the principal island in the group of Society islands. The Cook islands are southwest of the Society islands.

The Fiji islands, which are almost due north of New Zealand, have been under British control since 1874. They are more than 200 in number, but only eighty of them are inhabited. There are about 125,000 people in the islands, including 4,000 Europeans. The present government is administered by a royal governor, assisted by an executive council of four.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

The Nobel Prizes. — The rules governing the awarding of prizes under the will of the late Alfred Nobel (Vol. 7, p. 233), have been published.

The three corporations awarding the prizes are the Royal Academy of Science at Stockholm, the Swedish Academy at Stockholm, and the Carolin Institute of Medicine and Surgery at Stockholm. The first award will be made in December, 1901, when $402,000 will be distributed. The prizes are assigned as follows.:

1. To the person having made the most important discovery or invention in the department of physical science.
2. To the person having made the most important discovery and having produced the greatest improvement in chemistry.
3. To the author of the most important discovery in the department of physiology or medicine.
4. The author having produced the most notable literary work in the sense of idealism.
5. To the person having done the most, or the best, in the work of establishing the brotherhood of nations, for the suppression or the reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation and the propagation of peace conferences.

The nationality of candidates will not be considered. For admission to the competition it is necessary to be proposed in writing by a qualified person, and no attention will be paid to requests addressed by persons desiring to obtain a prize themselves. Winners are obliged, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, to give during the six months following each reunion a public lecture on the subject of the work crowned. This lecture will be given in Stockholm, or for the peace prize in Christiania. Decisions in regard to the prizes are without appeal.

Geographical Exploration. — *Ziegler-Baldwin Arctic Expedition.* — Preparations are under way for an American north polar expedition, to start probably in 1901, which it is hoped will outdistance the recent record of the Duke of Abruzzi (p. 764).

William Ziegler, a wealthy New York capitalist, will equip the expedition regardless of cost; and it will be led by Evelyn B. Baldwin, who was meteorologist of the Peary expedition of 1893-4 (Vol. 3, p. 170; Vol. 4, p. 452, 681).

The South Magnetic Pole. — It is finally announced that the Borchgrevink antarctic expedition of 1898, in the *Southern Cross* (Vol. 8, p. 737; Vol. 10, p. 678), calculated the position of the south magnetic pole, but did not penetrate to that point.

Having landed at Cape Adare, Borchgrevink made several attempts to penetrate the country before him, but found the topography too formidable an obstacle. Sailing from the Cape on the *Southern Cross*, he entered the great bay that is known by the name of its discoverer, James Ross. Here by ship he pressed forward until he reached 78° 35′ South. (Ross had reached only 78° 4′). From this point he voyaged by sled to

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the highest point yet reached, 78° 50′. The voyage by sled was consequently not a very long one. The winter was very severe, and its effect on the expedition showed that in the vicinity of the South Pole a much more rigorous climate prevails than that which is characteristic of the North Pole.

Aerial Navigation. — In the balloon matches held under the auspices of the Paris Exposition, the *Centaure*, bearing Comte Henry de la Vaux and Comte Castillion de Saint

PRINCE LUIGI AMADEO, OF SAVOY-AOSTA, DUKE OF ABRUZZI, LEADER OF THE ITALIAN EXPEDITION WHICH HAS ECLIPSED NANSEN'S RECORD.

CAPTAIN UMBERTO CAGNI, OF THE ITALIAN NAVY, LEADER OF THE SLEDGE PARTY WHICH REACHED 86° 33′ NORTH.

Victor (the latter of whom held the balloon record of 1,370 kilometres, from Paris to Westerwick), eclipsed all distances previously recorded for aërial voyages, covering 2,100 kilometres (1,304 miles), from Paris to Kiev, Russia, in thirty-six hours.

Astronomy. — *The Canals of Mars.* — M. Delauney, in *La Nature* (September 1), explains the so-called "canals" of Mars as the result of the very rare atmosphere of that planet, which facilitates evaporation and causes persistent fogs.

We do not see the real features of the surface of the planet, which are probably as unchangeable as those of the earth, but only the lines of drifting fog and cloud that overhang them, and which approximately reproduce the forms of seas and channels on the surface of the planet.

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A New Photographic Device. — G. W. Ritchie, superintendent of the Yerkes Observatory, has recently perfected a device which renders it possible for astronomers to use the ordinary visual telescope for photographic astronomy.

It consists of a color screen that can be adjusted to the lens of a powerful telescope, thus adapting it for photographic use.

Chemistry. — *Ur X.* — A new chapter in chemistry and the physics of atoms seems to have been opened up by Sir William Crookes's discovery of a substance (which he has named Ur X) extremely active photographically.

It is obtained from uranium salts by a method of "fractioning," *i.e.*, repeatedly dissolving the substance and then separating that portion quickest to respond to tests. Ur X seems to contain a new element which is neither radium nor polonium; though present in too minute quantities to be detected even by the spectroscope, it gives a good impression on a photographic plate in five minutes, while other uranium products require a day or a week.

Hydrogen in the Air. — That hydrogen exists free in the air, not as an impurity like the hydrocarbon gases found near large cities, but as an unfailing constituent, seems to be established by the experiments of M. Armand Gautier, a French chemist.

M Gautier concludes that pure air contains normally about two ten-millionths of its volume of free hydrogen, to which is added from the exhalations and fermentations of the soil, vegetables, and animals, or is brought in from human industries, a certain proportion of hydrocarbons, whose quantity is relatively large in populous cities, smaller in the country, very slight on rocky plateaus and high mountain peaks, and is almost lacking in pure air in motion in the loftiest regions of the atmosphere.

Medicine and Surgery. — *Cure for Yellow Fever.* — As the result of experiments conducted at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and later under the auspices of the Mexican government Board of Health at Vera Cruz, Mexico, an Italian named Angel Bellinzaghi (born in 1865) has discovered a serum which has effected wonderful cures in cases of yellow fever, reducing the mortality, which is usually fifty to eighty per cent, down to fifteen per cent.

Cure for Malaria. — Professor Koch, the great German bacteriologist and discoverer of the bacillus of tuberculosis, announces, as the outcome of his investigations in German New Guinea, his preparation of a new quinine compound for the cure of malaria.

By its means, supplemented with efforts to extirpate mosquitoes, which are active agents in dissemination of germs of malaria, Dr. Koch thinks it possible to eradicate the disease from infested districts.

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Mosquitoes and Malaria. — That mosquitoes are chiefly responsible for the conveyance of the poison of malaria to man, is borne out by many experiments, the most recent being the voluntary residence for over two months in a mosquito-proof hut in a malaria-infested district of the Italian Campagna, of Dr. Luigi Sambon and Dr. G. C. Low, of the London School of Tropical Medicine. They used no prophylactic, and entirely escaped infection. It is not, however, demonstrated that the mosquito is the only means of propagating malarial infection.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Spinal Anæsthesia. — A revolution in the field of surgery bids fair to be wrought by a new method of producing anæsthesia, whereby consciousness and the voluntary faculties are retained in spite of complete insensibility to pain.

The method consists in injecting cocaine into the patient's spinal canal by means of a hypodermic syringe inserted between the vertebræ. Insensibility to suffering is produced in about ten minutes, and the effects of the drug disappear in about one hour and a quarter. Credit for the discovery of the method is given to Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of New York City, whose experiments along this line began about fifteen years ago.

The Baking Cure. — The application of hot dry air as a therapeutic agent is regularly practiced in an increasing number of cases of gout, rheumatism, inflammation, obesity, œdema, and all forms of pain.

The patient is placed in a specially devised oven which covers the entire body except the head, and it is said that a temperature of 400° F.

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can be borne without danger. Sips of cold water are given during the process. It is claimed that persons have been able to walk after years of affliction with deforming rheumatism, and in certain cases chronic forms of disease have been cured.

The Gouraudphone. — Colonel Gouraud, Mr. Edison's assistant, working out a principle suggested to him two years ago by Horace Leonard Short, an American, has devised a new sound transmitter, named the "Gouraudphone," which transmits the human voice many times magnified in volume over enormous distances. It will carry even against a strong wind, and works equally well in fog.

Size of Earth Determined. — After nearly thirty years of effort, and at the cost of about half a million of dollars, the surveyors and computers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have succeeded in measuring the arc of the 39th parallel of latitude between a point near Cape May in southern New Jersey and Point Arena, just north of San Francisco, Cal., from which it is computed that the diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and between the poles, 7,899 miles.

Copper Sheathing for Ships. — The value of copper sheathing as a means of enabling ships to remain at sea longer than is possible where the steel plating of the hull is unprotected, is rendered questionable by the experience of the British cruisers *Ariadne* and *Spartiate*.

It is found that in the presence of salt water the galvanic action of copper on other metals — which it is extremely difficult to prevent — is liable to be very destructive. Serious leaks are likely to be caused through the steel plates being attacked and the fittings of sea valves and other outboard connections being damaged.

Antidote for Blackleg. — The Bureau of Animal Industry has succeeded in preparing a vaccine, obtained from infected animals, which is an effective antidote to blackleg, a disease which in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and the Dakotas is said to destroy more cattle than all other causes combined.

The vaccine is furnished to infected ranges free of charge; and anybody may obtain it by addressing an application to Dr. D. E. Salmon, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Preference is given to applications made out on regular blanks, which may be got by anybody who asks for them.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA.

AT the Saratoga Theatre, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the late Charles Coghlan's dramatization of Thackeray's novel, "Vanity Fair," was presented September 21. The rôle of Becky Sharp was taken by Miss Gertrude Coghlan, daughter of the playwright, her personation of the wily adventuress winning hearty applause.

"In the Palace of the King," a dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's new novel of the same title, was successfully produced for the first time, September 17, in the New Richmond theatre, North Adams, Mass. The play is by Lorimer Adams, and it was produced on the stage by Miss Viola Allen's company. It does not follow Crawford's story except in the general plot and the early scenes.

The first performance of Charles Klein's musical comedy, "A Royal Rogue," was given, September 24, at Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, Md., with Jefferson de Angelis in the principal rôle of "Baptiste Ballore," the "Royal Rogue." The situations throughout are mirth-provoking, and were presented with true comic art.

Hammerstein's new playhouse, Theatre Republic, was opened September 27 with the first production in New York of Herne's play, "Sag Harbor," with Mr. Herne in the rôle of "Captain Dan Marble." The play is a charming reproduction of life and character in an old seaport town, full of quaint and homely humor.

"San Toy," a musical comedy by Edward Morton, music by Sidney Jones and lyrics by Adrian Ross, had its first representation in America, September 28, in the Hyperion theatre, New Haven, Conn., after having held the boards for over a year in London, Eng. It is a pigeon-English Chinese love-story, full of fun and oddity, and piquant and interesting music. It was given at Daly's theatre, New York, October 1, and there achieved a great success, unequaled since the production of "The Mikado."

Boston Symphony Hall Dedicated. — On October 15, Symphony Hall, the new high-class music hall of Boston, Mass., erected at a cost of $750,000, was opened with a rendition, by the Cecilia chorus, of Beethoven's solemn Mass in D. The performance is described as "the most successful" of this work of stupendous difficulty "that has ever been given in America."

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ARCHAEOLOGY.

Babylonian Discoveries. — The excavations made at Nippur by the University of Pennsylvania expedition under Professor Hilprecht, are said to have identified Nippur with Calneh, one of the four cities mentioned in the book of Genesis, and to carry back the history of Babylonian civilization to more than 7000 B. C.

The most important discovery made was that of the library of the great temple of Nippur, which was the chief college in early Babylonia for instruction in law, religion, and other studies, and which was probably destroyed during the invasion of the Elamites about 2280 B. C. In three months fully 17,200 tablets, inscribed with cuneiform characters, have been unearthed, relating to business contracts, conveyances, letters, etc., none dating later than 2280 B. C. The latest discoveries disclose the fact that the tablets are historical, philological, and literary, treating of mythology, grammar, lexicography, science, and mathematics.

Excavations in Crete. — The importance of the discoveries made by Prof. Arthur Evans on the site of the ancient city of Cnossus, famed seat of King Minos (p. 402), is fully borne out.

A considerable part of the Akropolis, or fortified palace, has now been unearthed. Cnossus, like Athens, Megara, Corinth, and other towns of Greek maritime history, lay some distance inland. The Akropolis was about four miles southeast of the seaport Heraklion (now Candia). Against the right wall of one of its chambers stands a throne of gypsum, "the oldest throne in Europe by about 2,000 years." But of all the discoveries hitherto made in the course of the excavations, the most important is that of the prehistoric Cretan script, by which the long debated question of the existence of writing in the Mycenæan age has been definitely solved. A series of signs, both of the linear and of the pictographic class, had already been observed on early Cretan seal stones and other objects, which suggested the conclusion that a regular system of writing was in use among the prehistoric Cretans. A number of clay tablets have now been brought to light bearing inscriptions in the indigenous linear character. But, besides these, a deposit of clay bars and perforated tablets has been unearthed, inscribed with pictographic characters resembling the Egyptian hieroglyphics and corresponding with those already found on the early Cretan seals. Thus we obtain conclusive evidence that two distinct systems of writing — the linear and the pictographic — were employed in the island during the "Homeric" age.

The Tower of Babel. — A Greek traveller named Harpocration, in 355 A. D., visited a Chaldee temple, and described it in a manuscript which was recently brought to the attention of the Paris Academy of Inscriptions by M. de Mély.

The identity of this temple (which lay ninety-four kilometres from Ctesiphon, south of Babylon), with the Birs-Nimrûd, or the "Tower of Babel," is asserted. The tower was renovated in the days of Nebuchadnezzar in the sixth century B. C., and this king reports in the inscription

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he caused to be made that the tower had been erected forty-two generations before his time. As late as the fourth Christian century this temple was still a place of worship, but it ceased to be such some time before 380 A. D. The tower consisted of a very wide substructure, seventy-five feet high, the sides being 184 metres. In the middle stood a four-cornered tower, built of six sections, one upon the other, each twenty-eight feet high, and upon the top section was a small temple, fifteen feet high. These seven stories together made the structure sixty-seven metres high. The ascent to the temple was by 365 steps, of which 300 were of silver and sixty-five of gold, the number to equal the days of the year. The division into seven sections corresponded to the days of the week.

SOCIOLOGY.

Trusts in Europe. — The substance of the preliminary report of Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, a member of the United States Industrial Commission, who has been for several months studying the trust problem in Europe, was given to the public September 22.

According to Professor Jenks, the trust situation in England and on the continent is practically the same as in America, with the exception that it is not so prominently discussed. The industrial consolidation there has been forced by the same causes as in this country, namely, severe competition and small profits of the individual concerns. The methods practiced consist in dispensing with a number of employees, especially superintendents, salesmen, and clerical force, when the combination is effected; and as the combinations abroad usually control eighty to ninety per cent of their product, and in some cases all of the market, it is possible for them to put up prices practically at will.

Industrial combination has been making progress in Austria since the financial crisis of 1873, and the consolidation in most lines is more complete in that country than in any other. There also is more public feeling on the subject in Austria than in England. The Austrian government holds that combinations to control prices to the detriment of the public are illegal, and refuses to enforce any of the contracts between members of the combines. The firms interested do not want to consolidate, however, as the taxes on corporations in Austria are much higher than on individuals, and, owing to the strict government supervision, they are forced into more publicity and it is harder for them to conceal their real earnings from the public and from the tax gatherer.

In England it is generally believed that publicity is the only protection against aggressive industrial combinations; and many prominent men think that the government can go no further than this While there is comparatively little talk of trusts in England, there is a great deal of discussion over the abuses of the corporation law, and there is a bill now before parliament to remedy some of these defects.

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RELIGION.

Pope Leo XIII. on Protestantism in Rome. — About the middle of September there appeared in the *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic organ of London, Eng., a translation of an open letter from Pope Leo XIII. to Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, which, according to the *Tablet*, was called forth by the active proselytism carried on by certain Protestant bodies, particularly the Italian Waldenses and the American Baptists and Methodists. The most pertinent passages are these:

"From the very outset of our pontificate we have had occasion to point out as one of the most deplorable evils brought by the new order

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of things to this capital of the Christian world, the active proselytism displayed on the part of heresy and the peril to which the faith of our people was in consequence exposed. . . .

"It is now clear to every one from the evidence of facts that the design harbored by these heretical sects, which are a manifold emanation of Protestantism, is to fix the standard of religious discord and rebellion in the peninsula, and chiefly in this *Alma Urbs*, in which God Himself, by an admirable disposing of events, placed the centre of that faithful and sublime unity which was the object of the prayer addressed by our divine Savior to His heavenly Father (John xvii. 11–21), and which the Popes jealously guarded even at the cost of their lives, and despite the opposition of men and the vicissitudes of time. The sects, not being able to rely upon the strength of the truth, avail themselves for the extinguishing or weakening of the Catholic faith, of the unprotected tenderness of years, of insufficient education, of the privations of indigence, and of the simplicity of many who are exposed to flattery, attractions, and seduction.

"In the face of these facts we feel, first of all, the need of publicly declaring, as we have done on other occasions, how painful is the condi-

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tion of the head of the Catholic Church, who is constrained to behold the free and progressive advance of heresy in this holy city, whence should be spread throughout the whole world the light of truth and of example, and which should be the honored seat of the vicar of Jesus Christ. As though the torrent of unwholesome teaching and depravity, which daily and with impunity comes from books, professors' chairs, theatres, and journals, were not enough, to all these causes of perversion there has been added the insidious activity of heretical men, who, in conflict among themselves, find accord only in traducing the supreme pontifical authority, the Catholic clergy, and the dogmas of our holy religion, the meaning of which, and still more the august beauty, they are unable to understand. . . . Let all endeavor to strengthen the character of the Catholic people, by inspiring noble and holy resolutions, and at the same time by warning

THE QUIRINAL, PALACE OF THE KING OF ITALY IN ROME.

the incautious that, under the harmless guise of colleges for youths, seminaries for girls, schools of foreign languages, a higher education, assistance to needy families, there is hidden the wicked design of insinuating in minds and hearts condemned heretical principles. Let the faithful be convinced of the truth that nothing can be greater or more precious than the treasure of that faith for which their fathers fearlessly faced not only want and misery, but frequently violent persecutions and death itself. And this feeling of strength cannot but be natural and deep-rooted in the souls of this our population, which knows well that the Catholic Church not only possesses divine characteristics which distinguish it as the only true one, and the only one which has received the promises of immortal life, but that it has also at all times conferred inestimable benefits upon Rome, Italy, and the world, overcoming barbarism by the justice of its laws and the civilization of its manners, spreading, as St. Leo the Great well says, the sway of Christian peace far beyond

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the limits explored by the Roman eagles; saving letters, libraries, culture, and monuments; inspiring every order of science and art; giving help to the weak, the poor, and the downtrodden, by generous affection and the magnanimity of sacrifice and heroism."

DISASTERS.

Cyclone. — Morriston, Minn., near Faribault, was visited, September 24, by a violent windstorm, which caused the loss of eight lives; these eight were in a liquor saloon when the storm burst. A large tree was carried by the force of the wind clean over a neighboring house, and dropped down upon the brick building in which was the saloon, wrecking it completely.

Fires. — *At Houston, Tex.* — The Merchants' and Planters' oil mill, one of the largest cottonseed oil manufacturing plants in the South, was destroyed by fire, September 16; loss estimated at between $350,000 and $400,000. The disaster throws out of employment 350 men.

At Spring Lake Beach, N. J. — On the morning of September 19 a fire broke out on the ocean front of this summer resort, which resulted in the destruction of the three largest hotels — Monmouth House, Carleton House, and Essex Cottage, and about ten other buildings; loss about $400,000.

Steamship Collision. — On the night of September 16, the British steamer *Gordon Castle*, and the German steamer *Stormarn*, came in collision in Cardigan Bay, Wales. The British vessel was cut in twain and sank immediately, the boilers exploding. The *Stormarn* floated for an hour and then went to the bottom. The boats of the German ship saved a few of the other's passengers; but of the persons on board, twenty were lost.

NECROLOGY.

American:

ADAMS, JOSIAH R., lawyer; born at Havre, France, 1848; committed suicide in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27. Graduated at Princeton, '73. Was Republican nominee for judge of the supreme court last fall, but was forced by bitter newspaper attacks to withdraw. He was formerly commodore of the Philadelphia Yacht Club.

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BLANCHARD, GEORGE ROBERTS, railroad man, formerly commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association; born at Rochester, N. Y., June 15, 1841; died in New York City, Oct. 8. Was vice-president of the Erie road, 1874–84.

BROWNING, DR. WILLIAM WEBB, physician; born at Metuchen, N. J., March 28, 1852; died in New York City, Oct. 3. Graduated at Yale, '73, and at Columbia Law School, '75; and at Bellevue Medical College, '84. At the time of his death he was professor of anatomy and clinical orthopedics in the Long Island College Hospital.

CAMPBELL, BENJAMIN B., a lawyer of Pittsburg, Pa; died early in October, at Santa Barbara, Cal. He sank the first oil well ever put down in the United States. Margaret Deland, the authoress, is his daughter.

CLARK, MAJOR SELDEN NOYES, Civil War veteran and newspaper correspondent; born at Portage, N. Y.; died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 9. He enlisted, Oct. 3, 1862, as a private in the 12th Wisconsin Volunteers; he was promoted to second and first lieutenant, successively, and was brevetted captain and major of volunteers, March 2, 1865. For a time he filled an important position in the Bureau of Education, and became a Washington correspondent for the New York *Tribune* in 1878, continuing until his death.

DAVIDSON, PROF. THOMAS, author and lecturer; born at Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 25, 1840; died in Montreal, Que., Sept. 14. Graduated at the University of Aberdeen, '60; taught in Scotland and England, 1860–66, and in Canada and the United States, 1866–75. He finally made Cambridge, Mass., his home, and travelled abroad extensively in pursuit of his favorite studies, philosophy and archæology. Some of his works that have attracted much attention are "The Philosophical System of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati," which first brought Rosmini to the notice of English-speaking students: "The Parthenon Frieze and Other Essays," "The Fragments of Parmenides," "On the Origin of Language" (translated), and "The Place of Art in Education."

FAIRFAX, JOHN CONTEE, M. D., 11th Baron Fairfax in baronage of Great Britain; born in Maryland, Sept. 13, 1830; died at Nortnampton, Prince George co., Md., Sept. 28. He was a graduate of Princeton and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He succeeded his brother in the title in 1869.

HASKELL, THOMAS HAWES, associate justice of the Maine supreme court; born at New Gloucester, Me., May 18, 1842; died at Portland, Me., Sept. 24.

HUDSON, JOHN ELBRIDGE, president of the American Bell Telephone Company; born at Lynn, Mass., Aug. 3, 1839; died at Beverly Farms, Mass., Oct. 1. Graduated at Harvard, '62, and at Harvard Law School, '65. Was a tutor in Greek at Harvard for three years. Practiced law in Boston until 1880, when he became general counsel for the telephone company.

HUSTON, ALEXANDER, bugler of the first section of the Light Brigade; died at Laurel Hill, L. I., Sept. 23, aged 80 years. At Lord Cardigan's command he sounded the charge at the battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854.

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McGUIRE, DR. HUNTER HOLMES, surgeon; born at Winchester, Va., Oct. 11, 1835; died at Richmond, Va., Sept. 19. Graduated at Winchester Medical College, '55, Medical College of Virginia, '58. Became Gen. Stonewall Jackson's medical director in 1861. Was at his death president of the University College of Medicine, and a surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital and the Virginia Hospital, and was ex-president of the American Medical Association, of the American Surgeons' Association, and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, etc.

MARCHAND, LIEUT.-COL. FELIX GABRIEL, premier of Quebec, Can.; born Jan. 9, 1832, at St. Johns, Que.; died at the city of Quebec, Sept. 25. Educated at St. Hyacinthe College, and admitted a notary in 1855. He was returned to the Quebec legislature for St. Johns at Confederation, 1867, and sat continuously for the same seat in that chamber, being latterly doyen of that body. M. Marchand held office in the Joly government, 1878–79, first as provincial secretary, and afterwards as commissioner of crown lands; and was speaker of the assembly, 1887–92. On M. Mercier's defeat at the polls in the latter year, he became leader of the Liberal party, and as such opposed Mr. Flynn in the campaign of 1897. On the latter's defeat, M. Marchand was entrusted with the duty of forming a new administration, and was sworn into office with his colleagues May 26, he taking the treasurer's portfolio (Vol. 7, p. 450). He was for many years actively connected with French-Canadian journalism. In command of the 21st Battalion, Richelieu Light Infantry, which he had been instrumental in forming in the district of Iberville, he saw active service during the Fenian raids, later being placed in command of a brigade. In 1879 M. Marchand received from the French government the decoration of the Order of the Public Institute. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1882, president of the French section in 1884, vice-president of the society in 1896, and president in 1897. For portrait, see Vol. 7, p. 449.

PALMER, GEN. JOHN McCAULEY, lawyer and politician; born at Eagle Creek, Scott co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; died at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25. For biography, see Vol. 6, p. 554; portrait, Vol. 6, p. 546. Was the presidential nominee of the National (Gold) Democrats in 1896. After retirement from the United States senate in 1897 his health broke down rapidly. In Feb., 1899, Congress granted him a pension of $50 a month.

PARDEE, BENJAMIN S., Civil War veteran and editor; born at New Haven, Conn.; died in New York City, Sept. 17, aged 70. He helped to organize the 10th Connecticut volunteers, of which regiment he was lieutenant-colonel until his health gave way.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM E., yachting editor of the Boston *Globe;* born at Somerville, Mass., March 5, 1859; died there, Oct. 13.

ROSS, HON. ALEXANDER M., clerk of the county court of York, Ont.; born at Dundee, Scotland, April 20, 1827; died in Toronto, Ont., Sept. 29. Was provincial treasurer, 1883–90.

SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT, surgeon; born at Bottle Hill, N. J., Feb. 29, 1820; died in New York City, Sept. 21. Graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., '39; and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, '42. Was surgeon at Bellevue

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Hospital, 1853–73, and at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1859–73; since then, consulting surgeon to both. He was one of the founders of Bellevue Hospital Medical College; and until 1898, when it was united with New York University, occupied many chairs in that institution. He was resident physician of the city of New York, 1860–66. In 1854 he was the first American surgeon to operate successfully for hip-joint disease, and he introduced new methods of treatment in various other diseases. Dr. Sayre was one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, and the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1866 and president in 1880.

STILLÉ, DR. ALFRED, physician; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1813; died there, Sept. 24. Graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, '32; medical department, '36. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Pennsylvania Medical College, 1854–59; held the same chair at the University of Pennsylvania, 1864–84; since then being professor emeritus.

VAN LEW, MISS ELIZABETH, famous Union spy; born in New York, died at Richmond, Va., Sept. 25, aged 84 years. Before the Civil War her father settled in Richmond, in the best society of which she became a reigning belle. She kept in constant communication with the Union army while it was before Richmond, and furnished invaluable information to General Grant. The latter appointed her to the postmastership of Richmond fifteen days after his inauguration, and reappointed her four years later.

WALLACE, MRS. E. A., philanthropist; born in England; died at Belleville, Ont., Sept. 23. She came to America in 1870, when she founded the Marchmont Home at Belleville. Since then, nearly 7,000 children had passed under her care.

WOLFF, ABRAHAM, banker; born in Germany; died at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 1, at 61 years of age.

WOOD, WILLIAM, well-known athlete and founder of the first gymnasium built in New York City; died in New York City, Sept. 20. He was sometimes spoken of as "The Father of Athletics."

WOOSTER, COL. WILLIAM B., Civil War veteran, lawyer, and politician; born at Oxford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1821; died at Derby, Conn., Sept. 20.

WRIGHT, COL. JOSEPH PAYSON, assistant surgeon-general, U. S. A.; born in Pennsylvania; died Oct. 8, in Washington, D. C., aged 63.

Foreign:

ALBERT, EDWARD, professor of surgery at the University of Vienna, Austria; died Sept. 27, aged 59.

BUTE, MARQUIS OF (John Patrick Crichton-Stuart), British peer; born on the Isle of Bute, Sept. 12, 1847; died at Dumfries House, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 9. Educated at Harrow and Oxford. Was converted to the Roman Catholic Church in 1868. He was the author of several historical articles and translations of early church services. He held in all twelve titles in the British peerage.

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CAMPOS, GEN. ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE, marshal of the Spanish army, for a time captain-general of Cuba; born in 1834; died at Zaraus, near San Sebastian, Spain, Sept. 23. He was graduated from the staff school at Madrid at 24 years of age, and went through the campaign in Morocco. He first went to Cuba in 1864. In 1870 went back to Spain to help suppress the Carlists. From 1874 to 1876 General Campos was fighting all the time, and in the latter year the rank of captain-general was conferred on him. It was the year after this that he went to Cuba as commander-in-chief of the army of Cuba. Went back to Spain in 1879, and was made president of the council and minister of war. He resigned because the government would not carry out all his promises to the Cubans. In 1881 he was minister of war under Sagasta, and resigned with the other ministers in 1883. When the last insurrection in Cuba broke out, it was he, as captain-general of that island, to whom it fell to prosecute the war. He was recalled and relieved by Weyler in January, 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 37).

THE LATE GEN. MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS, FORMERLY CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

The influence exercised in Spanish politics by Gen. Martinez de Campos was always noticeably decisive since the year 1874, when he succeeded in his conspiracy to overturn the republic and caused Alfonso XII. to be proclaimed king.

HOWE, EARL (Richard William Penn), British peer; born in 1832; died at Atherstone, Leicestershire, Eng., Sept. 25. Served with distinction in the Kaffir war of 1852–53, and in the Indian Mutiny. In 1888 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Leicestershire.

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DUKE HENRY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN,
BRIDEGROOM-ELECT OF QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 10. DECEMBER, 1900. NO. 10.

THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

THE beginning of the second week in October brought an encouraging advance toward a settlement of the Chinese question (pp. 797, 798). It was publicly announced from Berlin, October 6, that the assent of all the powers interested had been given to the principle of Germany's modified proposal dated October 1. While Lord Salisbury's answer had not yet been made public, the modification now offered by Germany was understood to have been made to meet his objection — which had expressed the objection previously set forth by the United States (pp. 791, 792) — against one impracticable feature of the original German plan. This feature was the proposed delay of all negotiation for peace until the Chinese government had surrendered to the powers for trial and punishment the high officials who had favored or connived at the anti-foreign atrocities.

Positions of Various Powers. — At this stage the only power (except at one point of view the United States) which showed anxiety for a speedy settlement, was China. Her peace plenipotentiaries had been appointed, and were waiting, not without symptoms of impatience, for the eight nations to proceed. Of the eight, at least half were ready to see any decent reasons for delay. The nations were afraid not at all of China, but of themselves; afraid to stay lest disagreements should arise at some point in the operation; afraid to quit the field, because it was far from certain that all likewise would quit; afraid to fight, not because they feared defeat, but because they feared victory with the responsibility of partition of the empire which victory would bring. Very embarrassing was this question of partition: if it should lead to a general war it would be the path to a pit of unimaginable horrors; if the partitioning should be settled without

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quarrel it would leave every participant nation under an immense weight of responsibility for the peace, order, and general welfare of a subject race unknown and unapproachable, numbering a hundred millions as the share of each participant, and thronging territories vast and unexplored. In the event of either peace or war the financial burden would be unwelcome on any national exchequer, and to either Germany or Russia embarrassing. As for Great Britain, that "weary Titan," having scarcely finished a heavy and rather dreary job in South Africa, had no desire to enter immediately on an immensely more formidable and utterly mysterious one in East Asia, especially while under immediate pressure at home to cope with a gigantic task of military reorganization. That government was not hastening any decision. As for the United States, it had broadly advertised to the whole earth that its troops were in China for no other purpose but to protect its citizens, and that as soon as this had been fully done its only purpose for its troops would be to get them home. It was protesting against needless delay in settlement.

An important point which had been fully developed in the situation by the second week in October was the general identity of the interests of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States in China. The American government had from the first taken the ground that its interest there was limited to insuring universal opportunities for trade and for the intercourse common among civilized peoples. Great Britain's position had been the same. Russia, France, and within two or three years Germany, had a more or less ambitious colonial policy in the Far East, which in Germany's case had been transiently enfevered by a spasm of revenge for the horrid murder of its honored minister. Japan, new in its sisterhood with nations of the Western world, was deporting itself quietly, with a rare modesty asserting no claims, but with watchfulness and a deep discernment of the issues involved. No nation other than these six had any special interest either of diplomacy or of trade in the case; and the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, having refrained from asserting any special or separate interests. there had been left only Germany, France, and Russia, in question as to their general line of policy. And now, Germany seemed to have awaked to the discovery that her largest and most permanent interests would be best served by a policy in the Far East not of military glory, nor of

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revenge, but of coöperation with Great Britain and the United States in effecting without delay some practical settlement. She had come to see what other powers had felt and what the United States had expressed at the date of Germany's original proposal, that it was vain to expect the Chinese government, or indeed any other government, to deliver to a foreign tribunal its guilty high officials for punishment, and that to delay negotiations for peace till such delivery was made would indefinitely prolong anarchy and widen the area of bloody conflict. It is to be noted that though when practical peace had been established Germany would still have liberty to show her special grievances demanding special compensations, the United States would still be fully empowered to claim fulfilment of its treaties establishing the "open door" and recognizing as a general principle the territorial integrity of the empire. The original position of the Washington administration, which had been censured by the European press as breaking the harmony of the powers (pp. 793, 794), now stood justified as having indicated the one practicable road to peace. It is pointed out in London that the amended German proposal was a direct result of Lord Salisbury's verbal refusal (a formal answer is said to have not been given) to join in carrying out Germany's first project. This informal British refusal also immediately rendered impracticable a plan which was being framed on the continent for omitting further reference to the United States in dealing with the present Chinese situation.

SIR E. M. SATOW,
NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

The French Proposals. — At this stage an important advance was introduced by a note from the French government issued at Paris, October 5.

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Its object was announced to be "to sound the powers regarding the adoption of a common program for the negotiations with China." The note proceeds thus:

"In sending their forces to China, the powers proposed, first of all, to deliver their legations. Thanks to their union and the valor of their troops, this aim has been attained. It is now a question of securing from the Chinese government, which has given Prince Ching and Li Hung-Chang full powers to negotiate and treat in its name, suitable reparation for the past and serious guarantees for the future. Penetrated with the spirit which inspired the previous declarations of the different governments, the government of the Republic believes it sums up their real sentiments in the following points, which it submits as a basis for negotiations to be entered upon immediately after the usual verification of the powers:

"First — The punishment of the principal culprits, who will be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking.

"Second — The maintenance of the prohibition of the import of arms.

"Third — Equitable indemnities to states, societies, and individuals.

"Fourth — The formation of a permanent guard for the Peking legations.

"Fifth — The dismantlement of the fortifications.

"Sixth — Military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking, which would thus be always open to the legations wishing to go to the sea, or to forces proceeding to Peking from the sea."

These conditions were to be presented to the Chinese government "collectively by the representatives of the powers, supported by the presence of the international troops."

This note, understood to include agreement with the German conditions, and to have had the concurrence of Russia on its main points, was favorably received by the governments as a suggestive basis for consideration. At Washington some of its conditions were regarded as unnecessarily severe, and therefore liable to be refused by China.

The United States Reply. — The reply of the secretary of state, dated October 10, expresses the President's gratification at the spirit shown in the French declaration, as in the declarations by all the powers, and his wish to see the proposed negotiations begun immediately.

On the six points of the French memorandum, the following suggestions are offered:

1. Additions to the Chinese government's list of official persons to be punished may be suggested by the representatives of the powers at Peking.

2. This government does not understand the interdiction against import of arms to be permanent: its duration will be a proper question for the negotiators.

3. On the question of the indemnities to states, corporations, or individuals, the President recommends that in case of divergent views

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the Russian government's suggestion be followed — that the matter be commended to the Hague international court of arbitration.

4. As to a military guard for the legation at Peking, the President has no power, without the authorization of Congress, to make any permanent engagement for such a guard.

5. On the dismantlement of the fortifications at Taku, the President reserves his opinion.

6. As to permanent military occupation of points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking, the President has no power without the authorization of Congress to engage in such military occupation; "but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking, and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required."

The reply has this conclusion: "The President believes that the governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested."

While this reply tends to discountenance further military operations at the present diplomatic stage, and deprecates any movement toward permanent occupation of territory, it is fully in accord with the proposal to punish the guilty Chinese officials, and would have the powers, through their representatives in Peking, brought into consultation on the whole question of punishments.

At a cabinet council in Paris, October 16, M. Delcassé, minister of foreign affairs, announced that all the powers had accepted the French note substantially as a basis for negotiations. On the same day it was announced from Peking that the British ambassador had called a meeting of the diplomatic corps, at which the French proposals, after discussion, were unanimously approved. Other demands were recommended, especially the substitution of a minister of foreign affairs for the cumbersome Tsung-li-Yamen. From St. Petersburg it was reported that the Russian government was permitting it to become known that its attitude in China will be increasingly independent of the concert of the powers. It was explained that Russia is disposed to attach less value to joint action since her prominent interests have been in great degree secured by the success of her campaign in Manchuria. Moreover, Russia is not willing to "follow the irreconcilable policy of some of the powers."

It was reported from Peking, October 16, that the best informed Europeans there had become convinced that the alleged imperial edict ordering the punishment of certain high officials (pp. 796, 797) was a forgery put forth — according to one rumor, by Prince Ching or Earl Li — to prevent the advance of the allies on Pao-ting-fu. Its authenticity was rumored to have been denied by Li Hung-Chang and Prince Ching. In fact, nothing was positively known concerning it.

Emperor and President. — On October 19, at Washington, Minister Wu — taking the liberty to depart from the diplomatic usage which permits no foreign official below the rank of an ambassador to hold personal audience on national business with the head of the state — called on the President

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to place in his hands a telegraphic letter from the Emperor of China, expressing gratitude for the President's initiative in the withdrawal of troops from Peking, and for his friendly offices between China and the other powers who have been offended. The letter further begged the President to use his friendly influence with the powers toward the speedy determination to negotiate for a peaceful settlement. The Chinese situation became a topic of remark, and Minister Wu characterized as incredible and preposterous the Peking report of a forged edict of punishment for Prince Tuan and other guilty officials.

The President, in his reply to the Emperor, expressed his cordial agreement with the Emperor's wish for a peaceful settlement between China and the powers whose interests and people "had so grievously suffered wrong" in the Emperor's dominions; and closed with these words:

"I trust that negotiations may begin as soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of Your Majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not only toward the foreigners, but toward Your Majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

At the cabinet meeting, October 19, a favorable view of the situation was taken; the Chinese government, in admitting that it had been in the wrong, and in offering due reparation, as well as in promising to provide against the recurrence of disorder, was judged to have placed itself in the proper position, and to have opened the way to negotiations for a complete settlement.

A Chinese Offer. — On October 19, it was announced from Peking that the diplomatic corps had received a joint note from Li Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, urging that it was time to end the present situation and to treat for peace, and promising that the princes and ministers who were accomplices of the Boxers would be handed over to the courts to be judged and punished according to Chinese law.

The plenipotentiaries further offered to accept the principle of payment of indemnities for the government legations destroyed, the amount of losses to be estimated by delegates of the powers. Fresh commercial advantages could be accorded to the various nations by modification of the old treaties; but as the requirements of the powers vary, it would be requisite for each power to formulate its own. Because of these offers the two Chinese plenipotentiaries required immediate cessation of hostilities.

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The French minister, M. Pichon, replying to this note, said that China, having recognized that she had violated the law of nations, was for that very reason bound to accept all the responsibilities involved. Consequently he demanded that exemplary punishment be inflicted on the principals guilty, namely, Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang, Kang Yi, and Tung Fu-Hsiang, adding that so long as their heads had not fallen it was impossible that hostilities should cease. It is to be noted here that about a week later reports came that Privy Councilor Kang Yi had died on October 19, and that Governor Yu Hsien had committed suicide, and that the

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Emperor had recognized the fact that General Tung Fu-Hsiang had been guilty of offenses demanding heavy punishment. In the London *Times*, the joint note of the two Chinese officials was described as impudent, and as "characteristically arrogant, as if it were China and not Europe that is dictating terms." The Foreign Office in London was said to have been losing hope of a peaceful solution, while Lord Salisbury and other high officials were irritated at the extraordinary and unreasonable publicity given to diplomatic communications before they had reached the powers to whom they were addressed: thus the Chinese, gaining acquaintance with every proposed step in the intricate negotiations of different governments, used the opportunity to create

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differences and suggest excuses. Each note of the multitude sent was drawing an endless chain of reservations starting new discussions. A tone of discouragement also was heard in the question, "Who could expect the imperial court to consent to the powers' demand that it return to Peking to receive severe punishment. Would China calmly lay her head in the headsman's basket?"

The list of criminals which the Chinese government engaged to punish (p. 796) was not satisfactory to the German Foreign Office, by whom it was stigmatized as omitting a score of prominent persons who had led in the massacres of foreigners. Concerning this, a statement from Minister Conger was: "Germany is not disposed to insist on the punishment of all the guilty. What she demands is that an example be made of persons of high rank, to teach a wholesome and lasting lesson — that the lives and properties of foreigners must be made safe in China." A general opinion of those familiar with Chinese ways was that capital punishment would not be executed on the high officials named in the imperial edict of October 1.

Rebellion in South China. — The reformer, Doctor Sun Yat-Sen, was reported in dispatches from Canton, October 12, as having unfurled the reform flag at Wei-Chow on the East river. Of the facts of this rebellion little seems to have been known, though considerable apprehension of its spread was expressed at Peking and Tien-Tsin.

Sun Yat-Sen organized at Canton, in 1895, a conspiracy to seize the viceroy, overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and establish in China a constitutional government. Some of his fellow-conspirators were arrested, and he escaped to the United States and thence to London, where he was inveigled into the Chinese embassy, October, 1896, and held prisoner until he had succeeded in informing the British government, when on Lord Salisbury's demand he was released (Vol. 6, p. 940). He, with fellow-conspirators — some of whom, in America, were said to be Chinese graduates of Yale and Harvard — had organized the "Hing Chung Wooy," or Chinese Progressive Society. In the summer of 1898 the reformers inflicted great loss on the imperial forces in the Canton Hinterland (Vol. 8, p. 604).

At the present juncture the distrust and alarm produced by such republican risings might seriously interfere with peace negotiations.

On October 14, special dispatches reported the rebels under Sun Yat-Sen as having defeated Admiral Ho and as marching toward Canton. His plan involves deposing the Empress-Dowager and ending the imperial government. Meanwhile, South China is the scene of another reform movement under Kang Yu-Wei, who of late has been somewhat inactive, probably because of pressure from Great Britain, to which government he owes his liberty and life, having escaped on a British warship from pursuit by Chinese officers (Vol. 8, pp. 601, 602). His plan aims at vigorous reforms, but would retain the present dynasty.

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Another armed uprising adds to the confusion in southern China, the gathering of the anti-foreign Black Flags who are marching northward to uphold the Dowager Empress.

Dispatches three days later than those referred to above announced the recapture of Wei-Chow by the Chinese imperial troops, and the scattering of Sun Yat-Sen's rebel force. Nevertheless he was soon afterward reported as having taken Kiu-Shan, and as investing the prefectoral city of Hui-Chow, having defeated an imperial force from Canton. Any large success of this uprising would compel the allied powers to take the field to check the disorder which would ensue — a most unwelcome complication.

M. DE WITTE,
RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The reported death of a reformer from whom much had been hoped for China, was confirmed by tidings in Washington of the beheading, by the Empress-Dowager's order, July 20, of Chang Yen-Hoon, one of the ablest men in the empire, and formerly Chinese minister to the United States. As a loyal adherent of the young Emperor and a supporter of his movements for reform, he was ordered to execution when the Dowager supplanted the Emperor, two years ago; but, through the intervention of the American and British ministers, his sentence was commuted to banishment in the distant province of Kashgaria. It has now come to light that during the recent anti-foreign revel of crime in Peking, the Dowager Empress, fearing his ability and his influence on the Emperor, had ordered his decapitation. Thus has perished an enlightened and liberal statesman, honored in Washington, and decorated by Queen Victoria and the Emperors of Russia and Germany. His influence would have been greatly helpful in forming the new China that is to be.

Arbitration Suggested. — A suggestion from the Russian government — said to have been an incidental result of extended exchanges between France and Russia relative to the six proposals that were to have place in the French note of October 5 — has received general approval. The suggestion was that, in case of divergence of views among the negotiators as to the indemnities to be paid by China, the decision should be left to the Hague tribunal.

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This informal proposal by Russia had received the definite approval of France and the United States before the middle of October, and it indicates what may be perhaps the first issue submitted to the new international tribunal. On October 15 it was made known that, in case of such action, that tribunal would not discuss with China the amount of the compensation to be paid by her, but would limit its work to fixing and distributing the proportions of the indemnity due to the several countries interested.

The British Policy. — The policy of Great Britain in the Far East, in the recent months, has been compared to a riddle at which the leading journals of Europe have been laboriously and learnedly guessing. As usual, the simplest answer comes from the persons likely to be best informed: it is that until the middle of October Lord Salisbury's course had been a definite avoidance of leadership. This course he adopted at the beginning because of the jealousy or the mistrust with which apparently every European power persistently regards Great Britain. He would not expose his country to be humiliated by the sure rejection of all British plans for settlement merely because British leadership was on no account to be accepted. He has offered suggestions on minor points in the plans proposed by others, thus helping to smooth the road for a general movement in union. It may reasonably be conjectured that Britain, with her immense Asiatic possessions and interests, would have taken at the beginning a more prominent and positive part in the Chinese crisis if the alliance, or a definitely pledged coöperation, of the United States had been attainable. But this country, though not refusing to work concurrently with other nations for a particular object during a limited time, has an inherited and unmitigated repugnance to national alliances on any comprehensive and continuous plan. Yet in general the British and the American aims and principles relative to China are and will be practically concurrent, so that without pledge the two countries may be found working together as one people. Their weightiest interests in the Far East at present and in the near future largely correspond.

An Anglo-German Agreement. — The distrust which is an unfortunately prevalent feature in the European international situation, together with the tendency not of the governments but of the peoples of the continent to hostility to England, have doubtless delayed the adoption or the announcement of a definite and fixed British policy relative to China, and in some quarters may have been expected permanently to prevent any assertion of that sort. But no

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statesman in Europe is more self-contained, less liable to be flustered into either haste or hesitancy of action than is the present prime minister of Great Britain. Lord Salisbury is at times amazingly open — some would say, extreme — in expressing his feelings and judgments; he seems never at pains to conceal anything; yet probably very few, if any, students or official actors in diplomacy outside of the men immediately concerned, were not taken by surprise on October 20 by the formal authoritative declaration of an Anglo-German agreement, entered into, October 16, by the Marquis of Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to Great Britain, to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep the "open door" for trade. The international bearings of this agreement "regarding a mutual policy in China"— largely termed in the newspapers an "alliance" between Great Britain and Germany — are to be considered as very important elements in the present European situation. Its direct bearings on the oriental crisis appear in its terms here given:

COUNT VON HATZFELDT,
GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

"The German government and Her Britannic Majesty's government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles regarding a mutual policy in China:

"First — It is a matter of joint, permanent, international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade, and to every other legitimate form of economic activity, for the peoples of all countries, without distinction; and the two governments agree, on their part, to uphold the same for all Chinese territory, as far as they can exercise influence.

"Second—Both governments will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.

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"Third — In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

"Fourth — The two governments will communicate this agreement to the other powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it."

The policy thus jointly announced by Great Britain and Germany is perfectly simple as regards China; and as it is set forth in the first two sections, it is precisely the policy on which the United States government has acted — first, in securing, nearly a year ago, from all the interested governments, guarantees long sought by England of an open door in China to all nations for trade and for general economic activity; and secondly, in declaring a fixed purpose both to abstain from seizure of land in China, and to influence other governments as far as possible for a similar abstention.

The third section, having in view the possibility that some other government or combination of governments may seek to restrict trade with China in one or another direction, or to enter into possession of some portion of the empire, significantly declares that in such a case the two contracting powers reserve the right to devise measures for the joint defense of their interests in China. The remaining section merely prescribes the notifying and inviting of all the powers interested. Though the United States will act in full sympathetic accord with the policy and the objects set forth in the first two sections, it is not to be expected to bind itself in a permanent compact such as seems to be contemplated in the third section: it simply reserves, in the event therein indicated, its right of action or non-action with or without any other power. It is not evident that the two governments interested have invited any other to join their compact. In any event this country enters into no such international alliances.

The question whether the present engagement is properly an alliance, or only a "particular agreement," may be left for settlement by European diplomacy; whatever it may be called, the tidings of it are welcomed in this country. It places the British and the German empires in the attitude of upholding a policy definitely declared and urged by the United States. It tends toward peace in China. Also it makes for the world's peace; for scarcely is it to be expected that any nation will make a stand for narrowness and selfishness against these two great champions of equal rights for all and of an unhampered trade. It may be regarded also as increasing the resources for independent dealing with China by the United States government.

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A feature of the financial situation which the agreement tends to create is that as England and Germany, with the United States, are pledged against taking possession of Chinese land, China will be compelled to borrow money from those nations to meet the indemnities assessed on her, and the loan by the powers to her of their own credit will render necessary the appointment of an international commission in charge of taxation and of customs; all this will open the way for great improvements of many kinds.

The attention of Count de Quadt, German *chargé d' affaires* at Washington, was called to the frequent comment on the Anglo-German agreement, to the effect that it might possibly be construed as implying an indirect menace against some other power interested in the Chinese question. On October 24 he made a positive statement on what he declared to be the highest authority, that the agreement involved no menace whatever o any government interested in China. With equal positiveness he denied that there was any foundation for reports of additional features in the agreement beyond those transmitted to the governments and made public: the entire transaction was in the document as published. On the same day, Emperor William, in a dedication address at Barmen, declared that to maintain peace had always been his first aim and greatest task, and that he had "given a fresh proof of this desire only a few days ago," in "the agreement with the most powerful Teutonic state outside our own nation"—"a guarantee for common efforts in the open markets of the world."

The officials at the British Foreign Office deny that the agreement between Britain and Germany is to affect Russia's railway concessions in Manchuria—its object being to maintain China's territorial integrity without reference to the arrangements of the powers for railways.

Before the end of October, the United States, Russia, France, Austria, Italy, and Japan, had announced their acceptance of the Anglo-German agreement. All the answers express hearty concurrence, and are practically similar, though the United States, France, and Russia withhold action on the third section as pertaining only to a reciprocal arrangement between Great Britain and Germany.

Terms in Negotiation. — On October 30, it was reported that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had opened negotiations by proposing that China should pay an indemnity of £40,000,000 in sixty installments, agreeing that the "likin" and the customs service should be under foreign control till the obligation had been discharged. They proposed also that Prince Tuan should be imprisoned for life, that Tien-Tsin should be treated as an international district, and that sundry other places should be opened to foreign trade. Also, China would undertake to abstain from buying war material abroad. To raise the indemnity above referred to, they proposed to double the import duties.

At Washington, on November 2, it was said, in quarters well-versed in Chinese affairs, that outside of questions as to

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amount of indemnity and as to punishments now under negotiation at Peking, three vital and far-reaching questions were to be determined:

1. Removal of the Empress-Dowager, personally and as regards the influence of her advisers or adherents, from participation in the government.
2. Creation of an indemnity fund by some form of increase of the customs revenue.
3. The appointment of a minister of foreign affairs, instead of the antiquated and cumbersome system of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The demand for the retirement of the Empress-Dowager results from the belief, now general, that the imperial government was responsible for the Boxer outbreak — the fact also being recognized that she was the ruling authority during that time. The purpose of this demand, however, is not to subject the woman to any personal punishment or indignity, but to omit her from any place in the reconstructed government, and to exclude her and her adherents from the capital.

The plan of doubling the customs duties above referred to has arisen from the need of finding a source to pay the war indemnities which the various powers demand. The increase of the duties was brought to the attention of the United States government by Li Hung-Chang during his visit to Washington a few years ago, when it was represented that the rate of five per cent was fixed in 1858 by treaties with the United States, Great Britain, and other countries, and was payable in silver when silver was worth as much as gold. But with the change of ratio between silver and gold a five per cent duty in silver actually netted only about two and one-half per cent, judged by the prevailing gold standard. The matter was not pressed at the time. China's present customs revenues are said to be already pledged to meet the interest and principal of loans, so that it will require some entirely new source to meet the proposed indemnities. If the enlarged duties are determined upon, their collection will be placed under the supervision of representatives of the powers until the indemnities are paid.

The plan of substituting a minister of foreign affairs in place of the Tsung-li-Yamen has long been contemplated, as foreign representatives have found it difficult to deal with this mixed body and to fix responsibility upon it.

Russia's Policy in China. — Near the end of October, Count Cassini, Russian ambassador at Washington, who had recently returned from a long absence in Europe, gave his views concerning Russia's policy in China.

He found at St. Petersburg a conciliatory spirit prevailing, and a desire to avoid making the crisis an occasion for large projects. Russia at the outset had deemed that the flight of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager from Peking had left the vast empire drifting, and had considered it essential that the Emperor be speedily brought back, and that a government be reëstablished capable of settling affairs. To this end it had been proposed by Russia that the allied troops should be withdrawn from Peking, inasmuch as the imperial household probably could not be induced to return during the occupancy of the capital by a great foreign force. He pointed out that any negotiations to have any force must have the ratification of the Emperor of China.

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How far the Russian policy in China is the policy of the Czar, and how much of it is due to the steady historic development which with scarcely visible momentum marks the line of the empire's unpausing advance from generation to generation, it is at present impossible to say. It is to be

COUNT CASSINI,
RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

declared, however, that civilization is indebted to the young Czar as being the first to demand that one of the important issues of the Chinese question should be submitted to the new tribunal of arbitration which had been created at his suggestion.

Various Events, November 1-10. — In the early days

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of November there were tidings from the frontier of Shan-si of victorious fighting by a force of 1,500 British and Germans under Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, against a much larger Chinese army. Yet there were increasing signs of peace. The powers aiming to avoid war found themselves compelled either to set aside the Manchu dynasty or to make terms with it as the only effective government; and in the view of some observers the signs were increasing that they would decide that less detriment and peril to all interests would be encountered by their proceeding to negotiate even in recognition of the Empress-Dowager. This would involve a setting aside of the demand for her exile or other severe punishment — in the view of some critics, a compounding of crime for an indemnity.

On November 8 it was reported at St. Petersburg, "with official sanction," that "an understanding had been reached by Russia, France, Japan, and the United States, as a counterpoise to the Anglo-German agreement." The report, though it gained wide circulation, had little credence on either side of the Atlantic.

Though Russia and France doubtless regard their interests in the East as naturally competitive with those of England and Germany, they both have formally accepted all that is essential in the Anglo-German agreement. As for Japan, it is incredible that — forgetting Russia's menacing intervention at the end of Japan's war with China, five years ago, to prevent her from receiving the reasonable results of victory — she is now allying herself with Russia against England, which then alone among great European powers showed consideration for Japan's rights and interests. As for the United States, it has been the champion of the two principles of the Anglo-German agreement; it has in recent weeks given its formal and cordial approval to that agreement itself; and it is by tradition and on principle utterly averse to national alliances, especially to an offensive alliance against governments with which all its relations are entirely friendly. A statement accepted as authoritative, from a member of President McKinley's cabinet, November 10, was that "the President will pursue the same course he has followed from the outset," and with the same objects in view. The United States will not join any power or group of powers, but will continue to act concurrently with any or all for maintenance of the principles to which it is pledged. The present American legation guard at Peking will probably be retained; other American troops will be withdrawn from China.

On November 7, at Washington, Minister Wu was showing concern lest peace negotiations should be delayed by the severity of the Germans at Pao-ting-fu in decreeing the death of some high Chinese functionaries, and in destroying whole villages infested with Boxers. Any cause of delay that is not indispensable is deprecated at Washington, though the

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officials there do not assume to frame a judgment on cases incompletely reported.

Minister Wu informs the secretary that the Board of Punishments — directed to consider the cases of Prince Tuan and other officials named in the recent edict — has made its report. Tuan is sentenced to lose his rank, emoluments, and pay, and to forfeit his estates. His degradation is visited upon his children, though an exception may be made in the case of his son, selected as the heir apparent. Minister Wu says this punishment is considered by the Chinese officials as only short of death. Tuan is not banished, there being no precedent for the exile of a prince; but this will probably be demanded by the ministers. It is believed that the other princes named in the edict have met with similar punishment, and that officials of lesser rank also have been severely punished.

On November 10, Li Hung-Chang received from Emperor Kwang Su a note declining to accede to the demand for the punishment of General Tung Fu-Hsiang, and consenting only to banishment in the case of Governor Yu Hsien. There seemed a lessening probability of the return of the Chinese court to the capital while any foreign troops remain there.

THE BOER CONTEST.

Effect of British Elections. — Before the end of September, Mr. Asquith, speaking, as he claimed, for the great majority of the Liberal party in Great Britain, publicly declared the incorporation of the two South African republics in the British empire "irrevocable." The Boer leaders therefore had no reason to expect any help from the coming elections whichever party might succeed. Still the favorers of their cause had some hope that a greatly lessened majority for the government might carry at least the force of a moral rebuke to what they deemed an iniquitous oppression. But before the elections had proceeded beyond October's first week, it was evident that the government majority in the commons was to be about the same as that which, like a great wave, had lifted it into power five years ago, while its majority in the popular vote was to be even heavier. Even the great manufacturing towns where Radicalism had always had its strength, were now showing an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the government. Moreover, the principal issue on which the government had gained this increased strength with the people was that of the South African war and imperialism.

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The Boer leaders, however, when deprived of their hope in Britain, still looked in a childlike trust for help from one or more of the great powers of continental Europe; Lord Roberts reported, "De Wet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would stop the war, October 10." Even if Europe should fail to come to their help, they had one reliance still which American friends had assured them could not fail: the Anti-Imperialist party in the United States, eloquently led by Mr. Bryan, had gained the adherence of the great mass of the American people; and their triumph at the polls in November would put in power a fearless president, whose quiet advice to England to stop her South African war would be in a tone and with a gesture not to be disregarded. A reputable witness testifies that he was assured by Mr. Reitz, secretary of state of the Transvaal, that the influence of Mr. Webster Davis would be of immense value to the Boer cause in the United States, inasmuch as "it was to Mr. Davis's oratory that Mr. McKinley owed the presidential chair." Mr. Davis, who was second assistant secretary of state at Washington when he visited President Krüger at Pretoria, was spoken of there as the secretary of state.

MR. E. C. PHIPPS,
BRITISH MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Military Events. — Of military events, there are none of more than local importance demanding record here. The Boer armies as fighting units no longer exist.

As in all guerrilla warfare, conflicts were frequent in widely separate districts, and showed the peculiar skill of the Boers in swift movement, rapid massing of forces and as rapid vanishing, stealthy ambush, assault on small, detached British posts, derailing of trains, and destruction of railway bridges and culverts. General De Wet has shown admirable skill as a guerrilla chief, and can undoubtedly compel the keeping of a

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considerable British force in the field for a longer period than had been expected, greatly to the annoyance of the London War Office and of the English tax-payers. Indeed, Field-Marshal Roberts has seen reason to delay his departure for England to assume his new duties as commander-in-chief of the British army. The British troops, however, are now reported to have developed an equal skill in their enemy's own style of fighting, effecting many surprises of Boer camps, with large captures of material, and inflicting losses which constantly reduce the small Boer force. Only one end is possible.

Two military events that may be taken as specimens were reported October 16. Mahon's mounted command was successful in an engagement with the Boers near Heidelberg, but "his losses were severe"—eleven killed, twenty-eight wounded. "Near Vryheid a Boer commando was taken in ambuscade by Bethune's mounted infantry, the Boers losing sixty killed, thirty-five wounded, sixty-five taken prisoners."

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY,
LATELY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

De Wet's commando of a thousand men and five guns near Vredefort, Orange River Colony, after three days' fight with a British column, were dislodged, and fled demoralized on October 7. The British loss was slight.

By orders from the British War Office, October 9, the bulk of the militia regiments called out for service in South Africa (about 50,000 men) are to be disbanded. The regular troops remain.

On October 31 the failure was reported of the British negotiations with General Botha for the surrender of the Boers. Botha courteously received the flag of truce, and admitted his defeat, but said his surrender was impossible so long as the burghers wished to continue fighting. Former President Steyn gruffly refused even to see the bearer of a flag of truce. Afterward he addressed the burghers with great passion, assuring them that he knew that Germany had delivered an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding the retrocession of the republic.

On November 10 came tidings of various successes of the British forces. Several bands of guerrillas were attacked and broken up; but the chief success was fifty miles north of Kroonstad, where the British, after a severe engagement, defeated Generals De Wet and Steyn, who

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narrowly escaped capture, leaving all their guns and supplies in the hands of the victors. The death of Colonel Le Gallais, the brilliant cavalry officer who commanded the British force, was greatly mourned.

British Losses in the War. — The saddening record of British loss of 10,000 men by disease or in battle during the year of war, is brightened by the actual return to duty of 29,000 out of 30,000 wounded. The total of British casualties of all kinds (about 42,000) through the year seems small as compared with that in twenty-four hours of some battles in the Franco-German war or in the American Civil War.

Administration of Vaal River Colony. — Field-Marshal Roberts, by proclamation at Pretoria, October 5, appointed Gen. John G. Maxwell to have complete control of all administrative work under the laws for the Vaal River Colony (Transvaal). He also gazetted a notice showing how burghers may obtain amnesty, assuring full protection to all who take an oath of submission, and severe punishment for violation of the oath. The latter had become necessary through the frequency of this treachery in recent weeks. Lord Roberts assures the burghers that as soon as their leaders submit, and surrender their cannon, peace will be proclaimed, and all the banished prisoners (members of the late governments excepted) will be returned to their homes.

A counter proclamation was soon afterward reported from General De Wet, threatening to make prisoners of war of all burghers who refused to fight the British.

Cape Colony. — The Cape Colony house of assembly, October 8, passed to second reading a bill to raise a loan of £500,000 for immediate payment of half the losses sustained by loyal private persons during the war.

At Cape Town, October 10, Cecil Rhodes, assuming the presidency of the South African League, said, in his address, that "Krügerism has vanished," and Great Britain will establish a liberal government "which would do everything possible to unite the interests of South Africa with those of the empire."

"Now that the battle is over," said he, "the disputes on the origin of the war ought to cease. The race question must be subordinated. The League should support three points — the supremacy of the flag, equal rights, and show the Dutch that there is no feeling against them."

General Buller's Recall. — At Lydenburg, October 10, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, about to depart for England, bade farewell to his troops. There was a remarkable farewell demonstration. Lord Roberts, in an army order, thanks

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General Buller in terms of warm praise for his great services in the eastern Transvaal. His recall to England is interpreted by military men as a sign that Lord Kitchener will be put in command in South Africa, and that Lord Roberts's methods of "soft-hearted leniency" will give place to the rule of a stern soldier who will restore order in the two colonies by prompt and severe methods. Military critics, reviewing in its entirety the extraordinary difficulties of the situation with which Buller was called to deal, have largely revised their early judgment of his strategy. The general expression now is that he did as well as any man could do in the circumstances.

SIR F. R. PLUNKETT,
BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

Ex-President Kruger in Europe. — The Dutch cruiser *Gelderland*, with former President Krüger on board, sailed from Lourenço Marques, October 20, for Holland, stopping at Marseilles, France. He is said to have gone on board secretly before sunrise on the day previous, fearing an attack from the Boer refugees, who are indignant at his fleeing from his country. If this be true, his countrymen are unreasonable. It is said that he goes to Europe to appeal for aid from sundry powers against Great Britain, to compel restoration of the two defunct republics. If this be true, his expectation will be disappointed. Europe has at present sufficient occupation in Asia, without undertaking to set all things right in South Africa also.

Return of the Volunteers. — The home-coming of the London volunteers from South Africa, October 29, had little of splendor but was a great popular welcome. The crush in the streets was terrific: eight people were killed outright, and many were seriously injured. The night brought a

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scene of disgraceful revelry on the part of the populace. On November 3, Lord Roberts sent from Pretoria an earnest appeal to his countrymen to refrain from turning their welcome of his troops into a drunken orgy.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

No new treaties of importance have been negotiated during the month now under review. A cognate theme — the International Peace Congress in Paris, which ended its session in the earlier part of October — is here briefly noticed. This assembly of the friends of peace from various lands, without governmental initiative or recognition, busied itself with presentations of the frightful evils, moral, social, and financial, of war, and with suggestions of governmental measures for its avoidance. Several of the papers presented were notable for ability and practical value; others have been criticised, as has been also the final "appeal to the nations," for showing an injudicious partisanship in some pending conflicts, and for seeming to forget the possibility of moral evils worse even than war.

HON. GEORGE GRAY, OF DELAWARE, DEMOCRATIC EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR, NOMINATED AS A MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION ESTABLISHED AS A RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

One of the most notable papers was that of Jean de Bloch, banker in Warsaw and a privy-councillor of the Russian empire. Explaining the purpose of the Hague conference (Vol. 9, pp. 304, 575; Vol. 10, p. 29), he traced its lack of a full success to the unreasonable and strenuous opposition of Germany, due to an unfounded suspicion of Russia. The proposal of that conference was the supreme expression of the increasing conviction that for settling international disputes some other way must be found than that of war, with its immense scientific develop-

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ment in recent years — a development involving fabulous expense, vast destruction of property, exhaustion of national resources, and hellish sacrifice of human life. M. de Bloch undertook, by an analysis of the present European situation, to show Germany's mistake in obstructing the Russian propositions looking toward a peace to be upheld by all the powers, inasmuch as Germany is the most open of them all to attack, and would suffer most from invasion in war on account of her enlarged industrialization, the growth of her commerce, and her increasing dependence on the import of food. An added danger was pointed out in the spread of socialism—more than a quarter of German electors being now Socialists. On the other hand, Russia was affirmed to be least exposed to attack, as well as one of the least sufferers, in case of war — being under no such necessity as Germany would be to take the offensive, which military authorities consider the most difficult and dangerous course. In a report after the conference, M. de Bloch pictured the strength of the peace movement, in which twenty-six nations had already joined, and "which has particularly grown since the Czar, chief of an army of 8,000,000, has declared that all armaments are unjust and absurd." While the Czar's pacific purpose is not to be impugned, a peculiarity of the situation with which this privy-councillor pictures him as dealing is seen in the fact that the discarding of all armaments as unjust and absurd is an achievement to be aided by his armament of 8,000,000 men.

Among resolutions passed concerning policy in China was one declaring the missionaries often intolerant, and which required that their going into China should be at their own risk; also one disapproving of any religious protectorate there by diplomacy or by military force. Forcible annexation of territory was denounced; the open door for commerce was demanded; and the powers were urged to attempt the setting up of a native government stable and capable of developing internal reforms.

In a final appeal to the nations, the conference summed up its whole work in a variety of judicial pronouncements — condemning Great Britain for refusing arbitration or mediation in South Africa, and deploring the neglect of certain governments to offer mediation. The appeal, after urging governments to consider the measureless moral and material evil wrought by great armaments, commends international arbitration, and urges the adoption of treaties establishing arbitration as permanent and obligatory.

To these utterances good intention is generally conceded. Some of them, however, are criticised by prominent organs of public opinion as mistakes on points of fact, *e. g.*, as concerns missionary action in China; while others of them, such as that to make arbitration obligatory, would tend more often to war than to peace.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Foreign Relations of Great Britain. — Great Britain presents the most notable recent feature in the ever-shifting European situation. A few months ago, if she had any friends among the nations of the continent, their friendship was of the kind that cautiously avoids declaring itself.

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When in the European journals the supply of topics for editorial comment ran low, there was always one available resource: an eloquent appeal could readily be made to national pride and to what considered itself the moral sense of the public, against the British rapacity in the grasp of the territory of weak nations, or the British greed in trade and personal arrogance. This general style of comment has not ceased, but it has been less frequent and less bitter, except as specially excited in very recent weeks by the coming of former President Krüger. It is not to be judged, however, that this partial change registers an equal change in the

VIEW OF BUDA-PESTH, CAPITAL OF HUNGARY.

attitude of the various governments. Governments, which necessarily must be cautious in their expressions, usually exercise more caution than the general public attributes to them in deciding their attitude toward one another. Probably England has never been the object of so much distrust and dislike among the governments as among the peoples of continental Europe.

Without presuming to decide on this point, careful observers may easily see a somewhat improved relation of late between Great Britain and the two or three great governments whose attitude has significance for peace or for war. Is it due to the common danger in China that the German Emperor has brought his nation into an actual

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alliance with Great Britain relative to the Far East, and that in Russia the Czar is leading his government on lines of studied moderation in dealing with China — lines far other than those of menace, force, and seizure, on which Russia, five years ago, confronting Great Britain's disapproval, stripped Japan of the fruits of her victory?

Some observers suggest that while there may be other reasons for the recent lessening of hostility to Great Britain, one impressive reason may be the fact that within three years past a new nation, soon to stand at the front of the world's foremost powers in its wealth of resources material and moral, has been suddenly thrust without its seeking into the parliament of the world; that even while it refuses every alliance except that of the common humanity, yet by its new Asiatic possessions and trade connections its presence is felt as an inevitable force in the counsels of Europe, whose great developing interests of the future tend toward the Pacific coast; and that by reason of its historic inheritance from the British isles, and of the participation of the ancient and the youthful nation in the same general aims and ideals, the two may be expected at critical junctures to act in some degree in accord.

SIGNOR VILLA,
PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The above suggestion belongs to a class which may easily be pressed too far. More directly affecting the standing of Great Britain among the nations, is the South African war. As to the moral question involved, there was and is doubtless much popular condemnation of England for presuming to resist when war was suddenly declared upon her by the two pugnacious little republics, and when within a few hours British towns were attacked and captured. Still,

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it is not on record that any great power then came forward with remonstrance. At a later stage, intervention earnestly besought by the republics was universally refused. It is doubtful whether the moral consideration in the case has raised or lowered Britain's standing. As to her rank as a power among European powers, the early impression was that the war, with its successive British repulses, its surprising revelations of inadequate commissariat, and insufficient medical supply, and incompetent hospital service, had seriously reduced Britain's military rank. But shrewd military critics, on the continent and elsewhere, have latterly pointed out that Great Britain — by reason of her mistakes and defects, of which she was and would have remained utterly unaware, but which have now been made visible and have been set in process of correction, and by reason also of the practice of her troops on a great scale in face of an enemy — is now far more formidable in arms than she has been before in forty years. She has been chastened and sobered under a stern teacher named experience. Her next war will not be entered on as a frolic. This state of the case will not fail to be given its due weight when in the chancelleries of Europe consideration is had of alliances and counter-alliances. As to national alliances, the rumors of numbers newly formed that have come from the camps in China, or from Shanghai, are baseless — the Anglo-German excepted.

AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *Public Instruction.* — Governor-General Wood, in an article contributed to *Collier's Weekly*, toward the end of October, upon the improved conditions in Cuba since the American occupation, says of public instruction that an entire reorganization of the system has been effected.

More than 3,100 schools have been established, in which are 150,000 pupils, with 3,600 teachers. He believes that the number of pupils will be 200,000, or even 250,000, six months hence. For the present school year the expenditure will be not less than $4,000,000. In the six months preceding the date of his writing, school material of all kinds, costing $750,000, was purchased and put in the schools. The salaries paid to teachers in Cuba are higher than those paid in the United States for teachers of a corresponding grade, except in two or three of our greater cities.

The Constitutional Convention. — The sessions of the Constitutional Convention commenced to be held Novem-

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ber 5 (p. 809). In a dispatch to the adjutant-general of the army at Washington, Governor-General Wood told of the "immense enthusiasm" of the assembly, and of "cheering for the United States." There was "every evidence that the satisfaction of the people was entire and complete." In the afternoon of the first day of the convention, a majority of the delegates signed these resolutions:

"First — That a committee of the assembly proceed immediately to call on General Wood and manifest the satisfaction with which the delegates have seen him carry out the delicate mission intrusted to him.

"Second — That the same committee request General Wood to telegraph to the President of the United States as follows:

"The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention, assembled at their inaugural meeting, greet with profound gratitude and affection the President of the United States of North America, and they are satisfied with the honesty demonstrated in the fulfillment of the declarations made in favor of liberty and independence of the Cuban people."

Señor Llorente, a justice of the supreme court, was chosen president of the convention; and Señor Villuendo, secretary. All the delegates, thirty-one in number, were present.

Commerce and Agriculture. — General Wood says of Cuban agriculture that it may be said to be fairly well reconstructed, and that farmers and planters are on the high road to prosperity.

The tobacco crop of the year was one of the largest in the island's history. The sugar production will be about 550,000 tons, and at the present market price it will yield a return equal to that received for larger crops in the past. Coffee growing is coming into favor, as also cocoa cultivation. Mining industries are developing rapidly, especially in the two easternmost provinces, where high-grade iron ores are abundant, as also copper and manganese. Santiago province has an enormous amount of valuable timber. The island's commerce is growing steadily. From one end of the island to the other labor is in great demand. The plantations are being equipped with improved machinery on the most liberal scale. Land in the eastern provinces is still cheap.

Yellow Fever. — There were at Havana ninety-two cases of yellow fever, October 19; among the patients were nineteen Americans. The death rate among American patients had been eight per cent. The number of new cases was growing less from day to day. The coming in of a great many Spanish immigrants accounts for the large increase in the number of patients over that of last year. General Wood, in an interview at Washington, during his brief visit to the national capital in October, said that between October 1, 1899, and October 1, 1900, 40,000 Spanish immigrants entered the port of Havana.

Puerto Rico. — *Commerce with the United States.* — The Treasury Bureau of Statistics publishes a statement of the

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exports of the United States to Puerto Rico for the five months of the present year from May 1 (date of the new Puerto Rico Tariff act going into effect) to October 1, and compares the value of the exports in that period with that of the exports of the same months in 1897, in the following table:

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO PUERTO RICO.

	Five months ending October 1 1897	1900
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton cloth	1,423	406,194
Flour	294,278	402,912
Lard	81,892	201,404
Pork	75,829	94,567
Petroleum	12,930	65,956
Lumber	35,417	65,547
Bacon	6,949	28,431
Coal	14,680	26,565
Cheese	1,062	26,463
Furniture	3,392	23,220
Builders' hardware	4,335	22,086
Hams	24,346	15,656
Cars and carriages	3,344	12,200
Books, maps, etc.	2,516	11,034
Corn	357	6,712
Fruits and nuts	399	6,077
Cottonseed oil	38	5,544
Butter	3,151	5,420
Agricultural implements	1,217	3,856
Sewing machines	1,508	3,132
Rosin, tar, etc.	504	2,952
Typewriters	0	2,707
Spirits of turpentine	882	2,063
Beef, salted or canned	649	1,337
Leather, other than sole	103	1,070
Seeds	42	460
Tallow	0	459
Other articles	173,924	1,310,172
Total exports to Puerto Rico	768,802	*2,754,205

* Domestic exports only.

The Question of Citizenship. — Frank Juarbe, native of Puerto Rico, having applied to Justice Freedman, of the New York supreme court, for a writ to compel a board of registration to enter his name in the roll of qualified electors, had his petition denied, October 29. The corporation counsel opposed the issuance of the writ on the ground that Juarbe had no right to vote, the civil status of Puerto Ricans having been left by the treaty with Spain to Congress, and Congress having taken no action.

In rendering his decision, Judge Freedman held that the right claimed by Juarbe cannot be upheld solely upon the ground that the constitution follows the flag: it must be based on the express action of Congress, under the treaty. He is "not yet a citizen of the United States within the true intent and meaning of that term, and the Board of Inspectors committed no wrong in refusing to register him."

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Three cases involving the status of Puerto Rico were before United States courts, November 12.

One came up in the supreme court — that of J. H. Goetze *vs.* the United States, in which the right of the collector of customs at New York to collect duty on goods brought from Puerto Rico was involved. Argument was postponed till December 17.

In the supreme court also came up the case of Emil J. Pepke, accused of smuggling in that he tried to evade payment of duty on jewelry brought from the same island. This case was also adjourned to December 17.

The third case is similar to the one elsewhere noticed, arising in Hawaii. Here three pilots sued the Puerto Rico Steamship Co. for fees of pilotage. If the ship was bound for a "foreign port," the fees were due. Judge Brown, in the federal court at New York, decided that Puerto Rico is not a "foreign port," and that the fees, therefore, were not due.

Hawaii. — *Registration of Voters.* — The official returns of registration of voters in all the islands were received at Honolulu late in October, and showed a total of only 11,216 voters registered, 3,000 less than in the last year of the monarchy. There were registered in Hawaii, 2,717; in Maui, 2,058; in Oahu, including Honolulu, 5,704; and in Kaulai, 739.

Antiquated Postage Stamps. — Postmasters throughout the group, who held office under the Republic of Hawaii, were about to present to the government of the United States a petition for the redemption of several thousand dollars' worth of Hawaiian postage stamps held by them, and which are of no value under the annexation act. Under the republic the postmasters bought the stamps outright, and the act made no provision to reimburse the owners of them.

The Constitution and the Flag. — Advices of October 25, from Honolulu, reported a decision by United States District Judge Estee adverse to the claim that the constitution follows (or accompanies) the flag.

One Wm. H. Marshall was condemned to six months' imprisonment for criminal libel; this by a Hawaiian court, and after annexation. Marshall appealed to the supreme court of Hawaii, alleging that the trial was not in accord with American procedure. The judgment of the trial court was confirmed; then Marshall appealed to the United States district court. There Judge Estee held that the laws of Hawaii allowing conviction on a verdict of nine jurors were still valid, even after annexation; for before Hawaii was annexed it was "a free, enlightened state, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty; and when the islands were annexed by the United States, not only the lands, but the people, with their laws and customs, were annexed, and by the well-established law of nations those laws and customs remained in force until new laws were enacted for the government of the territory."

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But another United States circuit judge in Hawaii has rendered a judgment based on an opposite view of the effect of annexation. The telegram from Honolulu does not give the name of this judge, but merely states that "one of the circuit judges" released a prisoner who had been convicted of crime without indictment by a grand jury — a thing allowed by Hawaiian law, but forbidden by the United States constitution.

Again, the attorney-general of Hawaii has rendered an opinion that the old Hawaiian law requiring vessels arriving at Honolulu, even should they not employ a pilot, still to pay one-half of the pilot fee, is inoperative as regards American vessels engaged in domestic trade, but still valid as regards foreign vessels and American vessels engaged in the foreign trade.

Samoa. — *Natives Disarmed.* — In compliance with the Arms ordinance, the native governors of the islands made deposits, in the beginning of October, of all the arms and ammunition held by natives and foreigners in their several districts. The reports show that throughout the station there were about 400 guns, most of them in the island of Manua. To retain these arms, natives and foreigners alike must obtain a license and pay a fee. Many of the natives were giving up their firearms to the government and asking for compensation; the foreigners were taking out licenses. No taxes were yet collected from the natives; and the native officials, from governors to policemen, were receiving no pay: hence they and their people were petitioning for a tax as a means of remunerating them for their services.

The Philippines. — *The Friars.* — Judge Taft, president of the Commission, has been gathering testimony as to the doings and the purposes of the friars: this in continuance of the investigation which began with the depositions of the bishops and members of monastic orders.

The testimony taken goes to show that the friars, under the Spanish *régime*, abused their power over the community, and that this abuse often led to immorality. The gist of the matter appears to be that the natives do not want the friars to return. At the time of this dispatch Mgr. Chapelle was in Northern Luzon, accompanied by three Dominican friars, intending, it was believed, to settle friars in several parishes of that pacated district. The people were reported to be making a strong protest against this.

Forestry. — At the request of the Philippine Commission, six graduates of the New York State College of Forestry were chosen in October to go to Manila as assistants in the Forestry Bureau there. The chief of the Bureau, Captain Ahern, will make radical reforms in its mode of operation. Under Spanish rule the Bureau employed over 130 officials to supervise the exploitation of 20,000,000 or more

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acres of forest domain, from which an annual revenue of $100,000 was derived. Captain Ahern expects greatly to increase that revenue under competent management. Graduates of the native colleges will be sent to Cornell University to take the special course in forestry.

Sanatorium to be Established. — In a dispatch from Washington, October 20, it was announced that plans are under consideration for the establishment of a great sanatorium in the vicinity of Manila, in order to put that city on the same footing as other large cities in the Orient.

The site likely to be chosen is Beago de la Trinidad, about 4,700 feet above sea level, which has a salubrious climate, the thermometer never rising above seventy-five degrees in daytime, and the nights being cool and refreshing.

Advice from Aguinaldo. — A letter from Aguinaldo was received by Señor Buencamino, October 21, in which the Filipino chief orders the insurgent leaders to desist from the formation of political parties, and to cease from all attempts at pacification.

Health of the Army. — The latest official intelligence regarding the health of the army in the Philippines is contained in the annual report of the surgeon-general, published October 18, and containing statistics coming down to August 15.

At that date the strength of the army in the islands was 60,554 men, and the total of men reported sick was 5,129; of these there were 1,261 sick in quarters, 1,119 sick in regimental hospitals, 1,241 sick in military hospitals in the several departments, and 1,508 sick in Manila hospitals.

To Crush the Rebellion. — It was given out semi-officially from Washington, November 8, that combined operations of the army and navy were under consideration, with the view of making a speedy end of the Filipino resistance to American sovereignty. The new plan of campaign was sketched by General MacArthur and received the approval of the War Department.

All the regular warships on the Philippine station and the many small gunboats purchased from Spain are to be distributed in flotillas, each with a larger vessel as flagship, and Rear-Admiral Remey in chief naval command. The preliminary orders lately issued for bringing home the volunteer regiments have been recalled; it was intended to commence the repatriation of the volunteer troops about December 1; but now the return of the volunteers will not begin till about April 1, by which time, the regular army being largely increased, regulars will have been sent out to take the volunteers' places. In the

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meantime, General MacArthur will have at his disposal 71,000 officers and men (including the troops returning from China), in addition to 3,000 marines and 5,000 naval officers and enlisted men, a total force of nearly 80,000. The garrisons in many of the larger cities and towns will be reduced, leaving a larger number of troops for expeditions into the mountain districts.

Sundry Skirmishes. — According to a telegram from Governor-General MacArthur, October 26, a small force of Americans, on October 24, had a fight with a strong body of insurgents, of whom they killed or wounded over 150, with a loss to themselves of five killed, nine wounded, and four missing.

The fight occurred near Narvican, Ilocos province, Luzon. The American force consisted of forty men of the 33d Volunteers, First Lieut. Geo. L. Febiger; and sixty men of the 3d Cavalry, Second Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt. The insurgents, 400 riflemen and 1,000 bolomen, under Juan Villamor, held a strong position. There was a desperate fight. Lieutenant Febiger was killed. He was a native of New Orleans, La., aged twenty-four years.

A force consisting of detachments from the 20th and 28th Regiments, under command of Captain Beigler, while scouting near Looc, October 24, was attacked by 400 intrenched insurgents armed with rifles and commanded by a white man. After a hot fight, which lasted two hours, the enemy was driven off, losing more than seventy-five killed. Captain Beigler and three privates were wounded slightly, and two American soldiers were killed.

About the same date, at Arayat, a barge loaded with merchandise and towed by a launch was attacked by 150 insurgents led by David Fagin, a deserter from the 24th Infantry. The men of the garrison, hearing the shots, came to the rescue and recaptured the boat.

Reports from General Young's district showed a steady increase of insurgent activity in that quarter: recruits were flocking to the insurgents from the towns. Tidings from the expedition of 800 men under General Hall in pursuit of the insurgent General Cailles in the mountains of the province of Infanta, were received at Manila, October 28. General Hall had found no trace of the enemy, and the expedition had suffered extreme hardships; twenty Chinese porters were dead; forty soldiers were in hospital.

Insurgent General Captured. — A telegram from Manila, October 17, reported the capture at Oroquieta, island of Mindanao, of General Alvarez with his staff and twenty-five soldiers, by Captain Elliot of the 40th Infantry. General Alvarez had previously beaten an American force at Oroquieta, and was preparing another attack. Detachments of the 26th and 18th Regiments about the same time routed a rebel force near Tubungan, in southern Panay, killing twenty and wounding many more.

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UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Mr. Bryan in New York. — Mr. Bryan's first speech in New York City, delivered in the Madison Square Garden, October 16, was one of his most memorable pronouncements during the canvass. The passages in that address which set forth Mr. Bryan's and his party's attitude toward trusts, militarism, and imperialism, are an authentic exposition of the Democratic policy at this time, and deserve to be put on permanent record. He cites the promise made by President McKinley at his induction into office in 1897, that his administration would "enforce the laws now in existence" for the repression of "all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens;" and that he would "recommend and support such new statutes as may be necessary to carry them into effect."

"There," said Mr. Bryan, "is a promise to enforce existing laws and to recommend new laws. I charge that the President has neither enforced the existing laws nor recommended new ones. His attorney-general draws his salary, and permits the trust to grow and oppress the people. And the President has allowed four sessions of Congress to convene and adjourn, and has never yet recommended a remedy for the trust; and the Republicans who are determined to support the ticket, no matter what the President does, no matter what Republican officials do, no matter what position the party takes, are now refusing to discuss the trust question. The nearest approach that you can get a Republican to the trust question is to get him to say that there are good trusts and bad trusts, and then he will make affidavit that he cannot tell the difference between them. . . . The Republicans have no plans to destroy trusts. We have. We say put on the free list every trust-made article, in order that a trust can no longer hide behind a tariff wall and plunder people at home with high prices, while it sells abroad in competition with the world. But I am not willing merely to stop extortion. To my mind, the greatest objection to the trust is not that it raises prices. That is bad, but there is something worse. My greatest objection to the trust is that the trust is closing the door of opportunity against our young men, and condemning the boys of this country to perpetual clerkship. . . .

"A government of the people, by the people, and for the people is impossible under the reign of the trusts. I want you to believe me when I say that I am more interested in this campaign as a citizen than I am as a candidate; more interested as a father than I am as a Democrat. I have a son and I have daughters. I don't know what my son will be; I don't know what my sons-in-law will be. I don't want a government good only for lawyers, or bankers, or trust magnates. I want a government that will plant a hope in the heart of every child born in the world, and give every being something to live for. If I can leave to my children a government which will protect them in the enjoyment of life and liberty, and in the pursuit of happiness, and guarantee to them a fair

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share of the proceeds of their own toil, I will leave to my children a richer inheritance than ever a trust magnate that ever lived, if he left his fortune and the law by which he robbed others to get it. . . .

"We want to make it impossible for any private monopoly to exist, and I believe it would be done if a monopoly is confined to a state; then the state can deal with it, but the moment it crosses the state line the federal government ought to deal with it.

"We propose that then any private corporation organized in any state cannot be allowed to go outside of the state of its origin, or else it must take out a license from the federal government; and before that license is granted we propose that the water shall be squeezed out of the stock, and the corporation shall show that it is not trying to monopolize any branch of business."

Mr. Bryan then called attention to the "new question — Shall we have a large army in the United States?"

THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Why do we need a large army in this country? There is but one domestic reason. If the army is not to be kept busy in foreign lands, subjugating people or holding them under our dominion, then the army must be engaged here, either in idleness or in action; and if it is in idleness, then you are supporting people who are idle; and if the army is in action, what action do you suppose an army can be called upon for in this country for domestic purposes? I believe that one of the reasons they want a large army is to build a fort in this city and use the army to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation."

Of the Puerto Rico act, and the treatment of the people of the Philippines, he said:

"No king, no despot, no tyrant in the world's history ever asserted a doctrine more dangerous and more damnable than that which underlies the Puerto Rican bill. According to that doctrine, a president is bigger than the constitution. Beware, my friends, of a president when

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he becomes greater than the constitution, for when a president becomes greater than the constitution there is no place where you can draw the line. It will become all president and no constitution.

"But Republicans may say that they are not going to treat the Filipinos as they have treated the Puerto Ricans; but, my friends, if you look in their platform you will find there the same doctrine stated. What are they going to do with the Filipinos? They are going to give them as large a measure of self-government as their welfare and our duties will permit. Who is to decide their welfare? We. Who is to decide our duty? We. What has the Filipino to do with it? Nothing at all. . . .

"They say but for the hope of my election the Filipinos would lay down their arms in despair. They do me too much honor. They say that I have placed in the hearts of the Filipinos the hatred of foreign domination. Oh, my friends, if I am guilty of this charge, then who is responsible for the fact that our forefathers fought the same battle a hundred years before I was born? If I am responsible, who is responsible for the fact that the Cubans were thirty years fighting the same battle before they ever heard my name? Who is responsible for these things? Why, if the Republicans would read the speeches of Abraham Lincoln they would know that it is God Himself who planted in every human heart the love of liberty."

McKinley and Roosevelt Elected. — As official returns had not all been reported up to the middle of November, it is not possible in this number to give a complete and accurate table of the results of the voting on November 6. Such a table will be found in a subsequent issue. In a word, the result was an overwhelming popular indorsement of the McKinley administration, and an emphatic refusal even to threaten the steadily increasing economic and industrial prosperity of the country by a disturbance of the monetary standard, or to abandon the task of establishing law and order throughout the Philippine archipelago. Besides electing their candidates for president and vice-president, the Republicans increased their majority in both house and senate.

The Stocks after Election. — On the day following the presidential election about 1,500,000 shares of stock changed hands in the New York Exchange, and generally at advanced prices. Only in times of financial panic had so active a market been seen before.

The first transaction recorded was the purchase of 100 shares of American Ice Company stock at an advance: a clear indication that the scandals connected with that particular stock had not lowered its value in the eyes of speculators. Railroad and trust stocks all showed a strong tendency upward.

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BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Failures. — There were 782 commercial failures in the United States during October, with liabilities amounting to $9,072,791, classed as follows: manufacturing, 200, for $2,195,362; trading, 541, for $5,351,188; other commercial, 41, for $526,241. As compared with 1896, the year of the last presidential campaign, there was a decrease of 472 in number, and $5,808,475 in liabilities, while the number of concerns in business has increased 125,000 in four years. In manufacturing classes there were eight large failures, leaving the average per failure for the remaining 196 only $9,934, next to the lowest average ever recorded, one year only, 1895, showing a smaller average. In trading classes, five large failures exceeded $2,000,000 in amount, making the average of the 536 remaining, $6,107.

Bank Exchanges. — The average daily bank exchanges at all leading cities for four weeks ending November 10, show a loss of about 10 per cent as compared with a year ago, but a large gain over 1898. The October daily average was $49,392,000 in excess of the figures for October, 1898, and $104,791,000 in excess of 1896 for the month preceding the presidential election.

Stocks. — The stock market during the week ending November 10 was the strongest and broadest for several months, the entire list showing heavy advances; 4,126,000 shares changed hands the three days after election, as against 9,237,000 during nineteen business days previous. The average of 60 railroad stocks was $70.86, October 13; $73.90, October 26; $73.10, November 1; $73.86, November 5; and $75.88, November 9. The average of ten industrials was $53.56, on October 13; $57.42, on October 24; $55.14, November 1; $57.48, November 5; and $62.72, November 9.

Railroads. — Gross earnings for October of all roads in the United States reporting, were $45,925,256, a gain of $2,807,356 over last year, or 6.5 per cent, and 18.8 per cent greater than in 1898. Granger and Pacific roads report a loss and other classes show a gain, the increase being greatest in Eastern and Southwestern. Shipments of grain and grain products to the seacoast are heavy, and loaded car movement at Indianapolis is larger than for some time past.

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Wheat and Corn. — The nearest option price on wheat was 77 cents on October 15, 75.12 cents October 24, 78.25 cents October 31, and 79.37 cents November 5; a slight falling off from the latter quotation followed, and the price quoted November 9 was 79 cents. The American visible supply increased 4,633,000 bushels during the four weeks ending November 9, making the total above 60,000,000 bushels, which is about 10,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago at the same date. Gloomy reports of crop conditions come from Argentina, but exports from Russia and Danubian ports are considerably larger than in 1899. Crop conditions in the United States are on the whole encouraging, and prices are from five to seven cents higher than last year. Exports of flour from all points in the United States from July 1 to November 10 have been 65,752,255 bushels, against 73,378,639 bushels last year. Total Western receipts for the crop year to November 10 are 112,355,988 bushels, against 108,396,112 during the previous year. Quotations on corn have been taking a downward course, falling from 46.87 cents October 12, to 42.50 cents November 8, and the market has been quiet.

Cotton and Cotton Goods. — From 10.44 cents, quoted on middling uplands cotton, October 12, prices declined gradually to 9.44 cents October 23, recovered to 9.62 October 31, but again declined to 9.56 cents November 2, which was the closing quotation each day for the week ending November 10. On November 2, 3,154,104 bales had come into sight, against 2,985,655 last year; and the American visible supply in the United States and abroad and afloat at the same date was 2,411,255 bales, against 3,134,792 last year. Up to November 2, Northern spinners had taken 338,163 bales, against 499,770 last year, and 397,468 in 1898. Irregularity in cotton had its effect on the goods market; 64 square print cloths are selling on a basis of 3 1-8 cents for regulars; demand for brown cottons is still restricted; export business is only moderate; and there is but little home demand for sheetings and drills, with a decline of 5-8 cent in quotations on the latter.

Wool and Woolens. — Sales of wool at the three chief markets have shown a steady increase; and, while less than half the average of a year ago, the figures for the week ending November 10, 8,131,000 pounds, exceed every preceding week for some months. Prices show no improvement. Agents for men's wear woolens are making some very low

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prices on heavyweights; and in dress goods some fair orders for fine imported goods and low grade domestics are reported, but at unsatisfactory prices.

Leather Interests. — Shipments of boots and shoes for the year up to November 10 were 3,668,788 cases, against 4,074,660 last year. Improvement in amount of business is very general, some manufacturers in the East reporting orders ahead enough to keep them busy for a month. Orders are on the increase, and prices firm at old quotations. Increased activity was shown in the leather market during October, with abundant foreign orders. All kinds of upper stock advanced, and better prices are obtained on glove grain and belt knife splits, with a pronounced shortage in some kinds of hemlock sole. The hide market is speculative in character, showing advances in prices each week since our last writing, especially in packers; and higher grades of packers' hides were almost unavailable the first two weeks of November, while the high quotations are keeping the large tanners practically out of the market.

Iron, Steel, and Minor Metals. — Iron ore shipments from the upper lake region for the season thus far have exceeded 17,000,000 tons. Export demand for finished forms and structural shapes is steady; activity in the mills and foundries increases; and a general rush the second week in November showed buyers to have been waiting until results of the presidential election put an end to uncertainty. Bessemer pig and Grey forge have both advanced slightly at Pittsburg; steel billets brought $18.00 at Pittsburg, and $20.00 at Philadelphia, the first week in November; and the improvement is extending to every branch of the industry. Domestic production of copper during September was 21,386 tons, and exports 10,362 tons, the smallest monthly record during the year. Quotations on tin declined to 27 cents the last week in October, but recovered to 28 cents November 9. Copper holds firm at 16 3-4 cents, and lead remains at 4.37 1-2 cents.

Exports and Imports. — Importations for manufacture during the nine months ending with September amounted to $281,000,000, or an average of over $1,000,000 per day, while exports of finished manufactures in the same nine months were $338,000,000, or a daily average of over $1,250,000. Last year, importations of manufacturers' materials amounted to $242,000,000, or $40,000,000 less than this year; and exports amounted to $277,000,000, or $60,000,000

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less. During four years, manufacturers have increased their importations of materials for use in manufacturing more than 50 per cent, and increased their exportations of finished manufactures more than 80 per cent.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Military Academy. — Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the United States Military Academy, in his annual report, published October 18, states the number of cadets in the academy to be 429, the largest number ever on the rolls of the institution. Under the present law the academy is authorized to receive 481 cadets.

The superintendent earnestly recommends to Congress certain changes in the requirements for admission to the academy. Among the defects of the present system of schooling, he notes the fact that a student in good standing, no matter how far advanced in the studies of the universities, must, on admission to the academy, go back and take up work he has already completed satisfactorily. The superintendent would have the requirements for admission put under the control of the secretary of war.

Soldiers' Pensions. — Commissioner Evans, in reply to inquiries regarding the work of the Pension Bureau, and the claims for pensions filed by soldiers of the Spanish-American war, or their widows or heirs, said that the adjudging of such claims was retarded by the difficulty of obtaining at the War Department the necessary official data.

Up to the morning of October 22, 34,000 claims for pensions on account of the war with Spain had been filed; of these, 4,237 had been adjudicated. Medical examinations had been ordered by the bureau in 28,324 cases: the difference between 28,324 and 34,000 represents the number of claims on behalf of widows and dependents.

Monitor "Arkansas" Launched. — This harbor-defense warship, the first single-turret monitor constructed since the Civil War, was launched at Newport News, Va., November 10. Three other ships of the same type are in course of construction, the *Florida*, the *Wyoming*, and another not yet named.

The turret is made of steel nine inches thick; it will contain two high power 12-inch breech-loading rifles; the vessel's armament comprises also four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, three 6-pounders, and four 1-pounders. The draught is only 12 feet 6 inches. The sides are protected by steel armor 11 inches thick, and there is a protective deck for the whole length of the vessel 1 1-2 inches thick. The maximum speed will be 11 1-2 knots.

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Naval Manoeuvres at Newport. — Rear-Admiral Farquhar, in his report to the secretary of the navy upon the recent naval manœuvres (p. 824), states that the order given to all the vessels was not to turn on searchlights till the approach of a torpedo boat was first reported by a picket boat. The work of the picket boats was entirely satisfactory; not a single torpedo boat got by them undiscovered. Admiral Farquhar believes that, with a sufficient number of searchlights on shore, no harbor that is at all difficult of entrance can be entered unobserved; the bow wave and wake of torpedo boats betrayed them even in the darkness.

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REAR-ADMIRAL NORMAN H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N., COMMANDING NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Naval Engineers. — In a communication to Secretary Long, Admiral Melville, engineer-in-chief of the navy, makes a strong appeal for an increased force of engineers.

The "Personnel bill" of two years ago (Vol. 9, p. 141) has resulted in an actual loss of one hundred officers in the engineer branch of the naval service; the largest ships can have but one engineer officer, and the colliers and smaller vessels often none. To these vessels former line officers are assigned in many cases as heads of the steam engineering department; but such officers have to depend upon the machinists for expert direction. A new war to-day, Admiral Melville says, would develop a large list of physical incapables in the engineering department the moment the additional burden of work and responsibility was put upon them. We should then have to call upon the civilian expert for help; but such help would not be efficient at the start: a time of schooling would be necessary. But the navy must be at all times ready. What Admiral Melville recommends is that all line officers, under the rank of lieutenant commander, be afforded opportunity to become efficient naval engineers.

"From the many," he says, "we are sure to gather a fair proportion particularly adapted to the work and with natural proclivities toward mechanics. These will be the real additions to the engineering branch, and will increase as greater numbers come from the academy. The

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others, fairly well versed in time, will fill the gaps in emergency or war, and with a universal general interest there will be no need to call for volunteers to man our ships in this department. . . .

"Regarding the engineering departments of ships at sea in times of peace as well as war, compare for a moment the condition of a battleship depending for the full and proper operations of her motive power upon the knowledge of a single officer, the chief engineer, with that of another ship of the same class whereon any one of the line officers could, in emergency, take efficient charge of the machinery, and several, indeed, assume and completely fill the position of an expert in that department. The ideal condition of the latter is what we are now striving for, since engineering knowledge has been recognized as of the most vital importance in the service; and it is to the realization of this I still hopefully look, despite the many visible obstacles."

Strengthening the Navy. — The Board of Construction of the Navy Department reached an agreement, November 2, as to the measures it should recommend to Congress for enlarging the naval force of the nation.

The program of naval increase for the year 1901 contemplates the building of thirty-two vessels of 151,600 tons' displacement — more than twice as great an addition to the navy as was made in any year previously. The items are three 15,000-ton battleships, two 15,000-ton armored cruisers, six 2,000-ton gunboats, three 15,000-ton colliers, one 7,000-ton repair ship, and one 7,000-ton marine transport. The omission of all mention of torpedo boats is significant: plainly the board thinks lightly of the usefulness of that kind of craft. The board's judgment in this matter has evoked comment in foreign naval circles; and it is known that another naval board, the Policy Board, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, recommended the construction of torpedo vessels.

The five battleships and armored cruisers suggested by the board are more formidable engines of war than any of the ships now in the navy or even yet designed. The dispatch from Washington which announced the decision of the Board of Construction, thus estimates the naval force of the United States in battleships and armored cruisers, when the proposed addition of fighting ships has been made:

"With the seventeen now building or authorized, and with the six battleships and two armored cruisers already in commission, they will give an offensive force of thirty ships. The eight now in active service — the *Kearsarge*, *Kentucky*, *Indiana*, *Iowa*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *New York*, and *Brooklyn*, average 10,000 tons; the six building — the *Alabama*, *Maine*, *Illinois*, *Missouri*, *Ohio*, and *Wisconsin*, average 12,000 tons; those just designed and to be contracted for next month — the *Pennsylvania*, *New Jersey*, *Georgia*, *Virginia*, *Rhode Island*, *West Virginia*, *Nebraska*, *California*, *Maryland*, *Colorado*, and *South Dakota*, average 14,000 tons, while the 1901 designs will form a new 15,000-ton class. The object of the additional 1,000 tons is fuel, in order to gain radius of action and to adapt these powerful vessels especially to cover the great distances which separate safe harbors, dry docks, and coaling stations in the Pacific Ocean."

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Warship for the Russian Navy. — The new battleship *Retvisan*, built for the Russian government, was launched at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, October 23.

The length of the *Retvisan* is, between perpendiculars, 368 feet; beam 72 feet 2 1-2 inches; draught 25 feet; displacement at that draught 12,700 tons; indicated horse-power 16,000. The contract speed is 18 knots. The lower armor belt will be 9-inch Krupp steel, extending two-thirds of the length; thence to the extremities, a 2-inch belt of nickel steel; above this is 6-inch casemate armor; and the turrets are protected by 10-inch Krupp steel. The main battery has four 12-inch breech-loading rifles mounted in pairs in two turrets, one fore and one aft, and twelve 6-inch, rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery has twenty 3-inch, twenty 47-millimeter, six 37-millimeter, and two 2 1-2-inch guns, all of the rapid-fire type.

The Merchant Marine. — *Ocean Steamship-Building at Buffalo.* — At Buffalo, N. Y., was launched, October 27, the first ocean-going steamship ever constructed at that port — the steel propeller *Georgetown*, for the service of the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company of New York. The vessel is 258 feet long, 40 feet beam, and has a "moulded depth" of 18 feet 3 inches. A steamer of similar character and dimensions, the *Wacamacaw*, built for the same company at Toledo, O., is already in the company's service; and four others are to be built, all for the coastwise lumber trade.

Giant Steamships. — At Groton, Conn., work was commenced in the middle of November on the construction of five iron steamships designed for the Pacific trade. These will be by far the largest steamships in the world. Each will be of 20,000 tons' register and 33,000 tons' displacement, or 10,000 more displacement than the great German liner *Deutschland* (p. 549).

The new steamships are exceeded in length by some of the Atlantic liners, but they are wider and deeper than any of them. Their length will be 630 feet, beam 75 feet, depth 56 feet. Each will have five continuous decks from stem to stern. Their carrying power will be enormous — a dead-weight carrying capacity at normal draught of 20,000 tons. Though they are specially intended as freight ships, they will have accommodations for as many as 1,000 passengers in three classes.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The Coal Miners' Strike. — One of the most exciting incidents in the history of this strike (pp. 734, 825) happened October 16 in the Panther Creek region, where the Lehigh Company works ten collieries. These collieries employ

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7,000 men, and but few of these had gone out, though earnestly solicited by labor emissaries to quit work and join in the strike. At 3 o'clock of October 16, Colonel O'Neill, of the 4th Regiment, commanding six companies, was advancing on the road from Colliery 10 to Tamaqua, to check the approach of a procession of marching strikers intent on closing the mines. Colonel O'Neill commanded the marchers to halt, which they did. Then he said they must disperse and return to their homes. "Mother Jones," who throughout the strike has been the trusty friend and adviser of the men, said:

"We are on our way to Summit Hill, and we can't turn the wagons about here."

"You can't? Well, I'll turn them for you," was the colonel's reply as he gave the command to the soldiers to fix bayonets and load; adding, "And when I give the command to fire, I want you to do it."

This caused a stampede among the strikers, and they fled in all directions toward Tamaqua, followed by the troops.

But the march of Mother Jones's column was not without effect. It brought about the closing of one colliery at Tamaqua; and 500 of the Lehigh Company's men remained at home and refused to work on learning of the happenings of the night. Further, "all the collieries of the Lehigh Company were badly crippled."

The resolutions of the miners' convention were printed and sent by mail to the representatives of the coal companies and individual mine operators. A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, October 16, told of the reception there of copies of the resolutions enclosed in envelopes which bore the seal of the United Mine Workers, and a request for a prompt reply. But these communications lay unopened on the desks in the offices of the operators; they "would not commit themselves in any way as recognizing the Miners' Union."

On October 17 the Reading Company gave official notice that it would suspend the operation of the sliding scale; would pay ten per cent advance on the September wages till April 1, 1901, and thereafter till further notice; and that it would take up with its mine employees any grievances they might have. It was confidently expected at that date that all the companies would offer like terms, and that the strike would end within a week.

This notice of the Reading Company, practically endorsed by the rest of the great companies and many private operators, having been shown to Mr. Mitchell at Hazleton, he was asked for his judgment upon it. All that Mr.

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Mitchell would say was that "he would be glad indeed to know that the anthracite operators had decided to change the notices previously posted so as to comply with the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the Scranton convention."

The Strike Declared Off. — On October 25 the strike was officially declared to be at an end by the leaders of the union, in an address to the miners and mine workers of the anthracite region.

"Your victory," say the leaders, "is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike. While it is true that you have not secured redress for all of your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began. . . .

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all other mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future, or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer."

At the end of October work had been resumed in the mines of the principal operating companies. But the elements of discord still remained in some quarters. Thus, October 30, the firm of A. Pardee & Co., at Hazleton, filled with non-union men the places of engineers who had taken part in the strike. The same firm refused to take back the miners and laborers who went out on strike at Lattimer.

Mr. John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' National Union, had a public reception in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 1, at which he made a speech expressive of the gratitude of the miners for the sympathy shown them by the people throughout the country.

Telling of the conditions which confronted the miners at the beginning of the strike, Mr. Mitchell asked his hearers to imagine the initial difficulties of the miners' problem. One hundred and forty-two thousand men must be persuaded to act in unison for the general good, at the very probable cost of severe privations for an indefinite time. Of the 142,000, 40,000 were unacquainted with the English language, and differences of race and creed had to be reckoned with. At first only 8,000 men were in the union or organized. Nevertheless, the day the strike began, 112,000 men laid down their tools; and when the strike ended,

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after thirty-nine days of non-employment, all but 2,000 of them had joined the ranks of the union. Now what was the net result of this great labor battle? "If the value of the strike," said Mr. Mitchell, "is to be measured by dollars and cents, I would feel that it would be better if it had never taken place. But there is more to it than that. It has aroused among the strikers a desire for better things; it has given them hope, and it has made them think. Many people said the strike had been made for political effect. I would rather take the breaker boys out of the breakers and put them in schools, than be able to name the next president of the United States. It has been my purpose and policy to keep politics out of our trade unions, for I have seen too many unions wrecked because they allowed partisan politics to enter into their organizations."

The Miners' Case Stated. — Mr. Mitchell, in a contribution to the New York *Independent*, upon the causes which brought about the strike, notes as first among those causes the steady decline of earnings for the last thirty years: of earnings, not of wages alone.

Among "new and vicious conditions," he mentions the exaction from the miners of more pounds for the ton than formerly, and the docking of pay after the coal was ready for transportation, as a fine for impurities. In 1870, to earn pay for a ton of coal, the miner had to load 2,740 pounds, 500 pounds of coal being added to the legal 2,240 pound ton as allowance for refuse matter. Since 1870 this allowance has been growing larger, till now sometimes a ton of coal from the miner must weigh 3,360 pounds; and even after this large allowance, the "docking boss" has power to impose a penalty of 500 to 2,000 pounds for impurities.

The "truck stores" of the companies (conducted in violation of the law of the state) constitute another grievance of the miners. Mr. Mitchell knows of many instances of miners drawing not one cent of pay in cash during three years, their whole wages being taken by the companies, in payment for store truck. Another grievance is the assessment of the workers for medical service. "I am reliably informed," writes Mr. Mitchell, "that the G. B. Markle Company, near Hazleton, make a clear profit of $16,000 a year from the money they deduct from their employees to pay doctor bills alone."

Mr. Mitchell foresees inestimable benefits to accrue from this strike to organized labor:

"Heretofore," he says, "merchants in mining towns have handled non-union-made goods exclusively. With the growth of our union, the miners will demand, in purchasing their supplies, that all products must bear the label of organized labor. The consequence will be that in the cigar, tobacco, shoe, hat, garment, and other industries, there will be the greatest possible activity, because of the increased demand from the miners for their products. Wages will naturally have an upward tendency because of this fact; and with increased wages, the standard of citizenship will be raised to a higher plane, and the world will be happier."

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NOTABLE CRIMES.

Bank Defalcation. — October 23 it became known that the First National Bank of New York City had been defrauded of about $700,000 by Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the bank's note teller. In the course of Alvord's peculations periodical examinations had been made by several distinct corps of examiners from the Controller's Department, and the bank itself had made frequent independent examinations, but no irregularity had been found. The salary of Alvord was about $3,500 a year, and he was not known to have any other income; but he had been living in a style implying an expenditure of $50,000 a year. Alvord absconded, but before the end of the month was found in Boston, arrested, and taken to New York, and there held for trial in the federal court.

A Girl Drugged to Death. — The body of Jenny Bosschieter, eighteen years old, was found on the river bank near Paterson, N. J., October 19, lying in a composed position, the head resting on a stone. It was supposed that the skull had been fractured at the base by her fall. An autopsy, however, showed that the girl had died by poison.

Investigation by the police brought out proof that four young men of Paterson — Walter C. McAllister, George J. Kerr, William A. Death, and Andrew Campbell — had, on the night of October 18, been implicated in drugging and outraging the girl. By unanimous vote the grand jury of Passaic county, November 1, indicted the four young men.

Highway Robbery and Lynching. — As Harry C. Hosler, paymaster of the Southwest Connellsville Coke Company, accompanied by Harry Burgess, a negro guard, both armed with rifles, was driving from Mt. Pleasant, Pa., to Alverton, October 30, with $12,000, to pay the men at the several plants of the company, while passing through a piece of woods near Alverton they were attacked by four brigands.

While one of the robbers seized the horses by the bridles, the other three, with revolvers leveled, ordered Hosler to "hand over the money." In answer, Hosler and Burgess fired at the robbers, and at the same moment the latter also opened fire with their revolvers, hitting Hosler. The robber at the horses' heads fell, wounded, and the frightened animals dashed forward. The wounded paymaster would have fallen out of the wagon had not Burgess caught him and held him with one hand, while with the other he fired his rifle at the pursuing bandits. Burgess contrived to pick up the reins, got control of the horses, and got to Alverton; but Hosler was dead.

News of the murder spread quickly, and 200 workmen set out in search of the bandits. The piece of woods was surrounded by a cordon

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of men, who pressed steadily inward till the circle inclosed a patch of thicket. Into this volley after volley was fired, till a man staggered, wounded, to the edge of the thicket and fired a last shot at the pursuers; a shower of bullets made an end of him. The second robber was taken alive and reserved for the law's justice. One robber still remained: he was discovered hiding in a ditch and was done to death without delay. The crowd then visited the scene of the attack, and there on the road found the fourth man: he died of his wounds shortly after. The four robbers were Russians and had been in America only a few months.

Rice Poisoning Case. — William Marsh Rice, an aged man of great wealth, died in New York, September 23. A physician, Dr. Curry, visited him a few hours before his death and found him in good spirits and doing well. Later he was summoned to Rice's house by Rice's sole attendant, Charles F. Jones, and appeared promptly in response to the call. Rice was dead, and in the physician's opinion had been dead for an hour at least. But he judged that Rice had died from natural causes. Albert T. Patrick, lawyer, confidential adviser of Rice, then appeared upon the scene, and immediately gave orders to an undertaker to provide for the cremation of the body, the deceased having left instructions to that effect. Patrick told the undertaker that the body might have to be kept two days or more, awaiting arrival of relatives from Texas; so the body was embalmed. Nevertheless, the funeral was announced for the next day.

The next morning, at the bank-opening hour, four checks signed William Marsh Rice were presented for payment at a trust company and at a bank with which Rice had accounts; the checks amounted to $250,000, and were drawn in favor of Patrick. The cashier at the bank refused to cash a check till after communicating with Mr. Rice by telephone. Jones, in answer, assured the cashier that the check was genuine; but the cashier demanded that Mr. Rice himself should answer his question. Then Jones admitted that Rice was dead. Patrick and Jones were arrested and lodged in jail. A chemical analysis showed the presence of arsenic in the intestinal organs of Rice: the embalming fluid used did not contain arsenic. The grand jury indicted the two men for murder. Jones made a confession of his complicity with Patrick in the crime; then, the next day, he made an attempt at suicide, which failed. He will probably be used as a witness against his accomplice.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

White Intruders on Indians' Lands. — Indian Agent Shoenfell, in charge of the Union Agency for the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, protests in his annual report against unlawful occupation of the Indians' lands by white men.

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Of 2,000 complaints lodged during the year by Indians against intruders, a large majority were against white men who had by trick and device got possession of Indians' allotments and held them for their own. Many of the Indians are too poor to enter suits against the intruders, and thus are helpless.

In the report, the total population of the Five Civilized Tribes is estimated at 84,750, among them 20,250 Choctaws, 10,500 Chickasaws, 16,000 Creeks, 35,000 Cherokees, and 3,000 Seminoles; in each case the freedmen adopted by the several tribes are reckoned with the Indians. The lands of the five tribes amount to 19,776,286 acres.

SPORT.

College Football. — Following is a list of the leading games, with scores, played during the month under review, at the places and on the dates named, winners being mentioned first:

Harvard—West Point, at West Point, October 20; score, 29–0.
Pennsylvania—Columbia, at Philadelphia, October 20; 30–0.
Princeton—Lafayette, at Easton, Pa., October 20; 5–0.
Yale—Wesleyan, at New Haven, Conn., October 20; 38–0.
Brown—Chicago, at Chicago, Ill., October 20; 11–6.
Cornell—Union, at Ithaca, N. Y., October 20; 11–0.
Yale—Columbia, at New York, October 27; 12–5.
West Point—Williams, at West Point, N. Y., October 27; 6–0.
Princeton—Brown, at Providence, R. I., October 27; 17–5.
Pennsylvania—Chicago, at Philadelphia, October 27; 41–0.
Cornell—Dartmouth, at Ithaca, October 27; 23–6.
Harvard—Carlisle Indians, at Cambridge, Mass., October 27; 17–5.
Trinity—Wesleyan, at Hartford, Conn., October 27; 5–0.
Michigan—Illinois, at Chicago, October 27; 12–0.
Union—Rensselaer P. I., at Schenectady, N. Y., October 27; 5–0.
Hamilton—Colgate, at Clinton, N. Y., October 27; 11–0.
University of the South—University of Georgia, at Atlanta, October 27; 21–6.
Beloit—Northwestern, at Chicago, October 27; 6–6.
Boston College—Bates, at Lewiston, Me., October 27; 5–0.
Tufts—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Medford, Mass., October 27; 0–0.
Columbia—Princeton, at New York, November 6; 6–5.
Brown—Tufts, at Providence, R. I., November 6; 26–5.
Yale—Carlisle Indians, at New Haven, November 10; 35–0.
Northwestern—Chicago, at Chicago, November 10; 5–0.
Trinity—New York, at Hartford, November 10; 22–0.
Harvard—Brown, at Cambridge, November 10; 11–6.
Cornell—Oberlin, at Ithaca, November 10; 29–0.
Pennsylvania—Lafayette, at Philadelphia, November 10; 12–5.
West Point—Hamilton, at West Point, November 10; 11–0.
Iowa—Michigan, at Detroit, November 10; 28–5.
Williams—Amherst, at Amherst, Mass., November 10; 16–5.

Golf. — Miss Frances C. Griscom, of Philadelphia, holder of the Woman's Amateur Golf Championship of the United States (p. 737), carried off the cup at the Baltusrol tournament, October 20, defeating Miss Georgianna Bishop, of the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport, Conn., in the finals, by one up.

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VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama. — *Negro Talent for Africa.* — Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, made public, October 20, the closing of a contract with the German government for the supply to the German South African possessions of a corps of instructors in cotton culture.

A party of students of the Tuskegee Institute, taking with them an equipment of cotton plows, wagons, and carpentry tools, will sail for the new fields, where they will instruct the native blacks in the American method of cotton plant culture. The expedition is regarded as the beginning of a formidable competition with America in the cotton growing industry.

Photo by Roesch, St. Louis, Mo.

HON. E. A. HITCHCOCK OF MISSOURI, FORMERLY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, NOW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Alaska. — *Life at Nome.* — The annual report of Brig.-Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the district of Alaska, is dated from St. Michaels, September 20, and was made public at Washington, November 4.

Affairs at Nome have a leading place in the report. Fully 18,000 newcomers arrived at Nome in June; these seemed to think they had a right to take possession of a claim or a town lot regardless of any prior occupation by others. The arrival of troops at this juncture prevented bloodshed and serious disorder. At request of the chamber of commerce, the military, Capt. W. A. Bethel acting as judge advocate, took charge; and where property rights could be determined, the rightful owners were confirmed in possession. Major Charles E. Eber, surgeon, took control of sanitary matters, and the sanitary conditions were materially improved. At one time there were 500 men working on the beach with machinery, but the profit was not very great: the beach was practically exhausted the year before. The tundra is believed to be rich, but to produce results large capital is required. There is a large area of country not yet prospected, but believed to have rich gold deposits. General Randall advises the erection of a life-saving station at Nome, as the tales of death by drowning on the shores of Bering sea are appal-

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ling. He recommends also that lighthouses with fog whistles be established at various points in southeastern Alaska.

Condition of the Natives. — The condition of the native tribes of Alaska is deplorable. The Eskimo has always been friendly and hospitable to the white man; but no one cares for the Eskimo now, and he is left to die for lack of food and care. So great is the mortality that the extinction of the race is sure unless relief is afforded by government. The game and fur-bearing animals of Alaska have about disappeared, and with them the Eskimo's means of subsistence. The report closes with this suggestion regarding the relief hitherto given to destitute white adventurers:

"I am of the opinion that it would be a mistake for the government to give any general aid in future to the venturesome class of white men who come to Alaska. About 300 have been sent out on transports and other vessels this year, and many more will be sent before the close of navigation. The conditions are now generally known throughout the states, and the expectation of government aid in returning to their homes in case of failure has without doubt been the most hopeful prospect in view to a considerable number who have come to the country since 1897, and especially in the recent rush to Nome."

California. — *Water for Arid Lands.* — At Indio, a point in the middle of the Colorado desert, about 150 miles east of Los Angeles, artesian wells have been sunk, and abundance of water obtained from a depth of 500 to 600 feet, and at the trifling cost of about $300 each. These successful experiments will lead to the reclamation and development of a vast area of arid land for gardening and agriculture.

Kentucky. — *The Goebel Murder Case.* — On October 20 the jury in the trial of Henry E. Youtsey (p. 836) found him guilty, and fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life. On the first ballot, the jury were unanimous in favor of the verdict of guilty. They deliberated for a while on the measure of the penalty, and finally voted for life imprisonment. The physicians reported, for the previous day, a decided improvement in the mental and physical condition of Youtsey. A jury was soon to be impaneled to inquire into his sanity.

South Carolina. — *Cotton Manufacture.* — The construction of the works of the Clear Water Bleachery & Manufacturing Company at Little Horse Creek, Aiken county, was proceeding rapidly in the middle of October; and the plant, it was expected, would be in full operation next spring. The capacity of the bleachery will be 8,000,000 yards of cloth a week, and of the printery 3,000,000 yards a week. The establishment of these works will effect a great saving in freights to Southern manufacturers, and tend to put them beyond the reach of competition.

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Wisconsin. — *State Historical Library.* — The library building of the State Historical Society was dedicated October 19; it adjoins the grounds of the State University at Madison. It is the most splendidly appointed historical library building in the country; is built of buff limestone in the Ionic style, modernized; and cost, fully equipped, $575,000.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hall of Fame. — This monument of America's greatness in the arts of peace and of war (p. 193) will stand on the western verge of the plateau at Morris Heights in New York City, adjoining the buildings of New York University.

The Hall of Fame will be semicircular in shape, and will have two stories. The lower story, the Hall proper, will be a colonnade, in the panels of which will be carved the names of the eminent Americans chosen to represent the highest types of American greatness, genius, and worth.

On October 12, the votes of the 100 judges chosen to select the names of thirty great Americans for commemoration were counted. Of the judges, ninety-seven indicated their choice; three failed to report. The first report of the counting of the ballots included the name of Elias Howe among those chosen, and as receiving fifty-three votes; but that was an error; he was not chosen, his actual vote falling below 50, the minimum. Only twenty-nine names were chosen. The names, and the number of votes for each, were as follows:

George Washington	97	Nathaniel Hawthorne	73
Abraham Lincoln	96	George Peabody	72
Daniel Webster	96	Robert E. Lee	69
Benjamin Franklin	94	Peter Cooper	69
Ulysses S. Grant	92	Eli Whitney	67
John Marshall	91	John James Audubon	67
Thomas Jefferson	90	Horace Mann	67
Ralph Waldo Emerson	87	Henry Ward Beecher	66
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	85	James Kent	65
Robert Fulton	85	Joseph Story	64
Washington Irving	83	John Adams	61
Jonathan Edwards	81	William Ellery Channing	58
Samuel F. B. Morse	80	Gilbert Stuart	52
David Glasgow Farragut	79	Asa Gray	51
Henry Clay	74		

Twenty-one names are to be chosen two years hence; and then five names are to be chosen every five years till the 150 places in the Hall of Fame have their inscriptions. The twenty-nine names voted for October 12 were chosen by the judges from a list of 234 submitted to them.

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CANADA.

The General Election. — Just as in the United States on November 6, so in Canada on the following day (pp. 743–746, 839–841), the result of the general election was an emphatic popular indorsement of the policy of the existing administration. The Liberal government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier secures another lease of power, but finds its majority in the commons slightly reduced owing to the unusually large Opposition vote from Ontario.

In 1896 the Laurier government came into office with a majority of about thirty (Vol. 6, p. 401), which was increased, as a result of by-elections, to about fifty-seven at the last session. This majority is now reduced to about forty-five. The full house consists of 213 members. Of these, in the late parliament, seventy-eight were Conservatives, one a Labor representative, the remaining 134 Liberals. In the new parliament — the ninth — the complexion of the house, as indicated by returns received up to the middle of November (four elections then still pending, namely in Gaspe, Que.; Nipissing, Ont.; and Burrard and Yale-Cariboo, B. C., three of which were counted on as Liberal successes), would be about as follows: Liberals, 129, including about seven classed as Independents; Conservatives, eighty-four. The distribution by provinces, omitting the four above-mentioned constituencies, was as follows:

	No. of Members.	Conservatives.	Liberals.
Ontario	92	56	35
Quebec	65	8	56
Nova Scotia	20	5	15
New Brunswick	14	5	9
Prince Edward Island	5	2	3
Manitoba	7	4	3
Northwest Territories	4	1	3
British Columbia	6	2	2
Totals	213	83	126

Only four members were elected by acclamation — one Conservative (J. Seagram, North Waterloo), and three Liberals (Hon. John Costigan, Victoria, N. B.; John Charlton, North Norfolk, Ont.; and L. Lavergne, Drummond and Arthabaska, Que.).

Several features of the campaign stand out with special prominence. One of these was the defeat of almost all the prominent Conservative leaders, Sir Charles Tupper in Nova Scotia; Hon. George E. Foster in New Brunswick; MM. Bergeron, Caron, and Taillon in Quebec; Hon. Dr. Montague and Hon. Peter White in Ontario; Hon. Hugh John Macdonald in Manitoba; and Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney in British Columbia. The only Conservative members of cabinet rank elected were Hon. J. G. Haggart, Hon. N. C. Wallace, and Hon. D. Tisdale in Ontario, and Sir C. Hibbert Tupper in Nova Scotia. On the other hand, the Liberal members of the government were all returned by substantial majorities. The province of New Brunswick, for the first time, ranged itself on the Liberal side.

It was in the great English-speaking province of Ontario that the government met its most serious reverse, its supporters from that province being reduced in number from fifty-one to thirty-five or thirty-six. This result is in part attributable to the race and disloyalty cry raised

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BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA.

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against M. Tarte, minister of public works, but is also to some extent due to dissatisfaction of the Prohibitionists with the course adopted by the government in refusing to obey the mandate embodied in the recent plebiscite, and due, too, to disappointment at the alleged failure of the government to carry out its anti-election pledges in retrenching expenditures and reducing the public debt. In Manitoba and the West, the government also lost ground, but not to the extent anticipated.

The great Liberal victory in Quebec is traceable partly to the personal popularity of Sir W. Laurier and the natural pride of French Canadians in seeing a member of their own race at the head of the government; but is partly also to be interpreted as a rebuke to those Conservatives from Ontario who sought to stir up the racial cry against the premier and some of his colleagues. It is noteworthy that twelve of the Liberal members from Quebec are English-speaking, and ten of them represent constituencies in which the English-speaking vote preponderates. French Canadian members number less in the new than in the old parliament by two. In the French-speaking, Roman Catholic constituency of Beauharnois, the Conservative candidate and former member, M. Bergeron, was defeated by the Liberal, Mr. Loye, an English-speaking Protestant. Evidently tolerance and broad-mindedness are not the exclusive monopoly of any race or denomination.

Moreover, it may be questioned whether the country has sufficiently recovered from the shock it must have felt in 1896, to repose again entire confidence in the Conservatives, who at that time presented to the world the spectacle of a great historical party in a chaotic state of internal dissension, jealousy, and distrust (Vol. 6, p. 159). The announcement after the election by Sir Charles Tupper of his determination to retire from public life, he being now in his eightieth year, leaves the Conservative party, for the present, without a leader.

The present success of the Liberals means an indorsement of the straight preferential tariff, which is now one-third in favor of Great Britain as against the world (pp. 743–746, 840). It would seem as if the prospect of a *Zollverein* of the empire — a policy of mutual intra-imperial preference — favored by the party of Sir Charles Tupper, had been indefinitely postponed. The assured policy for some years to come is a moderate protection for home productions, with a tariff preference in favor of imports from the United Kingdom and sister colonies.

In spite of the prominence given in discussion to the question of "imperialism" and the sending of the Transvaal contingents, that issue — on which there was no fundamental difference between the great parties — does not appear to have prominently affected the vote.

The French Canadian Question. — While the contact of French and English in the Dominion raises problems calculated to test the temper, tact, and patriotism of the Canadian people, none but the most short-sighted statesmanship could desire a complete racial homogeneity with its lack of that vitalizing force, that eclectic impulse, which comes from a commingling and even a rivalry of different peoples, and which in all history has made the mixed races superior to the pure. Bound up as the future of Canada may be in an enlightened solution of the French Canadian problem, that problem presents no insuperable difficulties if approached in a spirit of fairness, toleration, and compromise. It has

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aroused no such bitter animosities as the Irish question in Britain; it seems less impracticable than the Negro question in the American South; it is less perplexing than those problems which confront the dominant power in Australia and in the new possessions of the United States as the result of contact of the stronger people of the temperate zone with the weaker races of the tropics.

In point of numbers, French Canadians form a constantly diminishing factor in Canadain affairs. Of the total population of 4,800,000, according to the census of 1891, 1,400,000 were French-speaking, of whom 1,185,000 were in the province of Quebec. This French contingent has long since practically ceased to be replenished from France. It is continually being decimated to some degree by an emigration — in part, however, only temporary — of its poorer and less educated elements to the industrial centres of the United States, especially in New England, the number of French Canadians in the Republic being estimated by the eminent Canadian *littérateur*, Louis Fréchette, at about 1,150,000, though this number is probably exaggerated. Moreover, the reputed superior birthrate among French Canadians is not borne out by the figures of the last census, which show that the advantage in the natural rate of increase of Quebec over the other provinces is very slight, being scarcely more than one per cent over that of Ontario.

HON. LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE,
NEW PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

On the other hand, while Quebec is not reënforced from without, the rest of the Dominion, especially its vast Western portions, is being steadily strengthened by immigration from Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, and even the United States; and these newcomers, within a generation or two, as in the

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experience of the American Republic with the better class of its immigrants, not only become Anglicized but thoroughly absorbed into the body politic of their adopted land. In Manitoba and the Northwest, French Canadians in 1891 numbered only about 13,000; and apparently they can never form more than a small fraction of the increasing population. Moreover, in spite of the overflow from Quebec into the counties of Ontario along the Ottawa river during the decade preceding the census of 1891, the figures of the French-speaking population of Ontario in that year stood practically the same as those of 1881.

While it thus seems as if processes already operating were destined to work out a solution of the French Canadian question, that issue in the meantime presents problems of perplexity which call for the exercise of patience, toleration, and generosity. The history of Canada since the fall of Quebec has been, on the whole, a history of French loyalty to the British connection. The most eminent and reflective leaders of the race — Sir George Cartier, Sir Etienne Taché, and others — have been most emphatic in their outspoken devotion to the British flag. The Roman Catholic clergy, too, throughout almost the whole of this century, have unhesitatingly declared that under the folds of the Union Jack they themselves, their Church, and their people find the best guarantee for the security of their peculiar institutions and rights. To go no farther back than last January (pp. 93, 94), the utterances of the Archbishops of Quebec and Montreal on the Transvaal contingent question afford an eminent example of this spirit of devoted loyalty.

That English-speaking Canadians in general have shown a tendency to meet with good-will these indications of a common loyalty in their French-speaking compatriots, is evidenced by the loyal following given by the Liberal party throughout the Dominion to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, himself a Frenchman, and the first of that race to attain the office of prime minister — a man whose patriotism is not bounded by the limits of his native province, and who is apparently superior to the inveterate prejudices of some of his co-religionists and compatriots.

On the other hand, there are notable exceptions to this general rule of fair-mindedness which prevails in the Dominion; and it is these exceptions which chiefly create the problems of danger and perplexity. They are not confined to one province, nor to one Church. Orangemen in Ontario

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have been known to exaggerate temporary ebullitions of Celtic spirit, seen occasionally in Quebec, into threatened assaults upon rights and liberties made sacred by the Bill of Rights; and Ultramontanes in the ancient province, diligently attempting, as some of them have done, to create on the banks of the St. Lawrence a separate French nationality with an exclusiveness in both race and religion as complete as was ever that of the Hebrews, have evidently forgotten the fact that French dominance on the American continent received its death-blow a century and a-half ago from a policy which sought to make Canada and Louisiana a close preserve for a single set of ideas and a single type of Frenchman, and that the Canada of to-day, with its widely scattered communities and varied impulses, is not the Canada of Louis XV., but a virile nation of consolidating purposes and imperial destiny.

HON. R. P. ROBLIN,
NEW PREMIER OF MANITOBA.

It would be, probably, too much ever to expect a complete amalgamation of the two races like that of the Celtic, the Roman, the Saxon, the Dane, and the Norman in the English race of to-day; for Frenchmen, whether in the East or the West, in the United States or Canada, tend to remain Frenchmen; and amalgamation, even with their co-religionists of Irish race, is as uncommon as with English or Scottish Protestants.

But while there is not likely to be any complete amalgamation, there is no reason why there should not prevail a unity of public effort and aim, a reasonable willingness to accept the rule of the majority, and a delicate respect for the constitutional rights of others. There is enough in the precious heritage of the past and the glorious hope of the future, to unite all Canadians, of whatever race, lan-

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guage, or religion, in the sweet bonds of peace and amity. A contrary policy on the part of any province or of any sect will condemn its adherents to a rôle of inanity in the strenuous life of the coming century. A failure to recognize and conform to the sentiment of the whole Dominion will make sure shipwreck of fortune; and the hope of the country lies in the adoption by the dominant mass of reasonable Canadians of the gospel of patience, moderation, and liberality.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF ENGLAND, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Quebec. — *Legislature Dissolved.* — A surprise in political circles was caused in mid-November by the dissolution of the Quebec legislature, whose term did not expire until May 11, 1902, and the ordering of a new election for December 7.

Manitoba. — In addition to the interim cabinet list announced in our last number (p. 843), the name of Robert Rogers, M. P. P. for Manitou, was published October 25, as minister without portfolio.

Return of the Troops. — On November 1 the transport *Idaho* reached Halifax, N. S., bearing homeward a large

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section of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, the first Transvaal contingent, which had covered itself with glory by gallant service in thirty-seven engagements fought in South Africa in defense of the empire. The troops were met with an enthusiastic and heartfelt welcome, which was repeated at the separate home points to which they dispersed after landing.

It is the intention of the Ontario government, as announced by Premier Ross, following a suggestion from Mr. Edward A. Little, Conservative M. P. P. for Cardwell, to grant to each of the soldiers who enlisted from Ontario 160 acres of the public lands in the rich forest and mineral region of New Ontario. And the federal minister of the interior, Mr. Sifton, has promised to take steps to confirm every soldier in possession of the rifle which he carried through the campaign.

Up to the middle of October the total of losses sustained by the colonial troops in South Africa is indicated as follows:

COLONIAL LOSSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of disease, etc.	Missing and prisoners.	Total.
Canada (including the Strathcona Horse)	61	180	43	52	336
Australasian colonies	101	271	114	160	646
Grand total	162	451	157	212	982

The Valleyfield Strike. — On October 22, the laborers on the foundations of the new mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield struck for an advance of wages from $1 to $1.25 a day.

In attempting to prevent further construction and running of the mills, the men resorted to violence; and on October 25, at which time the strikers numbered about 2,500, a collision occurred between them and the troops who, to the number of about 500, had been ordered to the scene from Montreal, in which nine men of the Royal Scots were injured, one striker shot, and two wounded by bayonets. On October 26 the riot act was read, and there were no further outbreaks; but the wisdom of sending English soldiers to quell disturbances among French workingmen is still open to question.

On October 29 a conference was held between representatives of the workmen and the Government Labor Bureau, at which an amicable settlement was reached. The operators returned to work and the troops were at once withdrawn.

Miscellaneous. — On November 2, His Grace Archbishop Lewis of Ontario resigned the chairmanship of the House of Bishops of the Anglican Church in Canada. For portrait see page 844.

A statue of Queen Victoria, by her daughter the Princess

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Louise, Duchess of Argyll (formerly the Marchioness of Lorne, wife of the governor-general of Canada), was unveiled by the Earl of Minto at the entrance to the Royal Victoria College for Women, Montreal, about November 1.

A disaster recalling that of the ill-fated steamer *Portland* in November, 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 985), was the wreck, on the morning of November 10, of the Yarmouth Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer *City of Monticello*, plying between St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., *via* Yarmouth, which foundered in a gale a few miles off Yarmouth Light. Of the forty persons on board, only four succeeded in reaching land.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Result of the Elections. — The general election on November 8 resulted in a return to power, with an overwhelming majority in the new legislature, of the Liberal ministry of Hon. Robert Bond. Returns up to the middle of November indicate that of the thirty-six seats in the full house, the Liberals have captured thirty. Perhaps the most decided overturn of sentiment occurred in the Trinity district, which at the previous election was carried by the Tories by about 1,400 votes, but which now returns three Liberals with a majority of 691.

The issues of the campaign have already been concisely stated in CURRENT HISTORY (p. 846). The leading one concerned a threatened monopoly of control of the legislature in the interests of Mr. R. G. Reid of Montreal, the contractor who built the transinsular railroad. Early in 1898, it will be remembered (Vol. 8, p. 173), as a means of relief from financial embarrassment, the government of Sir James Winter gave to Mr. Reid a contract making him practical owner of the railway system of 640 miles, the telegraph system of 1,000 miles, and the great dry dock at St. John's, for $1,450,000, the coastal mail steam subsidies for thirty years at $150,000 a year, 4,500,000 acres of the best lands in the colony, and the electric tramway, light, and power franchises for St. John's—in effect making him master of all the large public services of the island, and giving him a monopoly of the carrying trade. In order to raise the capital requisite for development, Mr. Reid proposed to turn over his interests to a joint stock company with a capital of $25,000,000. Such a transfer would require the sanction of the legislature; and, while neither political party opposed the idea of a transfer in itself, the party led by Mr. Bond took advantage of the opportunity to insist that the original terms of the contract should be modified in the public interest. In particular, Mr. Bond insists on a restoration of the telegraph lines to the government, as their possession by a private individual or corporation might be a dangerous detriment to the business of the island. On this program, Mr. Bond has won a decided victory.

What will be the outcome of the proposed renewal of reciprocity negotiations with the United States along the lines of the rejected Blaine-Bond convention of 1890, remains to be seen.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentina. — *Presidents Confer.* — On October 25, President Campos Salles, of Brazil, landed at Buenos Ayres to pay a friendly visit to President Roca of the Argentine Republic. He was received with much enthusiasm, and, during the week of his stay in Argentina, received many demonstrations of cordiality on the part of the people.

While the visit was declared to be merely an indication of the good-will existing between the two states, and no formal treaty of alliance was entered into by the two presidents, yet it is generally understood that they have come to an agreement by which the two governments will be fully in harmony in the firm development of a policy concentrated on a closer union among the South American republics for the preservation of peace and the settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

The newspapers of Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, as well as those of Argentina and Brazil, heartily favor the principle of arbitration, and have some of them even advocated forming a congress to persuade Chile to allow her difficulties with Peru and Bolivia to be settled by arbitration, a step she has persistently refused of late to take (p. 662). It is thought, in some quarters, that the two presidents have gone so far as to agree to exert the influence of their friendly relations with Chile to the fullest extent to induce her to make a peaceable settlement of her disputes. Indeed, the *Tribuna*, the organ of President Roca, stated the day President Campos left for Brazil, November 2:

"We are able to give assurances that Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina will work together and settle the questions pending between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, without war or humiliation to any party concerned."

Bolivia. — *Capture of Acre.* — The little republic of Acre, so recently proclaimed to the world (p. 481), has apparently come to an untimely end. The reports of the affairs in the Acre region were somewhat confused and uncertain for a long time; but there seems now to be no doubt that the Bolivian troops have completely defeated the forces of the republic, taken possession of Puerto Alonso, the principal town, and reëstablished the authority of Bolivia in the region.

The little republic is well worth the struggle that has been waged over it, as the very small portion of its territory that has yet been exploited already contributes a very large, if not the largest, percentage of rubber to the world's market. The exports of rubber amounted in 1890 to 294,000 kilograms; in 1898 to 3,155,955 kilograms; and in 1899 to 4,000,000 kilograms. This rubber is all exported by way of the Amazon, and sells at Para for $2.00 a kilogram. Bolivia especially covets this wealth as a weapon to help her in obtaining a greatly desired treaty with Chile that will restore her a port on the Atlantic seaboard.

Colombia. — *Revolution Revived.* — Now that the excitement over Dr. Manoquin's seizure of the presidency (pp. 751, 847) has subsided, news is coming regarding the revolution

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which started a year ago (Vol. 9, p. 930) and was thought to be securely on the way to extinction in August (p. 663), but which has revived with more life and vigor than ever. It is still difficult to discover the truth among the varying reports sent in, and still more difficult to get any returns from the interior; but, on the whole, the Liberals, in spite of several reverses, seem to have made headway decidedly. In the middle of November, they were seriously threatening the most important ports on the northern and the southern coasts; and the whole interior was being devastated by a guerrilla warfare of the most destructive character. The losses in killed and wounded have already reached the surprising number of 30,000, and the country is being impoverished.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON,
LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.

The chief events of the month may be briefly summarized as follows: United States Minister Hart, who left Bogota September 23, reported that the Liberals, under General Uribe, had occupied Magangue, on the Magdalena river, only two days' journey from the important port of Barranquilla, on the Caribbean sea. On October 15 they captured the important town of Corozal, in Bolivar, with its force of 1,000 government troops, most of whom went over to the victors. November 3, Buenaventura, the most important port on the southwestern coast, was fiercely assaulted by the Liberals, but was successfully defended by the government troops. At last accounts, the government was making desperate efforts to send troops to the relief of both Barranquilla in the north and Buenaventura in the south, which were seriously menaced by the Liberals on land and sea. The minister of war himself took command of the 3,000 men sent north to intercept General Uribe; but it was feared that he had been intercepted by Liberal forces in the province of Tolima or Santander, as he had not been heard from.

Ecuador. — It was announced, October 22, that the congress of Ecuador has made arrangements to pay off its entire foreign debt of $9,121,000, which has grown out of the debt assigned to it on its secession from Colombia in 1830.

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Venezuela. — A rumor that the Venezuelan government is considering the advisability of leasing to Germany a port on the island of Margarita, has aroused considerable interest in the United States as well as in Venezuela. The United States would object, on the ground of the Monroe doctrine, to any new foreign power acquiring a foothold in the Caribbean, and the Venezuelans declare that it would lead to a revolution.

A severe earthquake was felt in Caracas early in the morning of October 29. Many buildings were severely damaged, including the British and American legations; and fifteen persons were killed. President Castro leaped from a balcony on the second floor of the executive mansion, and broke his leg.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Final Results of the Election. — The complete returns of the election (p. 848) are now in, and the government majority stands at 134. The poll for Orkney and Shetland was not received for more than a week after the other returns were in, and proved to be, most unexpectedly, in favor of the Liberal-Unionist candidate. This seat has been held by the Liberals since 1837, and the defeated Liberal candidate has held it since the last Reform act, and received a majority of 781 at his last election.

The complete statement of the character of the new house can now be given as follows:

Conservatives	334	402
Liberal-Unionists	68	
Liberals and Labor members	186	268
Nationalists	82	
Total	670	—
Unionist majority		134

The strength of the Irish Nationalists in the house of commons is unchanged by the elections. They have lost two seats and gained two. But the party is more united than it has been since the days of Parnell. Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Brien, with his United Irish League, have worked together in harmony, and have completely triumphed. Mr. Healy is left as merely a free lance. Mr. Justin McCarthy predicts a revival of the fight for Home Rule in the coming session.

The Ministry Reorganized. — The ministerial list as completed up to the middle of November, is shown in the following table, changes being indicated by italics:

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THE NEW MINISTRY.

Before Reconstruction.		After Reconstruction.
Lord Salisbury	Prime Minister	Lord Salisbury
Lord Halsbury	Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury
Duke of Devonshire	Lord President of Council	Duke of Devonshire
Lord Cross	Lord Privy Seal	*Lord Salisbury*
Sir M. Hicks-Beach	Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir M. Hicks-Beach
Sir M. White Ridley	Home Secretary	*Mr. Ritchie*
Lord Salisbury	Foreign Secretary	*Lord Lansdowne*
Mr Chamberlain	Colonial Secretary	Mr. Chamberlain
Lord Lansdowne	Secretary for War	*Mr. Brodrick*
Lord George Hamilton	Secretary for India	Lord George Hamilton
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	Secretary for Scotland	Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Mr. Goschen	First Lord of the Admiralty	*Lord Selborne*
Mr. Balfour	First Lord of the Treasury	Mr. A. J. Balfour
Lord Cadogan	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Cadogan
Lord Ashbourne	Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne
Mr. Ritchie	President Board of Trade	*Mr. Gerald Balfour*
Lord James of Hereford	Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster	Lord James of Hereford
Mr. Chaplin	Pres. Local Government Board	*Mr. Walter Long*
Mr. Walter Long	President Board of Agriculture	*Mr. Hanbury*
Mr. Akers-Douglas	Works and Public Buildings	Mr. Akers-Douglas
Mr. Gerald Balfour	Chief Secretary for Ireland	*Mr. George Wyndham*
Lord Londonderry	Postmaster-General	Lord Londonderry
Sir John Gorst	Vice-Pres. Committee of Council	Sir John Gorst
Mr. H. T. Anstruther Mr. W. Hayes Fisher Lord Stanley	Junior Lords of the Treasury	Mr. H. T. Anstruther Mr. W. Hayes Fisher
Mr. Hanbury	Financial Secretary to Treasury	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain*
Sir William Walrond	Patronage Secretary to Treasury	Sir William Walrond
Mr. Macartney	Secretary to the Admiralty	*Mr. Arnold-Forster*
Mr. Austen Chamberlain	Civil Lord of the Admiralty	
Mr. Jesse Collings	Under-Secretary Home Office	Mr. Jesse Collings
Mr. Brodrick	Under-Secretary Foreign Office	*Lord Cranborne, M. P.*
Lord Selborne	Under-Secretary Colonial Office	*Lord Onslow*
Lord Onslow	Under Secretary for India	*Lord Hardwicke*
Mr. Wyndham	Under-Secretary for War	*Lord Raglan*
Lord Dudley	Secretary Board of Trade	Lord Dudley
Mr. T. W. Russell	Sec'y Local Government Board	*Mr. Grant Lawson*
Mr. Powell-Williams	Financial Secretary War Office	*Lord Stanley, M. P.*
Sir Robert Finlay, Q. C.	Attorney-General	Sir Robert Finlay, Q. C.
Sir Edward Carson, Q. C.	Solicitor-General	Sir Edward Carson, Q. C.
Mr. Graham Murray, Q. C.	Lord Advocate	Mr. Graham Murray, Q. C.

Lord Salisbury's withdrawal from the burdensome details of the Foreign Office is not a matter of surprise, and is acquiesced in as a matter of necessity, particularly as it is understood that his intimate personal relations with his successor, Lord Lansdowne, will enable him to keep the controlling hand on affairs and to maintain a continuity of diplomatic policy. The loss of salary accompanying the premier's withdrawal from the Foreign Office will be compensated by his salary as Lord of the Privy Seal, which is the same, $25,000, while the office is a sinecure. It is noteworthy that the desk of the Lord Privy Seal, for which no place is provided in the government buildings, is to be placed in the Foreign Office.

The chief criticism of Lord Salisbury's cabinet is directed against Lord Lansdowne, who is generally considered to have made a failure in the War Office. His successful administration as governor-general of Canada and as viceroy of India, two of the most important diplomatic posts in the empire, are alleged on the other side.

Another charge against the premier, one that has been heard before, is that of excessive nepotism. It is pointed out that no less than four of his relatives are provided with places in the new appointments. The new first lord of the Admiralty, Lord Selborne, is his son-in-law; the under-secretary for foreign affairs, Viscount Cranborne, who will represent the Foreign Office in the house of commons, is his eldest son; and

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the first lord of the Treasury and the president of the Board of Trade are his nephews. As a whole, however, the reorganization of the cabinet meets with mild approval.

Return of the London Volunteers. — The return of the City of London Imperial Volunteers from service in Africa was the occasion of a wild orgy in the streets of London surpassing even Mafeking night (p. 412) in its excesses. The troops were expected on Saturday, April 27, but arrived at Liverpool so late that the demonstrations of welcome were postponed until Monday. But, in spite of postponement, inconvenience (Saturday is a half-holiday there as here), and

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, IRELAND.

unfavorable weather, the crowds were so great as to be utterly unmanageable; and the list of casualties is said to be greater than that of the whole troop during its twenty-six engagements in South Africa.

Lord Salisbury's Guildhall Speech. — At the famous Lord Mayor's banquet, held at Guildhall, November 9, Lord Salisbury, in his speech this year, broke through the rules of parliamentary reserve, and congratulated Ambassador Choate on the reëlection of President McKinley as a triumph of "the cause of civilization and commercial honor." His speech was also remarkable for its caustic satire of the prevalent war fever, its pathetic references to the terrible

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cost of the war in the lives of noble men, and its closing warning to prepare for a possible (presumably French) foreign aggression.

Trial for Submarine Boat. — The Admiralty has at last decided to give a trial to a submarine boat designed by Mr. J. E. Howard of Tasmania. This is in opposition to the policy of the chief torpedo boat builder, Mr. Thorneycroft, who has always been a sceptic regarding the usefulness of submarine boats, even should it be proved that they can be successfully manipulated. It is thought that the decision is due to the action of France and the United States in purchasing several submarine vessels.

LORD ALVERSTONE (FORMERLY SIR RICHARD WEBSTER), THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

Miscellaneous. — The Prince of Wales has cancelled his retainer of the American jockey, Tod Sloan, for 1901. This is doubtless due to the clamor that has been raised recently in England against American jockeys, who have been accused of crooked dealing.

Lady William Beresford, formerly Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, has brought suit against her step-son, the present duke, to recover the money she expended on improving the palace of Blenheim during the lifetime of his father. The suit is said to be due to a coolness between the late duchess and the present duchess, who was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt (Vol. 4, p. 912).

GERMANY.

A New Chancellor. — The resignation of Prince von Hohenlohe, as imperial chancellor, was announced October 17. The reason given, failing health and the infirmity of

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years, would seem to be an adequate one, as the Chancellor is well into his eighty-second year, and had been weakening physically for some time. The real reason for his retirement, however, is felt to be his lack of harmony with the Emperor's foreign policy, particularly in Chinese matters. Prince von Hohenlohe succeeded Count von Caprivi as chancellor in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 897). His final parting with the Emperor was cordial and affectionate. The Emperor thanked him for his past services, and kissed him on both cheeks.

The Emperor appointed Count von Bülow, foreign minster, to succeed Prince von Hohenlohe as chancellor of the empire.

PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE, EX-CHANCELLOR OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Emperor has had four chancellors during his reign of twelve years, Bismarck, Von Caprivi, Von Hohenlohe, and now Von Bülow. It is well understood, however, that since the days of Bismarck the Emperor has been his own chancellor. The only alternatives for the nominal chancellor, in case of a disagreement, are to accept the Emperor's policy and to resign.

The new chancellor is fifty-one years old, and has had considerable experience in foreign diplomacy. He was present at the Berlin Conference; he spent six years in the Paris embassy, five years at St. Petersburg, and has served as ambassador to Italy. He will be succeeded in the foreign portfolio by his under-secretary, Baron von Richthofen. For portrait of Count von Bülow, see p. 703.

Reichstag Reassembles. — The Reichstag reassembled November 14, and was opened by a speech from the throne, which dwelt at length in a moderate and restrained tone on the course of events in China.

The Emperor referred in strong language to his sorrow at the death of King Humbert, "who fell a victim to a damnable outrage" (p. 668). He also outlined several bills that are to be introduced into the Reichstag later, and presented the new chancellor.

Ministerial Scandal. — Considerable excitement has been

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occasioned by the admission of Director von Woedtke, of the Imperial Department of the Interior, that he had received 12,000 marks from the Central Association of Manufacturers for the printing and circulation of documents in favor of the Anti-Strike bill. The Liberal press demands the resignation of the director and of his superior officer, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, minister of state for the interior, at whose direction it is felt the step was taken.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY, ELDEST CHILD OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND MOTHER OF EMPEROR WILLIAM II., WHOSE ILLNESS CAUSES GRAVE ANXIETY IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN COURT CIRCLES.

FRANCE.

Close of the Exposition. — The Exposition, which had been prolonged for a week, closed November 12 (pp. 300, 393, 757). It was desired in some quarters that it be prolonged still longer; but it was felt to be inadvisable, as the buildings were already beginning to show the effects of the weather. The fact that tickets went begging toward the last at the price of a sou and less, seemed to indicate the wisdom of this judgment.

The official statistics show an attendance of 50,000,000 persons. If this figure makes allowance for the fact that on certain days throughout the season anywhere from two to five tickets were required for admission, the Exposition has surpassed all others in point of attendance, and nearly doubled that of the Paris Exposition of 1889. The record paying day received 600,000 visitors, a record that is beaten by the Chicago maximum of 760,000.

Minister Hanotaux's statement that France has recovered her expenditures on the Exposition by way of increased treasury receipts, surplus in octroi duties, and permanent public monuments is pleasant news. It would go to show that, as far as France at least is concerned, the fair has not been the colossal failure it has often been pronounced to be.

Parliament Opens. — Parliament opened November 6. The first few days were marked by much confusion in the

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chamber of deputies. In the course of one sitting, two votes of confidence in the government, two votes of want of confidence, and a final vote of confidence with a large majority, were passed.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau outlined the government program, in which he laid especial stress upon internal reforms, particularly on the law against associations, which is aimed at religious organizations that are alleged to have become a menace to the welfare of the state by reason of the immense properties and corresponding influence they have accumulated.

Photo by Steffens, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. POTTER PALMER,
ONE OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Miscellaneous.— There has been considerable excitement over the alleged possession of the secrets of the latest French gun by the United States government; and ugly things have been said of the United States ambassador, General Porter. The report is denied by both the secretary of state and the ambassador; and General Miles has been ordered to look into the matter.

A monument to the late President Carnot was unveiled at Lyons, November 4. President Loubet attended the ceremony and made a speech, in which he read a very cordial dispatch from the Czar of Russia. The President was warmly greeted by the people, in spite of the efforts of a Socialist committee to stir up demonstrations against him.

François Salson, the fanatic who attempted to assassinate the Shah of Persia last August (p. 676), was tried in

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Paris, November 11, convicted, and condemned to penal servitude for life.

RUSSIA.

Illness of the Czar. — The Czar has been suffering from an attack of influenza since November 8. November 13 it

PRINCE ALBERT OF FLANDERS, HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE BELGIAN THRONE, AND HIS WIFE, FORMERLY THE DUCHESS ELIZABETH OF BAVARIA.

developed into typhoid fever. The bulletins issued by the physicians pronounce the course of the disease as thoroughly satisfactory, but there is a good deal of uneasiness in court circles.

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SPAIN.

Cabinet Crisis. — A cabinet crisis was precipitated in Spain by the appointment, October 20, of General Weyler, formerly captain-general of Cuba, to succeed the late Marshal de Campos (p. 874) as captain-general of Madrid.

His appointment was made by the minister of war, General Linares, without the knowledge of the rest of the cabinet. General Linares and General Weyler have been working together for some time to restore the dominance of the army in politics; and it was felt that this appointment was the first step in that direction by declaring, as it did, the independence of the War Office. The appointment was immediately followed, October 21, by the resignation of Premier Silvela and his entire cabinet.

SEÑOR AZCARRAGA, NEW SPANISH PREMIER.

The New Cabinet. — The formation of a new ministry was entrusted by the Queen Regent to General Azcarraga, president of the senate, who announced the following distribution of portfolios, October 22:

President of the Council, General Azcarraga; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Aguilar Campo; Minister of War, General Linares; Minister of Finance, Señor Allen de Salajar; Minister of the Interior, Señor Ugarte; Minister of Justice, Marquis Vadillo; Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Garcia Alix; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Señor Sanchez Toca.

The post of minister of marine has not yet been filled.

A Carlist Uprising. — October 28, the first movement of a Carlist insurrection was made in the attack on a garrison at Badalona, near Barcelona. The Carlists were defeated, and a number of arrests of suspicious persons followed. Other towns near the French border were attacked by small Carlist bands, the defeated Carlists were vigorously pursued, more arrests were made, all Carlist clubs and organs, and some Catholic ones, were closed, and constitutional guarantees suspended, in a determined effort to wipe out all

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vestiges of Carlism. By November 8, many of the Carlists had fled into France, and the government had announced that not an armed Carlist was left in the country. The constitutional guarantees were still suspended, however.

It is stated in dispatches that the uprising was a premature outburst of a general movement planned for two weeks later. Don Carlos, from his residence in Venice, declares that the movement was entirely without his knowledge, and directly contrary to his instructions.

THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Succession to be Renounced. — It was reported in Berlin the last of October that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, who renounced all claim to the throne on the part of his wife and children last June (p. 562) as the result of his morganatic marriage with the Countess Chotek (p. 110), is about to renounce his own right of succession in favor of his brother, Archduke Otto Francis, and the latter's son, Archduke Charles.

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HOLLAND.

On November 13, the Dutch cabinet submitted to the States General a new bill embodying a proposal to drain the entire Zuyder Zee. The most that has been considered

COUNTESS SOPHIE CHOTEK,
MORGANATIC WIFE OF THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.

heretofore has been the recovery of a portion of this great territory that has been covered by the sea. The expense of the undertaking is estimated at from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000, and the time it would require at thirty years.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Norwegian Ministerial Changes. — November 3, the resignations of Ministers Holst, Nysom, Loochen, and Thilesen were accepted, and Ex-Minister Konow was appointed minister of agriculture; Lieutenant-Colonel Stang, minister of defense; M. Aarstad, minister of finance; and Captain Sparre, a member of the council of state sitting at Stockholm.

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, FORMERLY PRINCESS SOPHIA OF NASSAU.

ICELAND.

AN interesting election has taken place in Iceland. The point at issue was in regard to the relations between Iceland and Denmark; and a majority has been returned in favor of Professor Gudmundsson's proposition to create a special Icelandic ministry.

At present, the Danish minister of justice is also the minister for Iceland, and, of course, resides in Copenhagen. There is also a governor in Reikjavik, who lays bills before the Althing. For nineteen years the Icelanders have been striving for a greater measure of self-government; and bills to that end have twice passed the Althing, but have been refused the royal assent. In 1897 Dr. Gudmundsson suggested a compromise by which the king is to appoint a special minister for Iceland, who is to be an Icelander, reside at Reikjavik during the parliamentary session, and be responsible to the Althing. Between sessions he would take his seat in the ministerial council at Copenhagen. This scheme received the approval of the Danish government, but was rejected by the Althing. The election just held, however, has returned a majority in favor of the measure; and it is expected to go through when the Althing assembles next year.

TURKEY.

More Massacres. — A dispatch from Constantinople, the middle of October, said that new and frightful massacres of Armenians had occurred in the district of Diarbekr (p. 760).

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The pillaging, outraging, and killing lasted five days without hindrance on the part of the Turkish troops, and eight villages were destroyed by fire.

SWITZERLAND.

General Election. — Another interesting election that has escaped general notice was held in Switzerland in November. The question at issue was a proposed change

WALTHER HAUSER, PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

in the method of election of members of Congress, and involved points that have frequently been discussed in the United States.

Two constitutional amendments were presented to the people for acceptance or rejection. One provided that the two members sent by each canton to the council of state, which corresponds to our senate, should be elected by popular vote in all the cantons; whereas it is now customary, in some cantons, for them to be elected by the legislature. The other amendment provided that members of the national council, which corresponds to our house of representatives, should be elected on a general ticket in each canton; whereas, at present, they are voted for by districts, similar in principle to our congressional districts.

Both amendments were overwhelmingly defeated.

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A Swiss Loan. — The Swiss government is trying to negotiate a loan of $8,000,000 on the bonds of the *Chemin de Fer Central* with a government guarantee.

INDIA.

THE Viceroy reports the number of famine sufferers receiving relief as reduced to 1,077,000; and states that the prospects for the winter are generally good, save in the Nizam's dominions, Baroda, and the Bombay Presidency, where rain is still much needed (p. 761).

VIEW OF CALCUTTA, INDIA.

The Mahsud Mazaris made several petty raids on the frontier towards the last of October, in one of which a lieutenant was killed.

AFGHANISTAN.

Outbreak of Cholera. — An epidemic of cholera broke out in Kabul, Abad, and Djebal in June, which had so alarmingly increased by June 20, that the Ameer was forced to leave Kabul with his family. As many as 4,500 persons are reported to have succumbed to the disease.

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JAPAN.

The New Cabinet. — The cabinet formed by the new Premier Marquis Ito (p. 858), was ceremoniously installed, October 19. Its members are as follows:

ABDUR RAHAMAN, AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

Minister President, Marquis Ito; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Takaaki Kato; Minister of the Interior, Baron Suyematsu; Minister for War, Marshal Viscount Katsura; Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Yamamoto; Minister of Finance, Viscount Watanabe; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Yuzo Hayashi; Minister of Education, Masahisa Matsuda; Minister of Communications, Toru Hoshi; Minister of Justice, Baron Kaneko.

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The ministers of war and of the navy of the former cabinet have been retained. The new minister of justice, Baron. Kaneko, received the honorary title of LL.D. from Harvard University last year.

New Battleship. — The *Mikasa*, a new Japanese battleship, said to be the most formidable vessel of its kind, was launched at Barrow, England, November 8.

The *Mikasa* has a displacement of 15,200 tons; is 400 feet long, 76 feet wide, and 27 feet 3 inches deep. She has two propellers and a horsepower of 15,000. Her armor belt is from 12 to 4 inches; the armor on her gun positions is 14 to 6 inches thick; and her deck plate 2 inches.

TOWN HALL, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

She has four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch quick-firing guns, twenty 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders, and four 2 1-2-pounders; also four submerged torpedo tubes. Her estimated speed is 18 knots.

AUSTRALASIA.

Proposed New Title for Queen Victoria. — Sir W. J. Lyne, premier and treasurer of New South Wales, in a public speech, October 28, in referring to the affectionate feeling of Australia for the mother country, suggested that Queen Victoria might well assume the title of Queen of Australia. Indeed, he said, he would be glad to see her assume the title of Empress of the British Empire.

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AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Tribal Revolt in Morocco. — From Tangier, October 31, came a report of a widespread revolt of the native tribes in Morocco against the provincial governors, which threatens serious fighting.

In the Algerian hinterland a French expedition is being prepared to suppress the Moorish bandits, who of late have become increasingly active.

American Demand on Morocco. — It is understood that the United States consul-general, Samuel R. Gummere, early in November, had made further strong representations to the government of Morocco urging immediate payment of the American claims.

These refer, undoubtedly, to the indemnity of $5,000 demanded of the Sultan for the murder of Marcus Essagin, a naturalized American citizen, who was burned to death by a mob at Fez, after an altercation with a native during which he shot a bystander in the foot (p. 566). The government of Morocco had declined the consul-general's demand, intimating that under the terms of its convention with Spain it was free from liability. It is possible that a United States warship may give force to the demand for indemnity, conveying the consul-general, to present the case again, to a port near the capital of Morocco.

Massacre of an Expedition. — From Asmara, southwest of Massowah, was reported, in October, the massacre of an expedition, probably French, numbering 200, which went to Lake Assai to obtain the tax on salt exported. Natives in large numbers, gaining access to the camp on various pretexts, suddenly murdered the disarmed members of the expedition.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

Aerial Navigation. — *Von Zeppelin's Air-ship.* — Further ascents of the air-ship invented by Count von Zeppelin (Vol. 9, p. 956; Vol. 10, p. 573) were made from Lake Constance on October 17 and 21, which are claimed to have been successful, demonstrating the dirigibility of the vessel when aloft, as well as its remarkable carrying capacity, but leaving still doubtful the question of its power to make headway against even a moderate breeze, and especially its manageability in a gale. On the last occasion the machine (really a balloon with attached motor) remained aloft for twenty-five minutes at an altitude of five-eighths of a mile, and was put

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through a series of evolutions. The wind was blowing at about eight miles an hour.

Enough has certainly been accomplished to render further tests a matter of world-wide interest. In this connection, the following recent remarks of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell are quoted as significant:

"I do not believe that the great problem of aërial navigation will ever be solved by balloons. While you may successfully navigate a balloon in light currents, it is obvious that any floating body lighter than air is at the mercy of the winds. Such a body cannot carry the motive machinery of great power. It is little more than a toy. . . . I believe the problem of aërial navigation will be solved, but not by the use of balloons."

COUNT VON ZEPPELIN, INVENTOR OF THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON THAT BEARS HIS NAME.

Spinal Anaesthesia. — There is much difference of opinion in medical circles as to the merits of the new method of anæsthetization by means of endomeningeal injections of cocaine, which has recently attracted prominent attention (p. 863). While there is no denial that this use of cocaine, when well guarded and restricted, may be a great forward step in anæsthesia, there is at the same time an emphatic recognition of the dangers of its indiscriminate use, and a tendency to question its advantages over other methods. At the seventeenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association, October 18, a discussion called attention to the following dangers: 1, possible injuries to the spinal column itself from careless adjustment of the needle; 2, the effects of fright, the patient being conscious during an operation; 3, the unforeseen and uncontrollable effects of the drug on those peculiarly susceptible to it. Whatever the value of the new method, it should not be lightly or incautiously used.

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Electrical Cure for Consumption. — Nikola Tesla is credited with the invention of still another "cure" for consumption, consisting in the local application of electricity by means of a newly-contrived oscillator to the part of the body principally affected, and also to the heart. Tesla describes his oscillator as based on a principle involving the use of vibrations of an electric condenser which stores electrical energy "of an explosive nature, like the power locked up in dynamite, only many times more powerful."

"When this energy is suddenly released, as in my machine," says the inventor, "it produces quickly varying oscillations, which are able to penetrate through bodies. Though this energy may be enormous in amount, it is not harmful in nature. By means of this machine, I may pass at least 500,000 volts of electricity through a man without injury. Indeed, it may be utilized with beneficial effect. I am of opinion that electricity in this form may be used as a means of stamping out internal disease."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A DRAMATIZATION of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel, "The Adventures of François," by Langdon E. Mitchell, was produced for the first time, October 20, at the Park theatre, New York City.

The title rôle was played by Henry E. Dixey. The medical profession, the press, and the higher social circles of Philadelphia were strongly represented in the audience: this in compliment to Dr. Mitchell, his son, who composed the play, and his son's wife, who filled the rôle of Clarice. All the critics praise highly Dixey's part in the performance; the judgment of the play itself, as pronounced by the critics of the author's and the dramatist's own town, was non-committal.

Rostand's play, *L' Aiglon* (The Eaglet), adapted into English by Louis N. Parker, was produced at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York City, October 22, with Maude Adams as *L' Aiglon*, or the Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon's son. Even in its English adaptation, *L' Aiglon* is admitted to be a noble piece of dramatic construction — full of life, movement, and color. All the principal characters are drawn with a firm and a sure hand.

"A new and original play" entitled "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry" was put upon the boards of the Royalty theatre, London, Eng., October 25, by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. It is a play of the "daring" kind, akin to "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." The piece is conceded to be ingenious and clever in its way;

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but its way is the way of the world, the flesh, and the devil. The dialogue is so smart, it betrays a practiced hand; and conjecture finds in it the finger-marks of Oscar Wilde — *aut Oscar aut diabolus.* But the author's name as given in the bills is Frank Harris. The comments of the dramatic critics may be summed up in the judgment pronounced by the *Daily Mail* — "merely nasty and vulgar."

PROF. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, PH.D., NEW PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Of the production at Wallack's theatre, New York, October 26, of the Irish fairy play, "The Land of Heart's Desire" (author W. B. Yeats), and of a dramatization of Browning's poem, "In a Balcony," the New York *Herald* said:

"Those who love the refined and poetic in drama owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne for producing W. B. Yeats's 'The Land of Heart's Desire,' and Browning's famous dramatic poem, 'In a Balcony,' at Wallack's, yesterday afternoon. That there are many who enjoy plays of the kind which appeal to the higher senses, was evident from the large audience, the keen interest with which the plays were followed, and the applause. At the conclusion of the afternoon there was much enthusiasm."

EDUCATION.

THE inauguration of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, took place toward the end of October. The new president's inaugural address was a noteworthy contribution to educational literature, emphasizing the value and importance of the "scholar in politics," and bearing testimony to the excellence and moral character of a vast majority of the public men of to-day.

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PRITCHETT, HENRY SMITH, PH.D., was born in Fayette, Mo., April 16, 1857. For biographical sketch see Vol. 7, p. 918. He was appointed superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1897, and did most valuable work in that connection. He brings to his present important position a rare combination of scholarship, experience, and youthful energy.

Vanderbilt University Quarter-Centennial.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., was appropriately celebrated October 20–22, the occasion calling together representatives of twenty-three colleges and universities from Cambridge and Chicago to Texas and Louisiana. A pleasant feature of the anniversary was the dedication of Kissam Hall, a gift to the university from William K. Vanderbilt in memory of his mother.

Freedom of Speech at Stanford University.—A commotion in educational circles, felt far beyond the special institution affected, has been caused by the enforced resignation of Professor Ross, head of the department of economics and sociology at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Dr. Ross's scientific utterances on the dangers of Asiatic immigration and the advantages of municipal ownership of public franchises, are said to have been considered by Mrs. Stanford detrimental to the interests of the university.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Alleged Chinese Discovery of America.—China has of late broken the world's record in more ways than one: she now comes forward with a claim to have sent the earliest explorers from the Old World to the New, and to have established the earliest missionary enterprise on the American continent. It may seem paradoxical to record the "discovery of America" as an item of "current history;" but the story, whether authenticated or not, is new in interest and worthy of attention.

It appeared in a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Times-Herald*, November 14; and is based on an alleged discovery, by officers of the allied forces in Peking, of documents among the Chinese archives going to show that Mongolians made a landfall in America in 499 A. D. If this be so, it may enable much light to be thrown on the mysterious evidences of Asiatic civilization among the extinct races once inhabiting this continent, and traceable through the remains left by the Aztecs and their predecessors, the Toltecs. The dispatch says:

"The story is that five adventurous missionaries sailed from the eastern coast of China, crossing the Pacific, skirting the Fox islands, and finally sighting the western coast of the American continent. They

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turned southward and proceeded along within sight of the shore until a landing was made in Mexico, opposite the peninsula of Yucatan. Here a number of temples were erected in the name of their own God. There is little doubt that these same edifices are described by De Charny in his book as 'Buddhist temples.' This interpretation of the Frenchman, while close to the mark, missed by a margin the real authorship of these evidences of an unknown civilization. It may not have been Buddha; but probably it was Confucius who inspired his zealous disciples. This may also clear up the mystery surrounding the astonishing strides of the Aztecs in architecture and industrial arts."

RELIGION.

Scottish Church Union. — On October 31, at a meeting in Edinburgh of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, which withdrew from the Established Church in 1843, and the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, which separated from the same body in 1733, the act of union between these two Churches (p. 497) was formally passed. The name of the new organization is the "United Free Church of Scotland;" and the Rev. Dr. Robert Rainy was chosen first moderator. The new Church has about 1,800 ministers, over 1,700 congregations, about 500,000 communicants, and nearly 300,000 Sunday-school scholars and teachers.

In the United Presbyterian Synod the union was unanimously agreed to; but in the Free Church Assembly it was carried by 643 to 27 votes, and the minority subsequently met and constituted themselves a Free Church Assembly, with Rev. Mr. Bannatyne, of Coulter, as moderator.

There are still three other Presbyterian Churches in Scotland:

1. The Church of Scotland (the Established Church), with over 600,000 communicants, nearly 1,400 parishes and 1,600 ministers, and about 250,000 Sunday-school scholars and teachers;
2. The Synod of the United Original Seceders, with nearly 4,000 communicants; and
3. The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with about 1,000 communicants.

A Russian Y. M. C. A. — About the middle of October was dedicated in St. Petersburg a building devoted to the work of the "Society for the Moral and Physical Improvement of Young Men," which is said to be similar in its purposes to the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. James Stokes, an American, has been largely responsible for the financial support of the undertaking. The curator of the society is Prince Alexander Oldenberg; and the other officers are the imperial court chamberlain, two assistant secretaries

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in the Ministry of the Interior, and three influential priests of the Russian Church.

The Question of Divorce. — The unchanging attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on this important matter is known to all. A more definite and decided approach to the same ground seems now likely soon to be taken by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It will be remembered that when the matter came up before the triennial general council of 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 977), a committee of clergy and laymen was appointed to consider the matter and make recommendations. This committee (Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York City, chairman; Francis A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa., secretary), on November 14, finally drafted three canons dealing with the subject, which will be submitted for approval at the triennial convention of 1901.

1. The first canon, entitled "Holy Matrimony and Impediments Thereto," defines matrimony and the impediments of consanguinity and affinity as stated in the books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy.

2. The second canon, dealing with the "Solemnization of Holy Matrimony," provides as follows:

"Every minister who shall solemnize a marriage shall without delay make such record of same as may be required by the law of this Church and civil authority.

"No minister shall solemnize marriage without the presence of witnesses, nor without witnesses to whom the parties are personally known, except in a case in which it is impossible for such witnesses to be secured. No minister shall solemnize the marriage of any person not identified to his satisfaction.

"No minister shall solemnize marriage between any two persons unless, nor until, by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person living, unless the former marriage was annulled by decree of some court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage."

3. The third canon is subdivided as follows:

"Section 1. No person divorced for causes arising after marriage and marrying again during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation, or received to Holy Communion, except when penitent and separated from the other party to the subsequent marriage, or when penitent and in immediate danger of death; but this canon shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery.

"Sec. 2. No person shall be denied baptism, or confirmation, or the Holy Communion under this canon, until after the minister shall have given to the person due and sufficient notice of such intended denial and of the right of appeal therefrom as here and after permitted.

"Sec. 3. This section provides for appeal to the bishop of the diocese or missionary district, who, if he deems the cause sufficient, may take counsel with two neighboring bishops and decide whether there shall be any dispensation."

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IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

Population of the United States. — *By States and Territories.* — The population statistics of the United States, according to the Twelfth Census, taken June 1, 1900, show a total of 76,295,220 inhabitants.

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, JUNE 1, 1900.

	1900.	1890.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179
California	1,485,053	1,208,130
Colorado	539,700	412,198
Connecticut	908,355	746,258
Delaware	184,735	168,493
Florida	528,542	391,422
Georgia	2,216,329	1,837,353
Idaho	161,771	84,385
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351
Indiana	2,516,463	2,192,404
Iowa	2,251,826	1,911,896
Kansas	1,469,496	1,427,096
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635
Louisiana	1,381,627	1,118,587
Maine	694,366	661,086
Maryland	1,189,946	1,042,390
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943
Michigan	2,419,782	2,093,889
Minnesota	1,751,395	1,301,826
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,289,600
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184
Montana	243,289	132,159
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,910
Nevada	42,334	45,761
New Hampshire	411,588	376,530
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933
New York	7,268,009	5,997,853
North Carolina	1,891,992	1,617,947
North Dakota	319,040	182,719
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316
Oregon	413,532	313,767
Pennsylvania	6,301,365	5,258,014
Rhode Island	428,536	345,506
South Carolina	1,340,312	1,151,149
South Dakota	401,559	328,808
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518
Texas	3,048,828	2,235,523
Utah	276,565	207,905
Vermont	343,641	332,422
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980
Washington	517,672	349,390
West Virginia	958,900	762,794
Wisconsin	2,668,963	1,686,880
Wyoming	92,531	60,705
Total for 45 states	74,627,907	62,116,811
TERRITORIES, ETC.		
Alaska (estimate)	44,000	32,052
Arizona	122,212	59,620
District of Columbia	278,718	230,392
Hawaii	154,001	89,990
Indian Territory	391,960	180,182
New Mexico	193,777	153,593
Oklahoma	398,245	61,834
Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad (estimated)	84,400	——
Indians, etc., on Indian reservations, except Indian Territory	——	145,282
Total for 7 territories, etc.	1,667,313	952,945

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Population of Cities. — Of the 159 cities in the United States of 25,000 population or over, one (New York) has a population of over 3,000,000; two (Chicago and Philadelphia) have over 1,000,000 and under 2,000,000; three have over 500,000 and under 1,000,000; thirteen have over 200,000 and under 400,000; nineteen have over 100,000 and under 200,000; forty have over 50,000 and below 100,000; and eighty-one have over 25,000 and under 50,000. Following are the figures for the thirty-eight cities of over 100,000 population in 1900 as compared with 1890:

POPULATION OF CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER IN 1900 AND 1890.

The figures in the first column under each census year show the order of the cities when arranged according to population.

	1900.		1890.		Increase.	Per Cent.
New York, N. Y.	1	3,437,202	1	2,492,591	944,611	37.8
Chicago, Ill.	2	1,698,575	2	1,099,850	598,725	54.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	1,293,697	3	1,046,964	246,733	23.5
St. Louis, Mo.	4	575,238	4	451,770	123,468	27.3
Boston, Mass.	5	560,892	5	448,477	112,415	25.0
Baltimore, Md.	6	508,957	6	434,439	74,518	17.1
Cleveland, Ohio	7	381,768	9	261,353	120,415	46.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	8	352,387	10	255,664	96,723	37.8
San Francisco, Cal.	9	342,782	7	298,997	43,785	14.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	325,902	8	296,908	28,994	9.7
Pittsburg, Pa.	11	321,616	12	238,617	82,999	34.7
New Orleans, La.	12	287,104	11	242,039	45,065	18.6
Detroit, Mich.	13	285,704	14	205,876	79,828	38.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	14	285,315	15	204,468	80,847	39.5
Washington, D. C.	15	278,718	13	230,392	48,326	20.9
Newark, N. J.	16	246,070	16	181,830	64,240	35.3
Jersey City, N. J.	17	206,433	18	163,003	43,430	26.6
Louisville, Ky.	18	204,731	19	161,129	43,602	27.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	19	202,718	17	164,738	37,980	23.0
Providence, R. I.	20	175,597	24	132,146	43,451	32.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	21	169,164	26	105,436	63,728	60.4
Kansas City, Mo.	22	163,752	23	132,716	31,036	23.3
St. Paul, Minn.	23	163,065	22	133,156	29,909	22.4
Rochester, N. Y.	24	162,608	21	133,896	28,712	21.4
Denver, Colo.	25	133,859	25	106,713	27,146	25.4
Toledo, Ohio	26	131,822	32	81,434	50,388	61.8
Allegheny, Pa.	27	129,896	27	105,287	24,609	23.3
Columbus, Ohio	28	125,560	29	88,150	37,410	42.4
Worcester, Mass.	29	118,421	31	84,655	33,766	39 8
Syracuse, N. Y.	30	108,374	30	88,143	20,231	22.9
New Haven, Conn.	31	108,027	34	81,298	26,729	32.8
Paterson, N. J.	32	105,171	35	78,347	26,824	34.2
Fall River, Mass.	33	104,863	39	74,398	30,465	40.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	34	102,979	54	52,324	50,655	96.8
Omaha, Neb.	35	102,555	20	140,452	*37,897	*26.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	36	102,479	56	50,395	52,084	103.3
Memphis, Tenn.	37	102,320	42	64,495	37,825	58.6
Scranton, Pa.	38	102,026	38	75,215	26,811	35.6

* Decrease.

The Tide of Prosperity. — There is ample food for Thanksgiving reflections in some figures which the Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just presented regarding the commerce and affairs of the United States in these closing

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months of the year 1900 as compared with conditions at the corresponding date in preceding years, and comparing prosperity in the United States with that in other countries. While the whole world is prosperous, the United States seems to be especially so. Our exports show an increase of $166,331,178 in the ten months ending with October, 1900, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1899; and the total for the ten months is practically double what it was in the corresponding months of 1894. This of itself shows a remarkable activity in all lines of production, while the import as well as the export figures indicate that the activity in manufacturing lines, and consequently the increased earnings of the millions engaged in these industries, must be very great.

Not only have the manufacturer and the millions dependent upon his industry shared in the prosperity of the year, but those engaged in agriculture and mining seem to have been equally prosperous. The exportation of agricultural products in the ten months ending with October, 1900, is, in round terms, $700,000,000, as against $625,000,000 in the same months of 1899; while the products of the mine, the forest, and the fisheries also show an increase in 1900, as compared with the figures of 1899. This increase is especially interesting in the fact that in many cases it shows a higher reward for a given quantity of labor or, in other words, higher prices received for the article itself, as well as an increase in the quantity produced and sold. In cotton, for instance, the average export price per pound in the months of September and October, the beginning of the new cotton year, has been 9.9 cents, against 6.7 cents in the same months of the preceding year; while in other agricultural productions and in various lines of manufactures, especially those of iron and steel, and in the products of the mine, there are increased prices per unit of quantity, and thus better earnings for those who produce them.

A comparison of conditions in the United States with those in other countries, as measured by the foreign commerce, indicates a degree of prosperity which compares favorably with any country of the world. Our own exports for the ten months ending with October show an increase, as has already been noted, of $166,000,000; while in the exports of the United Kingdom the increase in ten months is $125 000,000; while the 1900 figures for Belgium, France, Spain, and Italy show no increase in exportations during that part of the year 1900 whose record is now available. In the case of Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the imports are greater than the exports; while in our own case the exports vastly exceed the imports, the excess of exports over imports in the ten months ending with October being $499,667,936, or a greater excess than in the corresponding period of any preceding year, and a greater excess than that of any other country of the world.

It is not improper in this review of the commerce of the year 1900 and comparison with preceding years to briefly review also the decade and century of which it forms the closing year. While it is not practicable, of course, to give the total import and export figures for the calendar year 1900, the Bureau of Statistics has completed the figures of the fiscal year 1900, ending with June 30, and thus made it practicable to compare the commerce of the fiscal year with preceding fiscal years.

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UNITED STATES COMMERCE.

Ten-year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports or Exports (a).
1790–1800	$614,845,454	$487,947,512	$126,897,942
1801–1810	927,663,510	745,315,061	182,348,449
1811–1820	808,119,274	589,892,223	218,227,049
1821–1830	729,488,785	694,310,237	35,178,548
1831–1840	1,195,206,786	1,035,502,010	159,704,776
1841–1850	1,180,947,790	1,195,549,357	a14,601,567
1851–1860	2,844,750,360	2,488,874,604	355,875,758
1861–1870	3,318,670,286	2,543,264,099	775,406,187
1871–1880	5,352,215,118	5,893,007,193	a540,792,075
1881–1890	6,921,865,217	7,651,354,976	a729,489,759
1891–1900	7,633,062,066	10,248,395,386	a2,615,343,320
Total	$31,526,824,646	$33,573,412,658	
Net excess of exports, 1790 to 1900			$2,046,588,012

DISASTERS.

Shipwrecks. — Advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, October 16, reported the loss of the schooner *Fiona* and all the crew, twenty men, in Fortune bay, during a gale. The same dispatch told of the loss of three other schooners and eighteen men. In the same gale the steamer *Huntress* went ashore on the Labrador coast, and five of her crew were drowned.

For an account of the sinking of the *City of Monticello*, see p. 934.

Explosion of Chemicals. — In New York City, October 29, a fire broke out on one of the upper floors of the extensive wholesale drug warehouse of Tarrant & Co., and, being quickly communicated to the large miscellaneous stock of chemicals stored in the building, produced violent explosions which totally wrecked not only that structure but twenty other buildings in the immediate vicinity, and damaged more than twice as many others. The disaster occurred at the midday hour, when the employees of Tarrant & Co. and of the other firms were absent at lunch; hence the loss of life, at first believed to have been very large, probably did not exceed ten. Scores of persons, of whom four or five died in hospitals, were injured on the streets. The loss of property was estimated at $1,250,000.

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NECROLOGY.

American:

ADAMS, CAPT. JOHN B., Civil War veteran, and since 1885 sergeant-at-arms for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; born in Groveland, Mass; died at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 19, aged 59 years.

BELL, HAROLD JESSE, inventor of the Welsbach burner and over 400 other patented devices; born in Ireland; died at Denver, Col., early in November, aged 41. Though the Welsbach burner is named after Dr. Auer von Welsbach, chemist, of Vienna, it was only the fluid in which the mantle is first dipped and which increases the power of the light, that was invented by that scientist. The commercially practicable working burner was devised by Mr. Bell.

CAMERON, SIR RODERICK WILLIAM, shipping merchant; born in Glengarry county, Ontario, Canada, July 25, 1825; died in London, Eng., Oct. 19. Was an honorary commissioner from Australia to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878; and from Canada to those of Sydney and Melbourne in 1880 and 1881.

DALY, MARCUS, well known turfman and copper king; born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1842; died in New York City, Nov. 12. He came to this country at the age of thirteen and worked in the mines. With J. B. Haggin and the late Senator George F. Hearst, he bought the famous Anaconda mine in Montana. He was also widely known for his breeding farm in the Bitter Root Valley, Mont.; and at the time of his death owned one of the most valuable collections of race horses and trotters in the world. He was prominently before the public many times on account of the rivalry between himself and Ex-Senator William A. Clark of Montana.

DUN, ROBERT GRAHAM, senior member of the well known mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co.; born at Chillicothe, O., in 1826; died in New York City, Nov. 10.

EVERETT, CHARLES CARROLL, Dean of Harvard Divinity School since 1878; born at Brunswick, Me., June 19, 1829; died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 17. Graduated at Bowdoin College, '50, and studied in Berlin. He was tutor and professor of modern languages at Bowdoin, 1853–57; graduated at the Harvard Divinity School, '59; pastor, 1859–69, at Bangor, Me.; became professor of theology at Harvard, 1869.

FISHER, GEN. J. W., Civil War veteran and jurist; born at Molten, Pa.; died at Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 18, aged 86. He gained distinction for his heroic defense against the charges of General Pickett's troops at Gettysburg.

FLAGLER, GEN. BENJAMIN, Civil War veteran and business man; born at Lockport, N. Y., May 10, 1833; died in New York City, Oct. 30. Was collector of the port of Niagara, 1878–86; and for a time chief of ordnance of the New York state national guard.

GIBBS, EDWARD NATHAN, prominent business man and financier; born at Blandford, Mass., Jan., 1841; died in New York City, Oct. 20. He was treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a director in numerous railroad and trust companies.

GORDON, REV. DR. LAFAYETTE M., Civil War veteran and Congregational missionary in Japan for twenty-eight years; born at Waynesburg, Pa., July 18, 1843; died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.

HOADLEY, CHARLES J., librarian of Connecticut, since 1870, and antiquarian; died at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, aged 72.

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JENKS, CAPT. GEORGE W., Civil War veteran, Western pioneer, and Mississippi steamboat captain; born at Beverly, Va.; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 12, aged 68. Was a captain under Admiral Porter during the Civil War.

LITTLE, HON. JOHN, ex-congressman; died at Xenia, O., Oct. 18. He was formerly president of the United States Commission on Venezuelan Claims.

MATHER, GEN. FREDERICK ELSWORTH, lawyer; born at Windsor, Conn., May 23, 1809; died in New York City, Nov. 9. Was graduated at Yale, and was the original founder of the Skull and Bones Society there.

MORGAN, LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER STOKELEY, U. S. N.; born at Mount Holly, Ark.; died in Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 10, aged 41. As commander of the forward turret of the flagship *Olympia*, he fired the first gun at the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila Bay.

SHERMAN, JOHN, eminent lawyer and statesman; born at Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823; died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 22. For biography, see Vol. 7, p. 109. When failing health compelled him to resign from the office of secretary of state, in April, 1898 (Vol. 8, p. 411), Mr. Sherman had completed half a century of service in public life. He was a member of the Republican party from its inception.

THE LATE SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.

Those who wish to study the life of John Sherman in detail should read his reminiscences, published in 1895, entitled "John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet." Mr. Sherman also published, in 1879, his "Selected Speeches and Reports on Finance and Taxation, 1859–1878." It was announced recently that he was hard at work on a supplement to his "Personal Recollections." "The Letters of Two Brothers," that is, of John Sherman and Gen. W. T. Sherman, published in 1894, should not be neglected.

STRONG, COL. WILLIAM L., merchant and ex-mayor of New York City; born at Loudenville, O., Mar. 22, 1827; died in New York City, Nov. 2. He became a dry-goods salesman at Wooster, O., at the age of sixteen; removed to New York City in 1853, and in 1858 was made a partner in an influential firm. In 1869 he became the head of the wholesale dry-goods house of W. L. Strong & Co., and rapidly accumulated a fortune. He was always an ardent Republican, and in 1894 was elected mayor of New York City on a reform platform by a combination of Republicans, anti-Tammany Democrats, and Independents (Vol. 4, pp. 740, 844). For portrait see Vol 5, p. 133.

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VILLARD, HENRY, noted financier; born as Heinrich Hilgard, at Speyer, Rhenish Bavaria, Apr. 11, 1835; died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Nov. 12. Came to America in 1853, settling in Illinois, and for many years was prominent as a newspaper correspondent. In 1873–74 he became associated with some financiers of Frankfort and Berlin. Soon, as the head of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Oregon Steamship Company, and as the receiver for the Frankfort bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, he became a recognized power in the financial world. Next he formed the famous "blind pool," inviting some fifty persons to subscribe some $8,000,000 for an enterprise which should not be disclosed until the money was all in. So great was the confidence in his ability and integrity that the money was offered twice over inside of twenty-four hours. With a second subscription of $12,000,000, made after the disclosure of the scheme, Mr. Villard and his associates bought a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad; and, combining with Mr. Villard's Oregon companies, a new company, the Oregon & Transcontinental, was formed. Then, in the hard times of 1884, the companies became involved through unexpected expenses; and Mr. Villard, pouring in almost his entire private fortune, was unable to keep off the collapse. His health broke down, and he sought rest in Europe. While in Germany he formed new financial relations which soon enabled him to repair his fortune. He returned to the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Also engaged in manufacturing enterprises in connection with the inventions of Edison, whom he had early encouraged and aided in his experiments. After the panic of 1893, he retired from business. He gave liberally to public institutions. In politics he was a Republican, though never a narrow partisan. In 1881 he purchased a controlling interest in the New York *Evening Post* and *Nation*, placing his friends, E. L. Godkin, Carl Schurz, and Horace White, in charge, and giving them absolute editorial independence of himself. He is one of the small number of German-Americans who have made a marked impress upon the public life and policy of the United States.

WARNER, CHARLES DUDLEY, journalist, essayist, and author; born in Plainfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1829; died at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20. Was graduated at Hamilton, '51, and at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, '56. Practiced law in Chicago for four years. In 1860 he removed to Hartford to become associate editor on the Hartford *Press* with his classmate in college, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. The *Press* was merged with General Hawley's Hartford *Courant* in 1867, and Mr. Warner continued as co-editor. His first serious contributions to literature were in the form of a series of letters to the *Courant* while on a fourteen months' trip abroad. He conducted "The Editor's Drawer" of *Harper's Magazine*, 1884–92; and after that till 1898, "The Editor's Study." He was deeply interested in prison reform, and was an occasional lecturer on educational and literary topics. He was the general editor of "The American Men of Letters" series; and in 1895 undertook the managing editorship of "A Library of the World's Best Literature," now publishing in thirty volumes. His principal other writings in the order of publication are as follows: "My Summer in a Garden" (1870); "Saunterings — Paris, London, the Low Countries, and the Rhineland" (1872); "Backlog Studies" (1872); "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing" (1874); "Mummies and Moslems" (1876); this was later reissued as "My Winter on the Nile Among the Mummies and Moslems"; "In the Levant" (1877); "Being a Boy" (1877); "In the Wilderness" (1878); "The American Newspaper; an Essay" (1881); "Captain John Smith" (1881); "Washington Irving"

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(1881)—in the "American Men of Letters" series; "A Roundabout Journey" (1883); "Their Pilgrimage" (1886); "On Horseback; A Tour of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee" (1888); "Studies in the South and West" (1889); "A Little Journey in the World" (1889); "Our Italy"—(relates to Southern California, 1891); "As We Were Saying" (1891); "The Works of Washington Irving" (1893); "The Golden House" (1894); "As We Go" (1894); "The Relation of Life to Literature" (1896); "The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote" (1897). He also wrote in collaboration with Mark Twain, "The Gilded Age" (1873). His last work was a novel, "That Fortune," of which he was revising the proofs at the time of his fatal illness.

THE LATE CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

WILSON, WILLIAM LYNE, lawyer, statesman, and educator; born in Jefferson co., Va. (now in W. Va.), May 3, 1843; died in Lexington, Va., Oct. 17. For biographical sketch up to his selection in 1893 as chairman of the house committee on ways and means in the 53d Congress, see Vol. 3, p. 501. He labored for the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase law (Vol. 3, p. 453), and in behalf of the Wilson Tariff bill, which he introduced (Vol. 3, pp. 685, 743). He became postmaster-general in Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet in 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 143). In 1897 he became president of Washington and Lee University. For portrait see Vol. 3, p. 684.

Foreign:

ACLAND, SIR HENRY WENTWORTH DYKE, physician, Radcliffe librarian at Oxford since 1851; born in 1815; died Oct. 16.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, author; born Nov. 30, 1823; died in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 12. He was a son of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby and father of Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

CHRISTIAN VICTOR ALBERT LUDWIG ERNEST ANTON, Prince, of Schleswig-Holstein, grandson of Queen Victoria; born at Windsor Castle, Apr. 14, 1867; died from enteric fever at Pretoria, South Africa, Oct. 29.

MÜLLER, FRIEDRICH MAX, philologist and Orientalist, corpus professor of comparative philology at Oxford; born in Dessau, Germany, Dec. 6, 1823; died at Oxford, Eng., Oct. 28. Studied with distinction at Leipzig and Berlin, and received his degree in 1843. In 1844 he published his first work, a translation of the "Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables. He spent a year in Paris and then went to England to study some manuscripts. Through the offices of Baron Bunsen, the

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Prussian minister to England, he undertook a translation of the Rig-Veda, the sacred hymns of the Brahmins and the foundation of Sanskrit literature, under the patronage of the East India Company. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, and, rapidly acquiring a perfect familiarity with the English language, he began to produce the prolific series of books, essays, magazine articles, letters, and lectures which he kept up throughout his life. He was made an honorary M. A. and member of Christ Church College in 1851; received the full degree of M. A. in 1854; was made curator of the Bodleian Library in 1856; and elected a Fellow of All Souls' College in 1858. In 1868 he was named as the first professor in a new chair of comparative philology, which he held to the time of his death. While bringing out new volumes of the Rig-Veda from time to time, he published many volumes on literature, language, mythology, philology, and philosophy, and edited the series of "Sacred Books of the East," of which some fifty volumes have appeared.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, DISTINGUISHED PHILOLOGIST AND ORIENTAL SCHOLAR.

All sorts of honors were showered upon him. He received from foreign governments half a dozen orders, including the coveted Prussian *Ordre pour le Mérite*. Not the least prized of his honors was that of being made, in 1896, a privy-councillor.

REEVES, JOHN SIMS, famous English tenor singer; born at Shooter's Hill, Kent, Oct. 21, 1822; died at Worthing, Sussex, Oct. 25.

THOMAS, WILLIAM LUSON, founder and managing director of the London *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic;* born Dec. 4, 1830; died Oct. 16. The first number of the *Graphic* appeared Dec. 4, 1869. Mr. Thomas was an accomplished artist and a keen literary critic.

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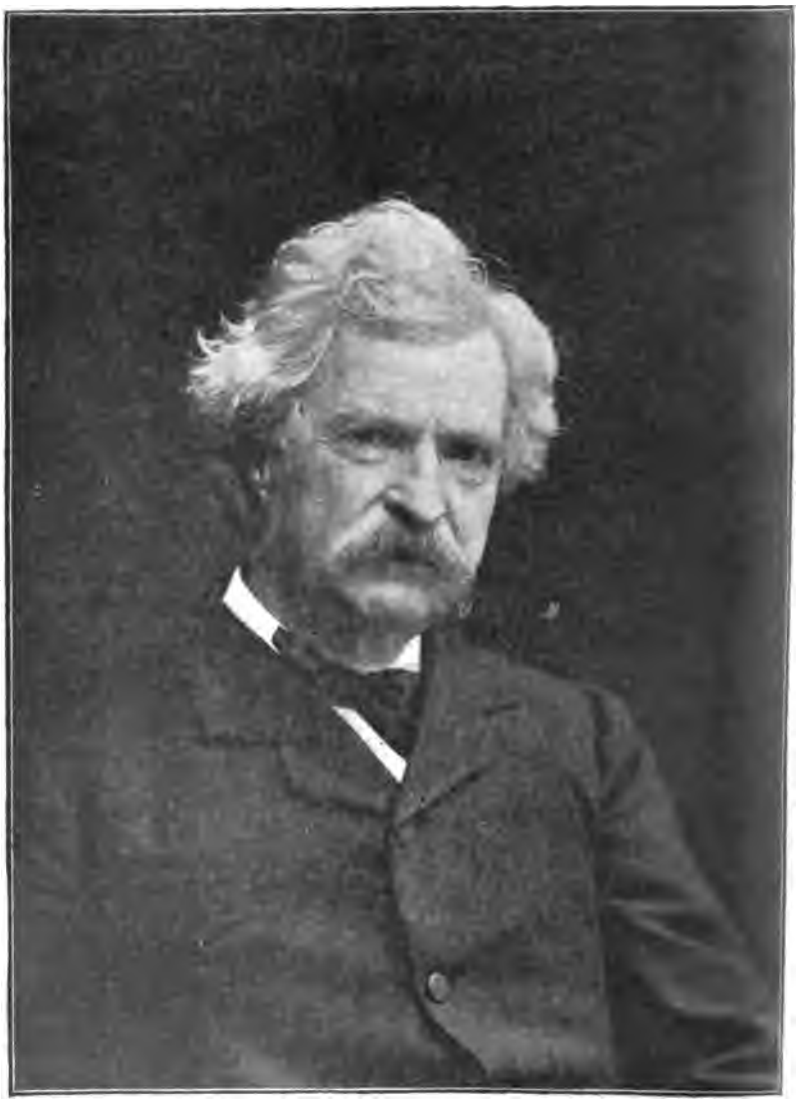

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MARK TWAIN.
(SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.)

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 10. JANUARY, 1901. NO. 11.

ASTOR ... TILDEN ... TIONS

THE CRISIS IN THE ORIENT.

THE progress of events in China in the period from November 10 to December 10 was slow. The work of diplomacy in which so many governments were engaged — a work momentous and far-reaching — was constantly presenting new difficulties which involved risks uncomputed, and required delicate handling.

Outrages in South China. — In mid-November disquieting reports of violent outbreak with murderous persecution of native Christians came from the province of Kwang-tung. These outrages are supposed to have been excited by the issue from Canton of spurious imperial edicts announcing an overwhelming defeat of the soldiers of thirteen nations who were now humbly begging peace from the Empress, and whose prayer had been granted on condition of the payment of $1,300,000,000, the withdrawal of all foreign consuls and missionaries; also, all Christian converts were to recant, and Christianity was to be forbidden in the empire. The mobs which engaged in the outrages were excited chiefly with the desire to plunder the homes and shops of the native Christians, and afterward the twenty or twenty-five chapels, Roman Catholic and Protestant. Apprehension was felt relative to large districts in South China where, in the rapid spread of insurrection, bloody disturbance seemed imminent. The imperial commander in Kwang-si was asking, on November 11, for 30,000 soldiers to suppress a rising of the Triads.

Large districts in the empire had now become scenes of tumult: there was battling here and there between the Chinese and sections of the allied troops; and between Chinese revolutionists, or great bands of riotous plunderers, and the Chinese imperial forces. In the latter part of October, 6,000 Boxers were reported killed in an all-day

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battle with Chinese soldiers. It would serve no important purpose to note here the places and details of the various conflicts which mostly were without significance except as showing the imbecility of the government.

Initiatory Agreement of the Envoys. — On November 11, Dr. Morrison, correspondent in Peking of *The Times* (London), telegraphed to that journal that the foreign envoys, after long debate, had agreed to the following terms, which, subject to the approval of the governments, will be pressed on China as the basis for a preliminary treaty:

LORD CRANBORNE,
BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered, and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named, and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future, all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. [This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.]

Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations, and individuals. The Tsung-li-Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries.

The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Chi-li shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suppressing Boxers.

The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians. [The words "missionary" and "Christians" do not occur in the note.]

At a later date the following was included:

China shall erect expiatory monuments in every foreign or international burial ground where graves have been profaned.

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Rumors of Irritation. — The London *Daily Mail* correspondent at Peking reported, on November 9, that serious friction had been caused in the envoys' peace negotiations by Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Spain (especially by Belgium, which was seeking to acquire some territory), urging their claims to take part in any important decisions. Their position, upheld by Russia and France, was opposed by the other powers on the ground that their interests in China are inconsiderable.

GRAND DUCHESS HÉLÈNE OF RUSSIA.

Russia was reported showing more restlessness on account of the severity of the Germans and British toward the Chinese. The recent execution of the officials (especially of the acting viceroy of Pe-chi-li) at Pao-ting-fu, the scene of the frightful massacre of missionary families, was especially disapproved at St. Petersburg as tending to make more bitter and permanent the Chinese hate of all foreigners. This summary execution of a viceroy who was acting in Li Hung-Chang's place during his absence in Peking, is said to have caused intense feeling among the Chinese officials at the capital, especially as they maintain that the vice-

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roy was a non-combatant and peaceful. Moreover, the Chinese understanding is that China herself is proceeding to punish her own criminals; also, that the whole question of punishments is now under negotiation.

The American Policy. — In mid-November the English press, and the press in some continental countries, indulged in sharp criticism of what they considered the American policy, which they chose to believe was foremost in obstructing by its demand for leniency an agreement by the envoys at Peking. On November 24, from Peking, by way of Tien-Tsin, came reports that the United States, Japan, Russia, and France, were urging milder punishments. Inquiry at Washington elicited the definite statement that while this government had no purpose to join in either the subjugation or the administration of the Chinese empire, it had in no wise separated itself from other powers in their demand for severe and adequate punishment of the principal wrong-doers, with indemnity for the past and security for the future. It does not, however, at this distance presume to decide who are the most guilty, what punishment must be inflicted in each particular case, and what sentences are possible of execution. These matters, as well as the question of indemnity, this government prefers to leave to the negotiators on the spot who, it is to be presumed, will not exact a reparation either personal or pecuniary beyond the power of China to make.

It is said also that though the State Department has deemed some details of the propositions before the ministers in Peking unwise or undesirable, it has not felt that this fact justified the United States in withdrawing singly from the concert of the powers. On November 23 it was known that Secretary Hay had addressed an identical note to all the powers setting forth afresh the object of the United States concerning China, and suggesting how the objects common to the powers might be secured.

It has become evident that the numerous rumors of disagreements at Peking were mostly exaggerations.

The German Policy. — Emperor William's speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag, November 14, had a new tone of moderation toward China, and of earnest desire that Germany should keep her place in the concert of the powers. In the following week the Radicals and Socialists severely criticized the Emperor's fierce speech in sending out troops to China, in which he was understood

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to intimate that they were "to spare no one." Chancellor von Bülow in reply said that the speech was immediately preceded by the news of Baron von Ketteler's murder, and that "it would be incomprehensible if so serious a crime did not make the Emperor's blood flow faster."

VICE-ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF,
RUSSIAN NAVAL COMMANDER IN CHINESE WATERS.

On November 19, in the Reichstag, Chancellor Count von Bülow, in a long speech advocating the supplementary credit for China, denied the assertion heard in other countries that the fierce Chinese outbreak was traceable to Chinese indignation or apprehension at the German seizure of Kiao-Chau. He defended the German policy in the Orient as always a policy of justice and peace, not aiming at terri-

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torial acquisition, nor desiring any partition of China: "the Hohenzollerns will not tread in the path of the Bonapartes."

In Berlin, November 19, was officially published a telegram of five days previous from Emperor Kwang-Su to Emperor William, in which he says that as soon as the peace commission attains the desired point, he will fix a time for the court's return to Peking. He adds that protection of Christian missionaries will be strictly enjoined on all the provincial authorities.

Various Events in China. — Of the movements at and near the imperial court in northwestern China, little has been known. Apparently, the Emperor has been held under the "protection" and virtual control of General Tung (Tung-Fuh-Hsiang), the military commander. An edict reported as issued from Singan (Si-Ngan-fu), the temporary imperial residence, while providing for the severe punishment of Prince Tuan, of Prince Chwang, Yii Hsien, and others, leaders in the anti-foreign outbreak (banishment and imprisonment for life), fails to include General Tung, probably the worst and ablest of them all, reported as now in command of the Chinese army in the northwest. By later accounts Tuan's punishment is only banishment. As any enforcement of the decree for capital punishment must be by the army, it is not evident how General Tung is to get his deserts. Instructions from Washington leave to Minister Conger discretion in the case of this criminal as of the others — the State Department, however, insisting that whatever plan of penalties is adopted must be within China's ability to carry through. On November 29, a missionary in Kan-su province wrote that 10,000 of General Tung's troops had entered that province and joined in a rebellion against the Emperor. It is asserted (and by some doubted) that the degradation and life-imprisonment of Prince Tuan effects the cutting off of his son, the heir-apparent, from succession to the throne. Tuan was reported to have fled for safety to the Mongolian frontier.

The German, Russian, and French expeditions in various directions, for purposes of punishment, protection of foreigners, or exploration, while occasionally serving a useful purpose, have been severely criticized by foreign residents at the treaty ports, and by others, as liable to grave misuse, or at the best to injurious misconstruction. Some of them, professing a punitive purpose, have had the repute, perhaps falsely, of barbarously destroying villages and their people; and others are said to have returned loaded with valuable articles belonging to the Chinese government, as though bearing spoils of war. While allowance must be made for probable exaggeration, there is evidence of proceedings by the

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troops of several nations which must excite in China execration and utter distrust. The United States forces, with those of some other nations, have not been allowed such excursions.

It is reported that on November 15 Prince Ching and Earl Li were received in Peking by Field-Marshal von Waldersee, who demanded of them the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the vicinity of the allied forces, engaging, if this were done, that the allies would discontinue their military expeditions. On November 17 it was reported that the imperial tombs southwest and east of Peking had been occupied and desecrated by French and Russian forces; the French have since averred that the occupation was for protection from the Sikhs.

It was announced, November 28, that Secretary Long had ordered Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers to join — as second in command — Rear-Admirals Remey and Kempff on the Asiatic station.

Tending to Leniency. — On November 28 it was reported from Berlin that the German government was beginning to show less opposition to a lenient course in China. The next day Dr. Morrison reported to the London *Times* that M. de Giers, the Russian minister, who had previously assented to the death penalty clause with the other terms in the joint note, had now intimated that Russia in her friendship for China would insist either on substituting for that clause a provision that the guilty shall be punished by the Chinese in a manner acceptable by the powers, or that the terms of the joint note shall not be irrevocable but may be modified by negotiation with the Chinese envoys.

THE BOER CONTEST.

Boer Condition and Sentiment. — In mid-November it had become evident that though war technically no longer existed in South Africa, peace was still remote. Soldiers were returning to England; but men were constantly starting to fill their places, or to be organized into General Baden-Powell's police force, from which much was expected in prevention of formidable outbreaks by keeping close watch and guard in unfriendly communities. The Boers, though having occasional small successes, were losing men and stores almost daily. Having no longer any large armies, they were not encumbered with transport trains; and their roving bands could be instantly and constantly on the move for either attack or escape, with helpers and friendly informers in the farmhouses scattered along all roads. They fought fiercely and fled swiftly, and showed a courage which,

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being desperate, was spoken of in Europe as born of despair, but would probably be better described as inspirited or intoxicated by hope — the hope utterly futile, but pathetic in its childlike assurance, that Europe would intervene in their behalf. Until about the middle of November, when the tidings of Mr. Bryan's defeat had reached their isolated camps and homes, they seem to have believed on the assurance of Mr. Leyds and others who ought to have known better, that the great American Republic and all continental Europe were not only properly sympathetic with them in their misfortune, but were also so convinced of the absolute justice of their cause that they would soon combine their national utterances in the one stern and menacing order which would bring tyrannous England to cease from oppressing and robbing the people of the Lord.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER,
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The British Sentiment. — In England public interest in the war had ceased. There were spirited skirmishes recurring at points over an area of hundreds of miles, with action often brilliant on both sides; but these were no longer witnessed and vividly depicted by press correspondents, and public interest was being turned from tales of British gallantry to the expected estimate for parliament of the war's total expense account at more than $500,000,000. If the declaration of the war had come from Great Britain, the British public feeling at the present stage might have sustained the government in proposing an armistice for considering terms on which fighting might stop, and several foreign powers might even have seen their way open to urge such proposal. But the Boers had recently declared that their national independence was an indispensable condition for

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peace; and Lord Salisbury in the house of lords, December 6, saw it requisite to confront this declaration — and equally to confront numerous intimations in foreign journals of Britain's obligation to make a peace — by saying with great solemnity that the people of the Transvaal, of the Orange Free State, and of the world, should understand that there can be no deviation from the government's policy as already outlined.

After what had occurred, anything resembling independence never could be granted. The war must proceed to the inevitable issue. "We must let it be felt that no one, by the issue of an insolent and audacious ultimatum, could force the British government to humble itself and abandon its rights." As to how soon the people of the two states would have anything like self-government, he said, depended on themselves: it might be years, and it might be generations.

This utterance of the prime minister was Great Britain's defiance of the world.

In the Blue Book, issued on the same date, a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, concerning treatment of the rebels in Cape Colony compared with that of the Canadian rebels in 1837, pointed out that the rebellion in Canada arose from grievances which, being found legitimate, were afterward removed by legislation, whereas the people of Cape Colony had enjoyed for a generation the constitutional privileges the lack of which was the Canadian grievance.

Mr. Kruger's Mission. — *Reception in Marseilles.* — The former president of the Transvaal, on his tour to various courts in Europe (p. 895), landed at Marseilles, November 22. He came not as a fugitive or a man without a country, but in full form and dignity as a chief of state, travelling to visit and consult with his brother rulers. A general supposition as to the purpose of his tour — that it was to bring influence to bear on Great Britain for conciliation and compromise — was shown by his speech in reply to the French welcome at the landing-stage in Marseilles to be a mistake.

His speech — in Dutch, translated into French by an interpreter, and received with cheers of appreciation by the crowd — was an earnest appeal for French sympathy with the Boers, and a fierce indictment of Great Britain as not only assaulting liberty and justice, but also as practicing in her assault worse barbarities than "the savages of the tribes of Africa." "But," he exclaimed, "we will never surrender; we will fight to the end. Our great, imperishable confidence reposes in our God."

The implication is that all injury had come from the British side, and all concession must come thence. In official circles such utterances, especially the charges of bar-

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barity giving the speech its chief tone, were regarded as trespasses on French hospitality, inasmuch as they could scarcely have any other interpretation than as a call to France to take up arms to rescue the Boers from such barbarities.

The enthusiasm of the reception at Marseilles passed all bounds: the day was made a public holiday; all classes of the population, from the highest to the lowest, poured forth to do honor to their visitant. At a hotel where were American and British tourists, a British lad hissed Krüger from a window, whereupon a crowd, some shouting *A bas l'Angleterre!*, attempted to break into the hotel. The police immediately interfered, arresting the insulting shouters; the tourists disappeared, and the

GENERAL VIEW OF MARSEILLES.

hotel was closed. Mr. Krüger received deputations from several societies and municipalities, and was called upon by the prefect and the mayor, who expressed their respect and sympathy. His journey from Marseilles to Paris was a scene of enthusiasm unparalleled in recent years. As he proceeded, the anti-English tone in his welcome increased, though official restraint kept it an undertone; and at town after town army officers in great numbers were among the throngs that greeted him.

Reception in Paris. — His reception in Paris, November 24, was memorable. In prospect it had occasioned some apprehension as furnishing an occasion of intense public excitement available for a rising against the government on the part of the Nationalists with the followers of Paul Dé-

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roulède and the Bonapartists. All expectations of disorder were brought to nought by the admirable judiciousness shown by President Loubet and his associates. They met the popular demand for a display of the national sympathy by a cordial welcome, to which was added their official testimonial of personal respect by every ceremony appropriate for the reception of the head of a state, yet with no utterance derogatory to the British government or people, and with no promise or hint of any manner of intervention. By a somewhat roundabout route there was an avoidance of the British embassy in bringing Mr. Krüger to the *Elysée* palace and in the president's visit in return.

LORD STANLEY,
FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

At the *Elysée* the guest was received in the courtyard by a military band playing the Transvaal hymn. The police had stringent orders to prevent any demonstrations insulting to Great Britain; and no political demonstration of any significance occurred. The responsible political leaders, though in real sympathy with the Boer cause, have read the meaning of events, and see that, whatever may be the abstract right in the case, practically the South African question is not worth to France the blood of her soldiers or the millions of money which intervention would cost, if, indeed, intervention could at all accomplish its object.

The French chamber of deputies, on November 29, and the senate, on November 30, unanimously adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Krüger. This expression of personal kindness and respect leaves untouched the question of governmental relation or action.

Influenced, possibly, by the guarded utterance of the officials, Mr. Krüger's tone in his Paris addresses was somewhat more moderate than at Marseilles. Considering all the exciting conditions, even British critics would deem it wise not to be angered by this reference to his enthusiastic reception: "I have realized that all Frenchmen, like myself, are convinced of the justice of our cause." He proceeded to say that in

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order to obtain peace, founded on liberty and justice, the Boers are struggling and he had come to Europe.

"Never will I dream of soliciting the least favor of an unjust character. I have clearly proved this by never ceasing to ask for arbitration, and that is what I still demand. In order to accomplish this work, I rely on the good offices of the people, and especially on the sympathy of the French people."

Reports of a conversation between Mr. Krüger and the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé, on November 27, indicate that definite terms of procedure were not set forth. Mr. Krüger made general inquiry as to France's probable position in certain circumstances, and was given to understand that France stood as she had stood when M. Delcassé had defined the government's position, in the chamber of deputies, last March: she will not begin an intervention in South Africa, but will not dissuade any other government from doing so; she would, indeed, join in such a movement under the appropriate conditions. As to "arbitration," now urged by Mr. Krüger, it is not seen by any authorities in diplomacy to be possible — the Transvaal not having been represented in the conference at The Hague, and Great Britain having announced her refusal to submit to arbitration the case which took its present form as the result of the Boers' ultimatum. The nearest approach to an opening of arbitration was made by the United States, and was definitely refused. Mr. Krüger's French visit, with all the cordial sympathy which it called forth, elicited from the Paris press the emphatic statement that no material aid for the Boer cause was possible from France, and that those were not his most useful friends who fed his hopes for such aid.

English Feeling. — The English government and people, so far as may be judged from the press, were not irritated at the enthusiastic sympathy of the French for Mr. Krüger; indeed their feeling was one of pleasant surprise that no more show was made of popular hostility to England. Lord Salisbury's strange delay in officially announcing to the world the incorporation of the two Dutch republics into the British empire, was now seen to have provided Britain with an opportunity to avoid any official notice of a mere show of personal sympathy. Quite satisfactory was the action of the French government on the point which chiefly concerned Britain — the refusal to permit any political anti-British demonstration. Thus far the whole effect of Mr. Krüger's European excursion, like that of the appeal to the United States in the visit of the Boer envoys last summer, has been to simplify the situation by ridding it of sundry questions as to a probable intervention.

Not Welcome in Germany. — On December 2 a dispatch from Berlin announced that Mr. Krüger's proposed visit to Berlin had been abandoned — an official expression having been received of Emperor William's regrets that previous

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engagements would prevent his reception of the visit. It was also said that Mr. Krüger had been advised to expect only that the imperial chancellor would exchange formal visits with him, that public demonstrations would be suppressed, and the proposed municipal banquets abandoned. A special dispatch from Cologne, whither Mr. Krüger had gone, reported that on receiving Emperor William's dispatch from Berlin, he was very sad, and afterward retired to his apartment in tears. He decided to go to The Hague.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, V. C., G. C. B., K. C. M. G.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in a communication presumed to be inspired from a high source, said regarding Mr. Krüger's aim to obtain intervention:

"It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This is accompanied with reproaches for his "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare, and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might still have followed it."

Two days later, according to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Mail* (London), "in response to a confidential inquiry as to whether Mr. Krüger would be welcomed here (Vienna), a polite reply was returned to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had made other dispositions for the next few weeks."

The question of Mr. Krüger's failure to be received at Berlin being made a subject of question in the Reichstag, December 10, the imperial chancellor, Count von Bülow, replied, giving the general German view of the Boer case.

The government, in 1899, had recommended arbitration to Mr. Krüger, who thought the time for that had not yet come. When, later, he had come to see reason to seek arbitration, his feelings had become too highly inflamed for such a course as was open to the Dutch and

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German governments to uphold; for the German government then to have given advice would have been to waste time. As to his proposed visit to Berlin, ovations in Germany to Mr. Krüger would have displaced international relations, and served no purpose either for him or for Germany. Merely to act the Don Quixote against Great Britain would be a piece of folly for which the chancellor would not make himself responsible.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW,
UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH
COLONIAL OFFICE.

Recurring here to the charges by Mr. Krüger of barbarous treatment of the Boers by the British military force—charges which have been given wide currency by the press of Europe and of this country—it is to be noted that they have been denounced as utterly false by General Sir Redvers Buller in his speech at a banquet given in London in his honor, and that the commander-in-chief, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, a man of stainless honor and of most benignant disposition, has publicly branded them as slanders. Eye-witnesses of highest repute in great numbers testify to the same effect. Many outrages definitely charged on British soldiers have on investigation been found to have been crimes committed by Kaffirs; and outrages charged to be due to a British military policy of barbarism have been proved to be acts of individual crime such as might occur in any large military force, and which in the British army are punished with great severity.

The charges of robbery or of wanton destruction of property by the British army are denounced by military men as base fabrications. They point to stringent orders from Lord Roberts and General Buller requiring scrupulous protection of all private property unless used in disregard of the laws of war, and they testify that discipline in this regard has been maintained by heavy penalties on occasions of offense.

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The first order by a general for the burning of a farmhouse was in punishment for a treacherous use of the house in connection with a white flag. In this case of outrage the field-marshal sanctioned the burning of the house as penalty, and it has since been resorted to only in cases of similar treachery. The strictness of discipline in regard to private property is illustrated in the case of some British officers who had entered a deserted farmhouse in Orange River Colony, and, for wood with which to cook their dinner, had used a door which they broke down and a small piece of furniture. The owner of the house complained to General Rundle, who on investigation compelled the officers to pay £40 damages.

CARLOS I., KING OF PORTUGAL.

General Chronicle. — *Plot to Kill Lord Roberts.* — On November 16, several Italians, Greeks, and Frenchmen were arrested for conspiracy to explode a mine under St. Mary's church, Johannesburg, when Lord Roberts was present at morning service.

General De Wet's Exploit. — This Boer commander has won great admiration in England for his fighting qualities, while the result naturally has excited disgust. He is given by the British the rank of the Boer hero. On November 23, he suddenly appeared with his mounted force, said to number 2,500, in the southern part of Orange River Colony and captured Dewetsdorp with its garrison of 400. His object was to invade Cape Colony with a sudden dash and rouse the Dutch population to revolt. General Knox started in pursuit, and by a swift march of twenty-six miles headed him off. Colonel Pilcher, on November 27, overtook part of De Wet's command convoying the loot captured at Dewetsdorp, and recaptured a portion of it, and many horses. Former President Steyn was with De Wet.

Lord Kitchener's Promotion. — Official announcement was made, December 1, that Lord Kitchener, promoted to lieutenant-general (and to hold in South Africa the rank of

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general), had taken command of the army in South Africa on November 29, as successor to Field-Marshal Roberts, who succeeds Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army. General Kitchener's appointment is welcomed throughout the empire — his peculiar qualities as a man and a soldier, stern, swift, untiring, unrelenting, giving him fitness to deal with such an enemy as the Boers in a series of rapid minor campaigns.

Kitchener's first dispatch, dated Bloemfontein, November 30, reports a repulse of the Boers at Boshof, General Knox in touch with De Wet's force north of Bethulie, and General Paget driving the Boers near Rietfontein. On December 5, Lord Kitchener reported that Knox attacked De Wet near Bethulie, December 4, and drove the Boers from all their positions. General Kitchener's plan is to organize many columns of 1,000 or 1,200 mounted men to run down De Wet and the other Boer commanders, while infantry are left to guard important points and supply depots.*

VARIOUS TREATIES.

Reciprocity with Russia. — In the latter part of November, negotiations were reported — between the State Department, represented by Commissioner Kasson, and the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini — for a trade reciprocity agreement under the Dingley Tariff law.

The plenipotentiaries find difficulty in selecting articles to form the basis of tariff reductions for such a treaty, inasmuch as raw materials are largely produced in both countries, while Russia is now rapidly developing her manufactures of metals and textiles. An illustration of this difficulty is seen in sugar, of which the rapidly increasing Russian product finds a market in the United States. This sugar, at one stage of its production or export receiving bounty aid from either the local or the general Russian government, is liable to a discriminating duty under a strict construction of the countervailing duty section of the Dingley tariff; but on the urgent representations of the Russian government the exaction of these duties has been indefinitely suspended — that government, meanwhile, refraining from imposing maximum duties, in many cases prohibitive, on exports from this country to Russia. Such a situation is evidently precarious, being always in danger of a judicial decision or of some executive action applying on one side or the other the full force of the law. There are recent reports from the Pacific coast that Russia intends an eighty per cent increase of the duties on American flour; to this the response might be the setting aside of the sugar arrangement.

German Tariff Agitation. — About the middle of November there was considerable agitation in Germany, with lively journalistic discussion, concerning a proposal to levy — so

* NOTE. — This account closes with the first week in December.

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far as the terms of existing treaties permit — *ad valorem* duties on dutiable goods from countries where German goods are subject to similar levies. About half of the Reichstag membership has declared in favor of such a law, and other upholders enough to make a majority are expected. One leading journal says that the proposed law "means in a certain sense a declaration of tariff war against the United States." Concerning such a contest the Cologne *Volks Zeitung*, leading Centrist organ, said, on November 6:

"A tariff war could be waged against the United States only by the European states combined. If Germany alone were to make the attempt, her industries and commerce would have to foot the bill, while other nations would get the advantage. However unpleasant the admission, it nevertheless remains true that we are unable to undertake alone economic measures against a nation of 76,000,000 and enormous resources."

Similar agitation is reported against Russia's grain tariff.

In the United States, while there has been no agitation regarding changes made or to be developed in the German tariff, there has been some question as to their effect on the trade in agricultural products between the two countries.

Statistics from the United States Treasury Bureau for the ten months to November 1 show our exports to Germany greater by $27,000,000 than for the corresponding ten months in the preceding year — an increase of about twenty per cent, while the increase in our German imports was $8,000,000 — more than ten per cent. This increase in exports is in more than two-thirds of the forty principal articles; the decrease is principally in corn, wheat, hog products, fertilizers, and some kinds of machinery; and in only two articles is the decrease as much as $1,000,000.

Consul-General Mason at Berlin, in his annual report for 1900 to the State Department at Washington, urges amicable adjustment of several vexed questions of trade which have been causes of some resentment between the empire and the United States.

He reports that a notable increase in the import of corn and oats from this country had caused decided uneasiness to some German economists with Agrarian tendencies, who consider that Germany is becoming too dependent on the United States for its food products and some other materials. Perhaps some reason for their solicitude must be conceded when they call attention to the fact that in the reciprocal trade between the two countries through the last ten years the balance in favor of the republic exceeds $200,000,000. Late reports show that the trade in American meats is being more and more restricted throughout Germany. At Gera a large business firm was ruined by the authorities of the principality forbidding the official examination of the firm's American meats, thus preventing their sale. Mr. Mason points out that Germany has no such accumulated wealth as England and France; and

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that economists in other countries predict tribulation for some German industries due to the increased cost of fuel and the overmastering competition of the United States. Mr. Mason, however, reports that though the condition of agriculture is said to be unsatisfactory, practical business men of all classes show full confidence in the future. Of the whole present situation he says: "The time is ripe for a calm, deliberate, and scientific revision of the present obsolete and imperfect treaties between the United States and Germany."

ARMENIAN INDEMNITY CLAIM.

THE United States government has renewed its demand on the Porte for indemnity to American missionaries for their college buildings and other property destroyed by Kurdish mobs and Turkish soldiery in the Armenian massacres of 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 812; Vol. 9, p. 402; Vol. 10, pp. 42, 337, 428). The new first-class battleship *Kentucky*, on her way to the Philippines, was ordered to show herself in Turkish waters coincidently with renewed efforts by the administration to collect the indemnity demanded, approximating $100,000. She arrived at Smyrna, November 28. The officials at Washington decline to make any statement for publication; but it seemed probable that the battleship's visit would induce the Porte to concern itself with the American claim, and that an arrangement for payment would soon result. Indeed, it is reported that under cover of a contract by the Turkish government with the Cramps to build a warship, the amount of the indemnity, about $115,000, is to be included as an addition to the price charged for the vessel — this being the Sultan's device to avoid being called on by several other governments for payment of similar claims. The United States government need not be a party to such a contract, nor even be officially cognizant of it; indeed, it would be beyond the power of the State Department to interfere with an arrangement between the Turkish government and American shipbuilders or individual claimants.

The Consulate at Harpoot. — A connected matter of importance may not be open to such a mode of settlement — the establishment of a United States consulate at Harpoot, where are some of the most important and flourishing missionary and educational interests in the Turkish empire, which need consular protection. Moreover, Harpoot is in the Armenian district, the scene of so many frightful outrages on Christians. The Turkish authorities have refused

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to grant an *exequatur* to Dr. Thomas H. Norton as consul there, contending that when they had allowed a consulate at Erzeroum, it was implied that the United States would abandon its claim for one at Harpoot. The United States, while admitting in this some shadow of reason, insists that since the British government has been permitted to locate a consulate there, the United States gains a similar right by reason of the "most-favored nation" clause in its treaty with Turkey. It is not known that there is any authority for the report from Constantinople that the Russian government was prompting the Porte to refuse the *exequatur*, regarding the American mission work as likely to interfere with Russian plans for Armenia. Dr. Norton was reported to have gone, on December 3, to take possession of his post, and the United States legation was intending to continue its demand for an *exequatur*.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The British Empire. — *The Premier's Speech.* — Lord Salisbury's speech before a distinguished assembly at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, November 9, was notable for its strong international bearings, and for that audacity of frank expression on delicate themes with which Lord Salisbury sometimes takes the entire public into his confidence. It was the third day after the American presidential election, and tremendous cheering shook the great rafters of the Guildhall in response to these words:

> "We believe that the cause which has won is the cause of civilization and commercial honor. We believe those principles to be at the root of all prosperity and all progress in the world. Therefore we claim that we have as much right to rejoice in what has taken place as the distinguished gentleman [Mr. Choate] who sits at my side."

Dealing through the remainder of the speech with British imperial interests, the premier was serious, solemn, seemingly abstracted as if thinking aloud, yet dealing practically with vast and vital concerns. He pointed to the strengthened ties between Britain and her colonies, the result of war, and gave the War Office great praise for its dealing with the sudden emergencies of conflict in Africa and Asia which Mr. Krüger and the Empress of China had forced upon it; praised the Anglo-German compact, emphasized a demand for the integrity of Chinese territory and the open door, and denounced the folly of invading the

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depths of China with "our scanty force," and the peril of "approaching the stupendous task of governing China, instead of leaving it to be governed by the Chinese." He closed with an earnest and most impressive appeal to the English people to maintain their defenses at the highest efficiency to the end that "we shall not be exposed to any sudden interruption of the peace upon which our prosperity depends." This was his impressive warning:

"The supreme condition is that no reform, no improvement, is of the slightest value unless security against external interference is obtained by putting our defenses in such a position that no accident may happen beyond our borders that shall make our security doubtful."

THAMES EMBANKMENT, LONDON, ENG.

His auditors knew not to what else to refer this utterance except to sundry recent threats of a sudden invasion from France — an exploit requiring first an uprising of the French people to overthrow their own government, which, under President Loubet, maintains always a carefully correct attitude toward Great Britain.

Other Dark Hints. — Lord Rosebery also held forth a torch which only made darkness more visible, in his speech at Glasgow, October 16, on his installation as lord rector of Glasgow University.

In the speech, which was immensely admired for its rhetorical splendor, its suggestive outline of the empire's present situation, and its vital patriotism, was this glance at some friendly powers, with this strange warning cry:

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"Now that two nations at least, the United States and Germany, are so close at our back that their shadow falls in front of us, and that they are in a more athletic condition than ourselves, we have no doubt that England has a reserve pace which our competitors scarcely suspect. But we are very near the time when we will have to put forth the best of our speed and stretch every fibre."

Did he mean fighting, as Lord Salisbury meant? More likely, commercial competition was what he had in view.

Imperial Consolidation. — Meanwhile, the government is making no haste: indeed, much expert investigation must precede the requisite military reorganization. Lessons will be drawn from the South African campaign. The training and probably the organization will be on lines resembling the continental systems. The period for training a private may be enlarged from six weeks to ten months in every year. An important point which will have full attention is the systematic and comprehensive coördination of all the colonial resources with those of the British Isles, whether for defense or offense: an "imperial council" may be constituted to this end.

Moreover, it was officially announced, about December 1, that for constructing a Pacific cable to be completed by the end of 1902, a tender of $8,975,000 had been accepted. The cable is to link Great Britain with her colonies in the Pacific; it is also to link Canada and Australia. As it is to touch no soil other than British, its station in the Pacific will be not one of the Hawaiian islands, but Fanning island. The total length will be about 9,000 miles (see map, p. 199).

The German Empire. — *Change in the Chancellorship.* — The retirement of Prince von Hohenlohe from the chancellorship, October 17 (p. 940), with the appointment of Count von Bülow, president of the Prussian ministry, and minister of foreign affairs, as chancellor, has elicited discussion as to the international bearings of the change. The new chancellor is a man of positive character, deeply convinced of the necessity that peace be maintained in Europe, and deeming it important that friendly political and commercial relations should be secured and maintained with the United States.

COUNT BERNARD VON BULOW, Imperial chancellor of Germany — appointed October 18, 1900, to succeed Prince von Hohenlohe, retired — was born in 1849 of a family in whose relationship are found many names distinguished in politics, war, education, sociology, and philanthropy. His father held the same high office to which he has now been called. His mother was of Danish origin. In 1872 he passed his examination in the law, having meantime served his term in the army during

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the Franco-Prussian war and won promotion to the rank of lieutenant. He was attached to the German embassies at Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna; during the Russo-Turkish war he was commissioned to take special charge of German interests in Athens; then was a member of the Berlin Congress; afterward was successively secretary of legation in Rome, a member of the council of the embassy at St. Petersburg, minister at Bucharest, and ambassador to the court of Italy in Rome. From Rome, where the young Emperor seems to have admitted him to an acquaintance which deepened into friendship, he was called to Berlin as minister of foreign affairs. In this office Von Bülow showed not only energy and mental ability but also a tact in dealing with men, with factions, with questions, that had not been a common characteristic in the office which he held. He seems to be one of those men of affairs who, without either wrestling violently with opposition or at all yielding to it, receive its attack as merely a kind of rough greeting, and in most friendly fashion pushes onward — not failing, however, to see what lesson the attack may be carrying. It is evident that such a man may be of invaluable service to the impulsive young Emperor — whose ability and whose sincere purpose of good are increasingly recognized — by interpreting to the public his animated utterances. Indeed, observers of affairs in Germany recall how Von Bülow, in the Reichstag, mollified with a few words the Liberals and Social Democrats who were rebellious at the Emperor's seizure of Kiao-Chau in 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 869).

COUNT VON MUNSTER, GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

Germany's International Policy. — It is often remarked that Emperor William is and will be his own chancellor. His foreign policy, therefore, either is or is to be the foreign policy of the empire. There has been abundant criticism in journals and in the Reichstag of the Kaiser's speeches and measures regarding China; but this seems neither to have hampered nor to have angered him. Indeed, he appears to have profited by the general criticism on his ebullient "no quarter" speech — thus showing a saving grace of wisdom. It is commonly asserted, on the same authority adduced in the preceding section, that Prince von Hohenlohe's policy

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had for its keynote closer relations with Russia and France; while Emperor William's policy tends increasingly to closer relations with Great Britain. The Anglo-Saxon thread in the Teutonic cord draws the Emperor as with a sort of natural bond. It is added — perhaps on more indefinite authority — that he considered Russia unfriendly in her attitude toward Count von Waldersee's appointment in China, and in her withdrawal of her troops from Peking (p. 705). It is added further — but surely here we enter the realm of solemn gossip — that the Russian Czar is not attracted to the German Kaiser and does not confide in him; and that this feeling had manifested itself, though not directly, yet in forms that influenced the Kaiser in favor of an English rather than any Russian connection.

The Anglo-German "Alliance." — This brings into consideration the Anglo-German agreement, which many journals in the two countries directly concerned persistently term an alliance (p. 884). If thus termed it should be further defined as an alliance temporary and of localized application. Yet, though the two governments are not yoked together by it in their general foreign policy, it is viewed by the great majority of critics as surely betokening a tendency to an accord on main lines of action — this, moreover, as providing against sundry possible complications with other powers. Possibly its importance may be overestimated; but it is viewed not only as introducing a new epoch in the Chinese situation, but also as the most expressive international signal of the year on the European field.

While there is undeniable cause for this judgment, yet to ordinary observers some of its assigned reasons seem to belong to a day gone by. The "deep-seated Russo-German hatred," referred to as in due time making inevitable for Germany a struggle with Russia, is a more antiquated cause for battle than is the French vindictiveness in memory of Alsace-Lorraine, which itself is far from fresh. Still, on the whole, it may be considered that when Russia and France formed their present alliance — one great power on the northern, the other on the southern German frontier — Germany might well see cause to strengthen her national friendships, in which view she has now added to her definite alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy a coöperative agreement with England regarding China, which the pressure of events may strengthen into an alliance. As for Great Britain, she has had reason to expect — indeed she has felt — Rus-

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sian pressure not only in North China but also in Afghanistan, in Persia, and on the western border of India, while from Germany she has had no interference. Close alliances are not at all to her liking; but for Britain, the chief maritime power of the world, a coöperative engagement with one of the greatest of European military powers for certain important ends in China, might well be deemed desirable by Lord Salisbury. The combination is certainly a most formidable one; and having some auxiliary strength from Germany's two partners in the Triple Alliance — Austria-Hungary and Italy — with at least the moral approval of

VIENNA, CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA.

the United States and of Japan, it may be welcomed as a new safeguard for the peace of the world.

Comment on the American Election. — According to a semi-official statement in the North German *Gazette*, the tidings of President McKinley's reëlection were received most favorably by the German press, regardless of party. Other reports, however, state that many papers commented "hostilely and venomously" on the results. The Cologne *Volks Zeitung*, leading organ of the Centre party, which holds control in the Reichstag, in bitter comments deplores President McKinley's reëlection as likely to reproduce in Washington a policy unfriendly to Germany.

The Speech from the Throne. — The Emperor, in his speech at the opening of the winter session of the Reichstag,

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November 14, used a tone considerably moderated from that of his earlier public deliverances. More emphasis was given to the two purposes of securing peace in China and of conserving the unity of action by the powers, and there was evident a willingness to waive minor considerations. His references to the agreement with Great Britain were studiously guarded. Regret was expressed that the strange and sudden crisis had compelled him to act promptly in two

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

particulars without securing the assent of the parliament as required in the supreme law — first, in incurring heavy expense for a military expedition to China; secondly, in sending soldiers beyond the bounds of the Fatherland.

The English Language in Schools. — A recent decree by the Emperor provides that the English language, because of its importance, shall have special attention in the gymnasia, being made equal with Greek in the lower classes, and displacing French as an obligatory study in the upper three classes — French being made optional in the latter.

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The Netherlands. — Queen Wilhelmina, on October 16, proclaimed her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the youngest of the half-brothers of the late grand-duke (p. 856). He is a lieutenant in the Prussian life-guards. The young queen's choice seems to have been somewhat a surprise to her subjects, though the duke, on his visit at The Hague, four days later, was received with enthusiastic welcome. In the marriage, expected to occur next spring, there will come to be the consort of the queen of a constitutional monarchy in which popular rights are most jealously guarded, a representative of the only reigning house of Europe, except that of Russia, that rules as an absolute monarchy in the spirit of the Middle Ages, refusing to concede a constitution to its people. Moreover, as a German and as a Prussian military officer, the duke represents a power feared in Holland, whose people are convinced that Germany covets Holland's great seaports and thriving colonial possessions, and hopes to incorporate them in its imperial domain.

HON. HORACE PORTER,
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

France. — A story which has served several Paris papers of large circulation as a basis for malicious attack on the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry under a veil of patriotism, was the charge that the secret of the construction of the 75-millimetre field gun supplied to the entire French artillery had been secured through purchase or theft by secret agents of the United States War Department (p. 943). This charge — which gave a basis for fierce outcries against the treason and incompetency of the French secret service, the war minister, and "the friends of Dreyfus" — has received an absolute and unqualified denial from the *chargé d' affaires*

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of the United States embassy. He declares the story in all its parts a complete fabrication.

The Russian Empire.—The solicitude with which the Czar's illness (p. 944) was watched by the civilized world shows the estimate of him which has been generally adopted in other lands. The prevailing estimate of Russia, perhaps unjust, but surely prevalent, was made evident when the

GRAND DUCHESS VLADIMIR OF RUSSIA,
FORMERLY PRINCESS MARIE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN,
AUNT BY MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR.

announcement, on December 5, of what was hopefully deemed the beginning of the Czar's convalescence lifted a load of apprehension from a multitude of minds in both hemispheres. In Europe, outside of France, Russia is not warmly liked or deeply trusted, her historic national policy being regarded as always selfish, and often cold-blooded and brutal; but the youthful Czar Nicolas has come to be viewed in nearly all countries as a lover of peace and a philanthropist who certainly would not seek occasions for war.

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Nevertheless it is felt that Russian policy is racial, traditional, unchanging. It has, indeed, small opportunity for any change, and knows no reason wherefore, nor method whereby, it should make such opportunity. There is no parliament, no free press, no public discussion of governmental affairs, no check on the autocrat except assassination, no possible rallying of public sentiment to support a benevolent autocrat against the evil advisers that may surround him.

The pressure of the Russian policy has now been transferred from southeastern Europe to Asia, and diplomats have noticed that in that new field she has the enormous advantage that her empire, and therefore her power and pressure, stretch across the whole continent, while other nations have possessions only in isolated colonies here and there. England's naval strength, decisive in her relations with many other powers, is of little avail against Russia. Diplomatic observers ascribe to this cause the various symptoms of the decline of British influence in Turkey, Persia, and China.

As illustrating the ways of Russian diplomacy with a hermit class of governments that hold themselves aloof, a recent report, at least believable, may be cited regarding Thibet. This relates that in the year before last the Czar secretly sent from St. Petersburg to Mongolia and Thibet a Mongolian professor of Chinese medicine with presents to the hidden Dalai Lama and other officials; and that now an envoy from Lhasa is on his way with a letter and presents for the Czar — an interesting development at this time when whatever rule the Emperor of China may have claimed over this great border region of Russia in Central Asia seems in jeopardy.

While Russia's foreign policy has thus a vast basis and a colossal force, there is a weakness within — a weakness due not so much to the inherent character of the vast population as to the whole philosophy and practice of the government relative to them. They are like neglected children. Famines which affect from twenty to thirty millions of people every three or four years, recur without check. The military expenditure is rapidly increasing: in 1899 it was more than $150,000,000 for the army alone, while $3,000,000 is said to have been the pitiful sum applied to educational purposes. Three-fourths of the Russian people can neither read nor write. Meanwhile, the government expends vast sums for barracks, fortresses, cannon, ships, railways, prisons, and the ever enlarging army. Does not the massive mighty empire stand on feet of miry clay? Notwithstanding the noble elements in the Russian character, the national future is

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shadowed with uncertainty. Its international rank and place cannot as yet be declared.

Italy. — *The Triple Alliance.* — Signor Crispi's recent article in the *Nuova Antologia* on the Triple Alliance is much commented on in Italy. It is a defense of the alliance in view of the fact that in May, 1903, its treaty must be either renounced or renewed. To the plea for renewal, which is mostly historical and academic, critics of the Dreibund reply that it is no longer needed for Italy's defense against France; that by cooling Italy's relations with France it has been detrimental to Italian commerce; and that by coupling Italy with Germany it has compelled Italy to a military and naval expenditure which has brought the kingdom into the financial straits of recent years. The critics allege further that the only reason for renewal of the Dreibund is to continue to the Italian government the gratification of participating in the concert of the powers.

SIGNOR CHIMIRRI,
ITALIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Rome and Italy. — Dissatisfaction, which has long existed in the Church of Rome, with the control exercised by the Italian prelates by reason of their great numerical preponderance over those of all other nationalities — inasmuch as the church which as Catholic claimed a universal allegiance seemed thus to be in some degree localized as the church of a single kingdom — has become more outspoken since the Papal states and Rome itself have passed under the dominion of the Italian crown. The Church of Rome, comprising many scores of millions of persons in more than forty nations, is governed theoretically by the Pope; but necessarily, because of its size, is ruled practically by an executive body called the Curia — a body of Italian cardinals

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and other prelates seated at Rome. This Italian corporation, deliberating in secret, exercising throughout all lands a sway claiming to be irresistible and without appeal, is yet itself in recent years subject nominally to the government of the king of Italy. Thus the "Universal Church" is an Italian church. Italy, with its less than 30,000,000 Catholics, has more prelates than all the rest of Europe with its 130,000,000. Yet, for thirty years the Vatican and the Italian government have been estranged. The whole position is increasingly felt to be an international anomaly. It has called forth a deep and growing spirit of revolt, not against the august Pontiff, who is held in veneration in all lands, but, as a well-informed observer writes, "against the monopoly usurped by the Italian prelacy in the composition of the Roman Curia." The proposal is strongly urged in some quarters that in the next year, the first year of a new century, an ecumenical council of all the diocesans of the Roman obedience throughout the world be called to provide needed modifications in the administration of the Church.

Crete. — Again there is trouble in the fair island, not the dismally familiar bloodshed and frightful suffering of former years, but a general political confusion due to a misunderstanding by the Cretans of their relation to Turkey and to Greece according to the settlement two years since. They imagined that Crete had been made practically independent except that Prince George's appointment as governor suggested some indefinite relation to Greece which might ultimately be developed. The constitution which was then prepared was fitted for an independent territory. Now, finding themselves devoid of power to levy even a small tax on imports for the building of a much needed breakwater, they have awaked to the fact that the island is still a part of the Ottoman dominion. Prince George has gone on a tour among the European courts to plead, it is said, with the powers to declare Crete's independence of the Sultan. It is generally believed that no success awaits him, as all the powers now wish to avoid any disturbance in the Orient. Moreover, Russia and Turkey are reported as very friendly of late; and Germany is said to have definitely declined to interfere. The Mohammedan population in the island is no longer feared, having dwindled from one-third of the whole to one-tenth.

As to what government is desirable, there are different views; Greek authority is not favored by all the people.

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A suggestion is heard that Crete and its neighboring islands might be joined in a federative union, possibly in a general compact with Greece — Athens becoming the federal capital of a league of locally self-governing districts. But the time for schemes of this kind is not yet.

AMERICAN COLONIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba. — *The Constitutional Convention.* — In the Convention (pp. 809, 900) the debate on the report of the Credentials Committee was opened, November 16, by Señor Gualberto Gomez.

Frauds were general in the elections everywhere, he said; and in Havana province the Nationalists had stolen the election. The first duty of the Convention was to repudiate those frauds. Señor Bravo, of the Nationalist party, admitted the charge, but brought counter charges against the Republican party; the question of credentials had been left to the committee for decision, and the Convention was bound to accept the committee's report. Señor Gibernaud made a bitter speech in denunciation of the frauds, and accused Señor Tamayo, secretary of state, of having nominated himself and then stolen the election; the Nationalists, he said, wanted everything for the Revolutionists, without any regard for other parties. The debate became more and more violent, and the president had to call delegates to order for indulging in personalities.

November 24 the Convention effected a permanent organization and elected as presiding officer, Mendez Capote (Republican), by a vote of seventeen, to eleven cast for the Nationalist candidate, Eduardo Tamayo. Rius Rivera and Llorente were chosen vice-presidents; and Zayas and Villeundes, secretaries.

Rathbone's Expenditures. — An official statement of the expenditures of E. G. Rathbone, formerly Director of Posts, was published at Washington (pp. 349, 442, 627). The following brief passage from the statement is a fair sample of the whole:

"The first disallowance was on account of an expenditure of $850 for a Duchess carriage, made February 28, 1899. After that time there were frequent disbursements for the director-general's carriage service. On March 20 he paid $202 for a set of harness and carriage "auxiliaries;" April 7, $12 for a Jipigapa hat and for another hat for his coachman, with rosettes; and on the same date, $306 for harness, etc. Rent for the coachman, stable, etc., seems to have been regularly paid out of the public funds, at the rate of $110 a month, and in one or two instances the hostler's salary was thus supplied. All the coach furnishings were provided in this way."

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Extradition of Neely. — This case (pp. 349, 442, 627) was before the supreme court at Washington, December 10. John D. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, held that Neely could not lawfully be extradited to Cuba.

Before intervention Cuba was an independent republic; the people of Cuba were "free and independent." The United States did not make war on the Cuban Republic, but was its ally: therefore, Cuba was not conquered, but the Spanish troops were driven out by Cuba's ally. When the war against Spain was ended all justification of the occupation of Cuba under the war power ceased, and the President should have withdrawn the army. The presence of the army in Cuba has no authorization in international law, and is in violation of the United States constitution. It is equivalent to a prosecution of war against the Cuban Republic, and that war is prosecuted by the President without the authority of Congress. And even were the presence of the army fully justified, still, as in Cuban courts there is neither grand nor petit jury, Neely could not be tried in Cuba without violation of the sixth, seventh, and eighth amendments of the constitution.

MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

James M. Beck, assistant attorney-general, replied to the arguments of Mr. Lindsay, December 11.

Mr. Lindsay's contention, he argued, was, in effect, that were an American citizen to apply the incendiary's torch to the homes of the Cubans, to assassinate the people, and then to flee to this country, the United States could not extradite him.

As to the right to govern Cuba, Mr. Beck took issue with Mr. Lindsay's whole contention. He said that the government, before the outbreak of war with Spain, had uniformly refused to recognize the Cuban Republic. He denied that the joint resolution operated to recognize that republic. This, he said, was shown by the fact that Congress struck out of the joint resolution a provision which specifically recognized the existence of a Cuban Republic. In the resolution as finally passed, Mr. Beck pointed out, Congress had recognized that the Cuban people were free and independent, but he said there was a wide distinction between the term "people" and the expression "state" or "nation."

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Raising the "Maine." — The Navy Department, November 20, made public its purpose of removing the wreck of the battleship *Maine*, lying in the harbor of Havana.

The plan of operations favored by the department was that of constructing a dam, so that all the water might be pumped out. To save the wreck, as far as possible, no explosives were to be used. Bids for the work were to be opened December 15; the work was to be completed by April 15, 1901.

Hawaii. — *The Indigenous Race.* — Governor Sanford B. Dole, in his annual report, notes a steady decline of the indigenous race, especially as regards the females. The union of pure-blood Hawaiian females with men of other races tends to reduce the ratio of the pure-blooded Hawaiians.

Of 6,327 owners of land in the islands, in 1896, 3,995 were Hawaiian, of pure native blood, and 722 were of part Hawaiian blood. Governor Dole cites these figures as indicating "the evident tendency of the race to acquire homesteads." He sees reason to believe that annexation will have a favorable effect on Hawaiian character; the dependence of the natives on their chiefs has ceased; they have to rely on themselves; they are now on an equal footing with white men; the political privileges they enjoy will tend to educate them in public affairs.

The Elections. — The native voters elected their candidate for delegate to Congress, Robert Wilcox, by a majority of 316 votes for the Fifty-seventh Congress and of 277 for the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Independent native party also elected to the territorial legislature a majority of members of both houses.

Guam. — The annual report of Mr. Hackett, assistant secretary of the navy, upon affairs in Guam, shows that popular education in the island is in a flourishing condition, and that the general health of the population is greatly improved. Mr. Hackett suggests the desirableness of frequent calls by government vessels at Guam and Tutuila, and of the establishment of a naval station at Guam.

Cruiser "Yosemite" Lost. — A telegram from Manila, November 28, reported the loss of the *Yosemite* in a typhoon off the coast of Guam. By the force of the wind the cruiser was swept out of the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, borne sixty miles to sea, driven upon a reef, and wrecked. Of the crew five were lost; the rest were saved by a collier. The town of Yuarajan (population 550) was destroyed, thirty of the inhabitants killed, and many injured. The crops were everywhere destroyed.

The story of the loss of the *Yosemite*, as told in a telegram of November 29 from Manila, states that in the early morning of the day

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of the disaster the wind was blowing from the southeast, at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The *Yosemite* had two anchors out, but both were dragged a mile across the harbor entrance. At 11 o'clock she struck the reef and was stove in forward; then drifted an hour and struck the rocks near Somaye, with loss of rudder and damage to propeller. A launch with five men sent to find shelter capsized, and the five were drowned. In a momentary lull of the storm, twelve men tried to carry a line ashore; their boat also capsized, but the men reached the land. Meanwhile, the *Yosemite* was being blown seaward, head down, forward compartment filling. The collier *Justin* came to the rescue and attempted to tow the *Yosemite* with two chains and two cables, but these parted. Then the *Yosemite's* crew, 138 men, with twenty-six marines and nine officers, were transferred to the *Justin*.

The Philippines. — *Work of the Army.* — A telegram from Manila, November 18, given out as "the first uncensored news by cable from Manila since the American occupation," notes a marked increase of activity in the previous week on the part both of the American troops and the insurgents.

The island of Samar, with exception of three coast towns, was completely controlled by the insurgent General Lukban. The three towns were held each by two companies of the 29th Infantry, with artillery support; the garrisons were constantly harassed by sudden attacks by the enemy. Commerce in the island was suspended, and most of the wealthy inhabitants had fled. But at the date of the telegram General Hare had arrived, with a reënforcement of 250 men, and eight companies of the 2d Infantry were to join him from Marinduque. With the combined force, aided by gunboats on the coast, General Hare expected to suppress the insurgents.

General Wheaton, commanding the department of Northern Luzon, was sending reënforcements to General Young, in whose district General Tinio and General Aglipay, the excommunicated priest, were forming guerrilla bands.

During the week General Grant's advance, with Macabebe and American scouts, came upon a strong position of the insurgents, thirty-five miles north of Manila; the insurgents, armed with rifles, numbered 200. After a fight lasting the greater part of a day and night, the insurgents were driven out, and a great quantity of rice and stores, with ammunition, was destroyed. Fifty natives were killed and many others wounded. The insurgents carried off their dead. The American loss was twelve wounded, among them one officer, and one Macabebe killed.

November 22 a picked force of the 27th and 42d Infantry, with Troop G, of the 4th Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Thompson, attacked the insurgent chief, Geronimo, in his stronghold at Pinauran, driving the insurgents out and capturing a great quantity of supplies. Geronimo and most of his men escaped. For some time Geronimo had harassed the 27th, operating in the neighborhood of San Matéo, Montalban, and Novaliches. He was finally located at Pinauran, where he held a stone fortress on top of a steep hill. The attack was made on four sides: the men climbed the steep ascents by grasping the shrubbery; the operation took three hours, under fire from the fortress and hillside

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entrenchments. Two American soldiers and twelve native scouts were killed, and twelve men were wounded. The casualties on the side of the insurgents could not be ascertained.

General Funston reported to Manila, December 5, the results of a two-hours' fight with insurgents in the woods of Santo Domingo. An American force of thirty native scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Jernigan, attacked 300 rebels and, without loss, defeated them. The insurgents lost sixteen men killed, among them their chief, Aguilar, an American negro.

About the same date a detachment of the 47th Volunteers from the island of Catanduanes, off the southeastern coast of Luzon, while attempting to land at Pandan, was fired upon by a party of sixty insurgents and compelled to slip anchor and return to Catanduanes, with a loss of two men killed and two wounded.

To Capture Aguinaldo. — General Macabolos, formerly an insurgent chief, was announced, November 20, to be about to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo, at the head of 100 picked men of his former command, supported by American soldiers. Offers were made by other native leaders of like service to be rendered to the United States government. Aguinaldo was believed to be in Northern Luzon.

Surrender of Insurgents. — On Sunday, December 2, about 2,200 natives of the province of Ilocos Sur, nearly all of them active insurgents, took the oath of allegiance to the United States government in the parish church of Santa Maria, the oath being administered by the parish priest, while General Young represented the American military authority. General Young attributed this defection from the rebel cause to the reëlection of President McKinley, the arrival of a strong body of troops, and especially the more rigorous enforcement of war measures by the American commander.

In reporting the submission of this body of insurgents, General Young wrote that all the barriers had to be guarded strictly to protect the natives from the vengeance of the Tagalo raiders. The natives who surrendered were bolomen, and there were no firearms given up. Santa Maria is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, twenty miles distant from Vigan, capital of Ilocos Sur.

December 13 a dispatch from Manila reported, unofficially, intense eagerness on the part of the insurgents in the island of Panay to surrender to the United States military authorities. Insurgents were taking the oath of allegiance at the rate of 1,000 a day. The arrests of many prominent insurgents had started the movement, and it was becoming universal at Jaro, Molo, Manduriao, Arevejo, and Iloilo.

Volunteer Troops Returning Home. — Instructions for the gradual return of volunteer troops were forwarded to General

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MacArthur, December 14, by the secretary of war, in anticipation of the replacement of the volunteers by regulars under the act of Congress yet to be passed for the new organization of the army. General MacArthur was directed to send home volunteer convalescents to the capacity of the first transport ship to sail, and a volunteer regiment by transports following. The force in the islands is to be reduced from 69,000 to 60,000 before the reënforcement of regulars arrives.

HON. ELIHU ROOT,
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR.

Forestry. — The first report of the Philippine Bureau of Forestry was made public at Washington, November 25.

The total number of tree species in the archipelago is nearly 500. There are no forests of any one species exclusively. Seldom are more than three or four trees of one species found growing together; a lumberman looking for a shipload of one kind of timber would find it practically impossible to cut that and no other. It is estimated that forests occupy one-fourth, possibly one-half, of the area of the islands, or from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres. In Mindoro and Paragua are fully 5,000,000 acres of forest, public property. Mindanao (area 20,000,000 acres) is almost entirely forest. In the virgin forests of the southern islands tracts are to be seen with 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of timber to the acre — trees more than 150 feet in height, 4 feet diameter, trunks clear of branches for sixty feet.

Liquor Traffic. — The War Department's division of insular affairs publishes a summary of the official yearly report upon the liquor traffic in Manila, from which it appears that on January 31, 1900, all licenses to trade in intoxicants were canceled, and then a certain number of new licenses granted, *viz.*, between January 31 and June 30, eighty licenses for "wine, liquor, and beer saloons" were issued, and eighty-seven licenses for "wine and beer saloons:" total, 167 licenses, of which twelve were revoked.

Benjamin Harrison on Colonial Policy. — Ex-President Harrison delivered an address to students of the University

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of Michigan, December 14, on "The Status of Annexed Territory and of its Free and Civilized Citizens."

He would not discuss the question from a legal view point, but in a popular way. There is no doubt, he said, that the government has the power of conquest and of treaty in acquiring territory. What is the status of our new lands? Are these peoples American citizens or American somethings? It has been said that the Puerto Ricans are not proper citizens of the United States: are they improper citizens? Already there is something improper about it . . . Our constitution was made to fit the growth of the country and to apply to all future possessions. Our fathers were not content to hold fair privileges, dependent on the benevolence of England. They wanted rights. It is asked, whether the Puerto Ricans are subjects or citizens. To make them other than citizens is sad. And citizens they cannot be if they do not have the rights of citizens. Why should we insist on one law of tariff for the states and on another for our territories.

Is it that we propose to get territory for colonization? Do we seek crown colonies?

The particular clause of the constitution on which Congress has worked concerning Puerto Rico is that "Congress shall have power to collect taxes, duties, imposts, etc., to provide for commerce, defense, and welfare of the United States, but that these must be equal."

Constitution and Flag. — The question of the status of the people of the Philippines is indirectly concerned with a fiscal question which came up in the United States supreme court, December 16.

The case before the court is entitled, "Fourteen Diamond Rings, Emil J. Pepke, claimant, *vs.* the United States."

Pepke was a soldier of the American army in the Philippines, and was honorably discharged. While in the Philippines, after their acquisition by the United States, he bought eleven of the rings and held the other three forfeit for loans to fellow-soldiers. Arrived at Chicago, he was accused of bringing the rings into this country unlawfully: the rings were seized by customs officers. Information against Pepke was then filed by the United States district attorney in the United States district court, at Chicago. The claimant appeared and filed a plea setting forth the foregoing statement of facts, and asserting that the rings were not subject to customs duties under the constitution of the United States. On the issues so made the court at Chicago declared the forfeiture and sale of the property in question, and from that court the case came up to the United States supreme court on a writ of error.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

President McKinley on the Election. — In an address to the Philadelphia Union League, November 24, Mr. McKinley, while crediting mainly to "the efforts of our splendid party" the victory which had been won in the election, would not withhold generous acknowledgment of the coöp-

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MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES IN 1900

eration of that great body of voters who, belonging to another party, had powerfully assisted in the achievement of the result. Nor would any accounting for the victory be either just or accurate which should leave out of the calculation the almost unbroken column of labor engaged in mechanics and agriculture, which had rejected the false doctrine of class distinction. The business men in every part of the country were a mighty factor in the contest.

"It will be well for the party in power," said Mr. McKinley, "if it shall understand the true meaning of the result. That result was an

MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES IN 1896

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unambiguous indorsement of the gold standard, industrial independence, broader markets, commercial expansion, reciprocal trade, the open door in China, the inviolability of public faith, the independence and authority of the judiciary, and peace and beneficent government, under American sovereignty, in the Philippines. . . . There is no danger from empire. There is no fear for the republic."

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

	Electoral Votes.							
	McKinley.	Bryan.	McKinley. Rep.	Bryan. Dem.	Woolley Proh.	Barker. People's	Debs. Soc. Dem.	Maloney. Social Labor.
Alabama		11	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,797		
Arkansas		8	44,800	81,142	584	972		
California	9		164,755	124,985	5,024		7,572	
Colorado		4	93,072	122,733	3,790	389	684	714
Connecticut	6		102,572	74,014	1,617		1,029	908
Delaware	3		22,560	18,863	546		57	
Florida		4	7,499	28,007	2,239	1,090	603	
Georgia		13	35,036	81,700	1,396	4,584		
Idaho		3	27,198	29,414	857	213		
Illinois	24		597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	1,373
Indiana	15		336,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	663
Iowa	13		307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	259
Kansas	10		185,955	162,601	3,605		1,605	
Kentucky		13	226,801	234,899	2,429	2,017	760	289
Louisiana		8	14,233	53,671				
Maine	6		65,435	36,823	2,585		878	
Maryland	8		136,212	122,271	4,582		908	391
Massachusetts	15		239,147	157,016	6,208		9,716	2,610
Michigan	14		316,269	211,685	11,859	837	2,826	903
Minnesota	9		190,461	112,901	8,555		3,065	1,329
Mississippi		9	5,753	51,706		1,644		
Missouri		17	314,093	351,913	5,963	4,244	6,128	1,294
Montana		3	25,373	37,146	298		708	116
Nebraska	8		121,835	114,013	3,686	1,404	823	
Nevada		3	3,849	6,347				
New Hampshire	4		54,798	35,489	1,271		790	
New Jersey	10		221,707	164,808	7,183	669	4,609	2,074
New York	36		821,992	678,386	22,043		12,869	12,622
North Carolina		11	133,081	157,752	1,009	830		
North Dakota	3		35,891	20,519	731	110	518	
Ohio	23		543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688
Oregon	4		46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494	
Pennsylvania	32		712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831	2,936
Rhode Island	4		33,784	19,812	1,529			1,423
South Carolina		9	3,525	47,283				
South Dakota	4		54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169	
Tennessee		12	123,008	145,250	3,900	1,368	410	
Texas		15	130,641	267,432	2,644	20,981	1,846	162
Utah	3		47,089	44,949	205		717	106
Vermont	4		42,569	12,849	383	367		
Virginia		12	115,865	146,080	2,150			
Washington	4		57,456	44,833	2,345		1,906	1,066
West Virginia	6		119,851	98,791	1,586	279	286	
Wisconsin	12		265,866	159,285	10,124		7,095	524
Wyoming	3		14,482	10,164		2		
Total	292	155	7,217,677	6,357,853	207,368	50,192	94,552	33,450

Total vote cast, including 6,216 scattering, 13,967,308.

McKinley's plurality, 859,824; McKinley's majority, 468,056.

The total vote of the National Union Reform party was 5,698, *viz.*, in Ark. 341, Ill. 672, Ind. 254, Md. 147, Ohio 4,284; and the total vote of the United Christian party was 518, *viz.*, in Ill. 352, Iowa 166. Total vote of the two, 6,216.

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The Presidential Vote. — The accompanying table (p. 1007), compiled by the New York *Times*, and published December 21, shows the popular vote for presidential electors of all the parties and factions that made a canvass. For comparison with the vote of 1896 see CURRENT HISTORY, Vol. 6, pp. 782, 783.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE final session of the Fifty-sixth Congress opened December 3.

The President's Message. — Mr. McKinley's message to Congress opens with words of congratulation over the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions — American liberty more firmly established than ever before, love of it and determination to preserve it more universal than at any former period of our history. In 1800 the population was less than 5,500,000; in 1900 it is 76,300,000; and our territory has grown from 909,050 square miles to 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion, and morality have kept pace with this movement; and the government, while extending its power, has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions.

The President's first topic is China, to which about one-fifth of the message is devoted. After reciting the history of the relations between China and the European and American governments during the past few years, of the outrages perpetrated upon foreigners throughout the northern provinces by Boxers and imperial troops, and of the measures taken by the powers for the protection and rescue of their subjects and their representatives, the President says:

"I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

"The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives."

Among the passages in the message which deal with the relations of the United States to foreign governments, there was one which called

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forth rather sharp comment from the German press, namely, this upon the restrictions put upon the import of American meats into the German empire:

"An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations, not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes."

The President iterates the recommendation he made last year, that Congress should provide for the payment of damages to foreigners, or their heirs, who suffer injury at the hands of mobs. But as no punishments have followed the commission of such crimes, the President asks Congress to confer on the federal courts jurisdiction in all international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved. The enactment of such a measure of justice toward the nations with which we, as a sovereign equal, make treaties, is an urgent necessity.

He recommends a reduction of internal revenue taxes to the amount of $30,000,000:

"I recommend that the Congress, at its present session, reduce the internal revenue taxes, imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain, in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of the taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

"I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational, or charitable character."

He repeats from his message of 1899 this passage favoring the granting of subsidies in aid of shipping:

"I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

With regard to trusts and combinations, he also repeats the recommendations of his message of the previous year, and concludes with this remark: "Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the Congress."

The President embodies in his message his instructions given to the secretary of war, April 7, 1900, regarding the office and powers of the Civil Commission to the Philippines — the Taft Commission. Of the work of the commission he says that already its good effects are felt: business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; customs revenues are greater than at any time during Spanish rule; railroad communications are opening up rich districts; a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized. The President had, on another occasion, called the Filipinos the "Wards of the Nation." "Our obligation as guardian was

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not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, first of all, to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment, and progress in every avenue of development."

In the section of the message relating to the army, the President writes:

"We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable, we will need there for the immediate future from 45,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

HON. ALEXANDER S. CLAY OF GEORGIA, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR, A VIGOROUS OPPONENT OF THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

"It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number, authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft Commission believes will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins, and ladrones than our own soldiers."

Shipping Subsidy Bill. —The Shipping Subsidy bill being under consideration in the senate, December 4, Senator Frye (Rep., Me.) made a speech in its favor.

The world had entered on a fierce commercial war and there was to be a long contest. Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany were expending a total of $5,000,000 a year in subsidies to ships engaged in the Eastern trade. It costs American shipowners forty to eighty per cent more (principally in wages) to operate their ships than it costs British owners. British ships had an advantage of $4.50 to $5.00 the gross ton over American ships; and the expense of operating a Norwegian ship was just half that of operating an American one.

Senator Hanna (Rep., O.) delivered a speech upon the same bill, December 13, in the course of which he claimed

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that the granting the proposed subsidy would attract capital and lay the foundation for a great industry.

The enactment of the measure into law, he urged, would materially benefit the ship-building industry, and increase the demand for labor in every department of business and commerce. "We must either find foreign markets for our surplus products," Mr. Hanna declared, "or we must curtail our productions of agriculture and manufactures one-third. Think of what that would mean! It would mean the throwing out of employment of thousands and tens of thousands of men, and the consequent increased competition for employment."

Miscellaneous Bills. — A bill was introduced in the senate, December 4, by Senator Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) to admit Oklahoma to the Union as a state with two representatives.

In the house, December 5, Chairman Payne (Rep., N. Y.), of the Ways and Means committee, introduced the bill for reduction of war revenue, providing an aggregate reduction of $40,000,000.

The Army Reorganization bill passed in the house, December 6, by a vote of 166 to 133 — a strict party vote except that Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) voted with the Democrats, and Messrs. Hall (Pa.), Underhill, and Clayton (both N. Y.), Democrats, voted with the Republicans. The bill suppresses the canteen.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Bank Exchanges. — The average daily bank exchanges at all leading cities in the United States, which up to November have shown a loss compared with last year's figures of from 13 per cent to 18 per cent, increased during November to $338,741,000, or a gain of 11.1 per cent over 1899; and for the first week of December the gain was 15.2 per cent, exchanges at all leading cities being $2,106,980,542 for the week. The greatest gain was at New Orleans, 33.4 per cent; and of five cities showing a slight decrease from last year, Minneapolis leads with a loss of 9.6 per cent. The week ending December 15 shows a dropping off again, the gain over 1899 being but 5 per cent for the week.

Exports and Imports. — October exports were the largest ever recorded for a single month in the history of American export trade; and the ten months ending with October also break the record for the corresponding period of preceding years. The total for October was $163,093,597; and for ten months ending with October, $1,194,775,205. Imports

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for the same period were $70,618,371 and $695,107,269, respectively; and the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the year thus far is $499,667,936, or $129,358,545 greater than it was a year ago. During the ten months, exports have exceeded $100,000,000 every month, and the October figures are nearly $30,000,000 greater than the highest preceding month's record of $134,157,225, which was made in March of this year.

Wheat and Corn. — The total Western receipts of wheat for the crop year up to December 15 were 136,234,822 bushels, which was 2,051,387 bushels in excess of the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

figures for 1899. Exports of wheat and flour at all points from July 1 to date have been 81,413,521 bushels, against 88,672,656 last year. The American visible supply, December 15, was 61,494,000 bushels. Export shipments from surplus countries are slightly less from Russia and Danubian ports, while American and Argentine shipments show a large decline. Nearest option price on wheat was 80.37 cents on November 12; 76.87 cents, November 19; 76.12 cents, November 30; 78.00 cents, December 5; and 76.37 cents, December 13. Corn, nearest option, was quoted at 43.75 cents, November 12; 42.62 cents, November 19; 44.50 cents, November 26; 46.50 cents, December 7; and 44.75 cents, December 13. During the last week of November, owing to light stocks in the Chicago elevators, the local quotations were pushed up

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to the best point reached in over six years. The American visible supply, December 15, was 7,267,000 bushels.

Cotton and Cotton Goods. — The total exports of cotton during October exceeded in value although not in quantity any month on record, an advance of 2.8 cents per pound over prices prevailing last year, making the $60,391,107 record. Domestic consumption, however, has fallen off. On December 7, 5,241,430 bales had come into sight, against 4,880,868 bales last year; and takings by Northern spinners to same date were 782,069 bales, against 1,056,035 last year. Foreign buying for November showed a decrease from the October business. Statistics of American cotton, December 7, show 1,599,630 bales in the United States, and 1,463,000 abroad and afloat, a total of 3,062,640 bales, as against 3,531,192 on December 8, 1899. Business in print cloths has been moderate but steady at 3 1-8 cents. Staple prints advanced 1-4 cent the week ending November 17. A fairly general advance of 1-4 cent in medium and fine grades of bleached cotton was the most important feature of the last week in November, and prices held up well during the first week in December.

Wool and Woolen Goods. — Three large failures in this branch created some uneasiness regarding the emptying of large stocks on the market, made manufacturers cautious, and resulted in light purchases the first week in December. Sales at the three chief Eastern markets were only 5,267,344 pounds for the week, against 5,836,300 the week previous, and 11,373,400 last year, with prices 15 per cent lower than a year ago. The second week in December showed a little more activity, sales amounting to 6,785,800 pounds. Very low prices on woolen goods were reported the week ending November 17, and the market since has shown considerable irregularity, and reports from the manufacturing districts show curtailment of production in men's wear fabrics and dress goods.

Leather Interests. — The last of November the average price of ten grades of hides showed a decline for the first time since September; a drop of 3-4 cent in No. 1 buff being the sharpest fall; No. 1 native steers declined 1-2 cent in two weeks ending December 8. This fall in the raw material did not have a very prompt influence on leather, prices of which held steady on all kinds up to the second week in December, when a decline of 1 cent per pound was reported in union backs. Prices on boots and shoes are very

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strong on most varieties at an advance of 2 1-2 to 5 cents; and a number of manufacturers of men's heavy goods have orders ahead to March and February.

Iron, Steel, and Minor Metals. — The *Iron Age* reported pig iron production, on November 1, as 215,304 tons weekly, the lowest figure since September, 1898, with only 201 furnaces in blast. Nearly all grades of pig iron have been advancing; and furnaces at Chicago, Pittsburg, and in the South which have been long idle are starting up. Furnace stocks of pig iron decreased to 556,636 tons, December 15, an amount smaller than at any time since August 1. Rails and track supplies and structural material are in heavy demand, and prices as a rule are very firm. Copper advanced to 17 cents, November 30, the first change in many weeks. Tin declined to 26 1-2 cents, December 15; and the visible supply, December 1, was reported to be 17,924 tons, against 15,801, November 1, and 19,072, December 1, 1899. Lead remains quiet at 4.37 1-2 cents.

Railroads. — On nearly all roads tonnage is much heavier than last year; transcontinental freight is unusually large for the season, and classes of freight are more varied than ever before known. Gross earnings of all United States roads reporting for November were $43,796,974, which is 1.3 per cent greater than last year, and 13 per cent above the figures for 1898. Granger roads show a loss of 8 per cent over last year, and Pacific a loss of 4.9 per cent, Southwestern a gain of 7.6 per cent, and other roads a gain of from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Stocks. — The two weeks ending November 24 in point of activity were record breakers on the Stock Exchange, 13,739,000 shares changing hands, the most active day being Monday, November 12, with sales amounting to 1,603,000 shares. The average of sixty railway stocks was $76.45, November 13; $78.88, November 20; $78.19, November 24; and $80.82, December 14, the latter quotation being the highest in eighteen years. Ten industrials for the five weeks ending December 15 were highest on November 20, when the average was $66.85, and lowest, December 8, with $60.26 quoted.

Failures. — During November 850 commercial failures occurred, with liabilities amounting to $12,300,316. Of these, 193 were manufacturing defaults, averaging $20,000 liabilities per failure; and 617 trading concerns, averaging $12,000. Four banking and financial concerns account for

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$823,000 of the total. As compared with November of last year, failures were thirty-six less in number and $4,253,468 greater in liabilities. This remarkable difference is accounted for by four failures, two in liquors for $554,000, one in dry-goods for $2,000,000, and two miscellaneous for $1,011,148, showing unusually sound conditions in the remaining twenty-five branches of business. Failures for two weeks of December were 527 in number, of which 192 were for $5,000 and over.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Hazing at West Point.— In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives that the speaker should name a special committee of five members to proceed to West Point and investigate the case of alleged hazing whereby Oscar L. Booz, cadet, of Bristol, Pa., sustained physical injuries which resulted in his death, the speaker, December 11, appointed as members of the committee Messrs. Marsh (Rep., Ill., chairman), Wanger (Rep., Pa.), Smith (Rep., Iowa), Driggs (Dem., N. Y.), and Clayton (Dem., N. Y.). An investigation had already been made by Colonel Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy; and he had reported that the charge that Booz was "dragged out and made to fight, and was brutally wounded," is false and unfounded.

General Eagan on Retired List.— Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary-general of the army, was restored to duty, and upon his own application retired from the service by order of the President, December 6 (Vol. 9, pp. 135, 385).

Need of Increased Naval Personnel.— Secretary Long, in his annual report, calls for an increase of officers and men in the naval service.

"The need of officers for sea duty," he writes, "is steadily growing, and at times the department is seriously embarrassed by lack of necessary officers to properly man vessels required for immediate service. This need will be still greater when vessels authorized or building are completed and ready for commission. The report of the Bureau of Navigation represents that it would be impossible at the present time to man our available fleet were an emergency to occur demanding such action. Attention is earnestly invited to the detailed suggestions of this report and to the statement that with the completion of vessels now under construction an immediate increase will be needed in the enlisted force of not less than 5,000 men.

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"Believing that the development of the navy is such as to warrant a full official organization, and that the unity, completeness, and efficiency of this will be promoted by including in it the grades of both admiral and vice-admiral, I have the honor to recommend that the office of vice-admiral be revived."

A Powerful Gun. — Tests of the new twelve-inch naval gun, at the Indian Head proving ground on the Potomac, made in the middle of November, give it rank ahead of any of the twelve-inch guns thus far made, whether here or abroad.

With a charge of 360 pounds of smokeless powder, giving a pressure of 16 1-2 tons to the square inch, the muzzle velocity was 2,854 feet a second. This, according to Professor Alger, naval expert, is the highest velocity ever attained by a 12-inch gun, the highest previous record having been from 2,500 to 2,600 feet. With an 850-pound steel-tipped projectile, the gun can pierce any armor yet made.

The Largest of Sailing Ships. — The four-masted steel ship, *Astral*, built for the Standard Oil Company, of New York, was launched, December 8, from the Sewall Company's yard at Bath, Me.

The *Astral* is the largest sailing ship in the world, measuring 332 feet in length, with a gross tonnage of 3,206, and a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. This is the first of a fleet intended to ply between New York and Japan and China, in the service of the Standard Oil Company, carrying oil in the outward passage, and hemp and sugar on the return.

THE INDIANS.

Indian Wards of the Nation. — The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs shows that, contrary to the received opinion, the Indians are not now diminishing in number, and the probability is that henceforth there will be a small increase.

The United States Treasury contains upward of $33,000,000 on deposit to the credit of the 268,000 Indians; and, besides distributing the income from that sum, the government annually supplies them with blankets and bullocks. Of the $10,000,000, or more, annually spent for their behoof, about one-third is for school instruction: there are in the reservations 250 schools, with accommodation for 26,000 of the 34,000 eligible children. The commissioner advises that education be made compulsory; and that the industrially educated Indian should be made to understand that he must earn his living and make his way in the world as a citizen. Those who are not educated and who are too old to go to school should receive rations or cash only in return for labor done.

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LABOR INTERESTS.

Work-day Hours in the Metal Trades. — The nine and a-half hour work-day for the machinists employed by the National Metal Trades Association throughout the country became the rule for those machinists, November 19.

The number of employees that must be governed by this rule of their union is between 50,000 and 60,000. In New York notices were posted in some shops that the wages would remain the same as when the work-day had ten hours; in other shops the men were notified that the daily wages would be reduced in the ratio of the reduction of hours. The officials of the union declared that strikes would follow in shops where wages were reduced.

American Federation of Labor. — The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Louisville, Ky. The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President, Samuel Gompers, of New York, cigar-maker; secretary, Frank Morrison, of Washington, D. C., printer; treasurer, John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., tailor; vice-presidents, James Duncan, of Boston, Mass., granite-cutter; John Mitchell, of Indianapolis, Ind., miner; James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., machinist; Max Morris, of Denver, Col., retail clerk; Thomas F. Kidd, of Chicago, Ill., wood-worker; Denis A. Hayes, of Philadelphia, Pa., glass-bottle blower.

Messrs. Gompers, Morrison, and Lennon were reëlected, having held the same offices the previous year. Daniel J. Keefe, of Chicago, Ill., and Joseph Valentine, of San Francisco, Cal., were chosen fraternal delegates to the British Trades Council; and John R. O'Brien, of Boston, Mass., to the Trades Council of Canada. The convention adjourned, *sine die*, December 15. Next year's convention will be held in Scranton, Pa.

Santa Fe Telegraphers' Strike. — Most of the telegraph operators in the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company were on strike December 8, in sympathy with their fellow-operators on the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé division, who had struck two days before. The president of the company declared the strike to be without cause. At Topeka, Kan., all the operators save two went out. J. A. Newman, chairman of the Santa Fé division of the Telegraphers' Union, said that the order to strike had been obeyed by 1,300 operators; but on the following day the railroad company's officials said that the strike had failed, and that trains were running satisfactorily. This was contradicted by the officers of the union, December 10, who asserted that the company's freight business was paralyzed. No concession was made to the men; and the company continued to proclaim the utter failure of the strike.

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Lawfulness of "Picketing."—The British Appeal Court, November 21, issued a decree which is of interest to wage-workers not in Britain only, but in this country, where the judgments of British courts necessarily have great weight as authorities and precedents.

Last August Justice Farwell, of the high court of justice, enjoined Mr. Bell, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and another officer of that society, from "watching and besetting" stations of the Great Western Railway, with the view of inducing non-unionists to refrain from taking the places of employees that were on strike. The appeal court declared the Amalgamated Society to be an entity unknown to the law, and therefore incapable of being sued. An appeal was to be taken to the house of lords.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

Bank Embezzlement.—The German National Bank of Newport, Ky., was closed by order of the controller of the currency, November 19, a defalcation of $191,500 by the assistant cashier, Frank M. Brown, having been discovered by O. P. Tucker, National Bank examiner. Brown's salary was $1,500 a year; but after discovery of the defalcation, persons came forward to testify to his extravagances and his sometimes spending in one day sums larger than his salary. Brown did his peculation by "forcing balances," an operation which necessitated a wonderful power of memory.

Lynching in Colorado.—A negro boy, Preston Porter, was burned at the stake at Limon, Col., November 16, for rape and murder of a little white girl. The child's body had been found a week previously, cruelly mutilated, at the spot which was now chosen to be the scene of popular retributive justice. Preston had been arrested by the officers of the law; they were taking the boy to the county seat, Hugo, for secure detention till a trial could be had. But when the train bearing the sheriff, his deputies, and the culprit reached Limon at 3:15 P. M., it was boarded by a vigilance committee, who demanded surrender of the prisoner, and by a display of superior force overcame the sheriff's resistance. With the vigilance committee a large number of citizens of Limon, including the father of the murdered girl, were on the train. A halt was ordered when the scene of the outrage was reached, three miles out from Limon. An iron stake was driven in the ground; to this the culprit was made fast with chains; fuel was heaped around him; this was drenched with kerosene oil; and the match was applied by the hand of the

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father of the little girl. Porter's body was reduced to ashes. About 300 citizens of Lincoln county aided in the vigilance committee. Everything was done deliberately and without noise or confusion. The avengers stood in a circle round the fire till the body was entirely consumed, and then took their way quietly back to Limon.

November 20, at Chicago, a meeting of the Methodist ministers was held, which adopted resolutions censuring the governor of Colorado, the sheriff of the county in which the boy was burned to death, and the citizens of the town of Limon: it was voted that the President of the United States should be requested to call attention in his next message to the fact that in the last ten years 2,000 persons were put to death by mobs, and to recommend to Congress suitable legislation which shall secure a fair and lawful trial for every person accused of crime, and hold criminally liable "all persons constituting mobs to torture, murder, and burn."

SPORT.

College Football. — The season of 1900 gave many surprises, but none greater than that of the Yale-Harvard game at New Haven, November 24. A close contest had been predicted by experts; but Harvard failed entirely to score, while Yale ran up twenty-eight points, winning a victory over her ancient rival unprecedented since the early eighties.

The other chief games of the season played during the month under review, were as follows, winners being mentioned first:

Yale—Princeton, at Princeton, N. J., November 17; score, 29–5.
Lafayette—Lehigh, at Easton, Pa., November 24; 18–0.
Cornell Freshmen—Pennsylvania Freshmen, at Philadelphia, Pa., November 24; 16–11.
Wesleyan—Amherst, at Middletown, Conn., November 24; 17–0.
Brown—Syracuse, at Providence, R. I., November 24; 6–6.
Cornell—Vermont, at Ithaca, N. Y., November 24; 42–0.
Union—Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J., November 24; 11–6.
Oberlin—Western Reserve, at Cleveland, O., November 24; 6–5.
Washington and Jefferson—Carlisle Indians, at Pittsburg, Pa., November 24; 5–5.
Swarthmore—Haverford, at Swarthmore, Pa., November 24; 17–10.
Wisconsin—Illinois, at Madison, Wis., November 24; 27–0.
Michigan—Ohio State, at Ann Arbor, Mich., November 24; 0–0.
Annapolis—West Point, at Philadelphia, Pa., December 1; 11–7.

Golf. — On December 1, in the finals of the tournament of the Lakewood (N. J.) Golf Club, Walter J. Travis carried off the chief cup by defeating the ex-champion, Findlay S. Douglas, by three up and two to play.

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Yachting. — *The "America's" Cup.* — The personnel of the New York syndicate formed to build a new yacht as a candidate for the defense of the *America's* cup (p. 834), was announced, November 21, as follows:

Vice-Commodore August Belmont of the *Mineola;* ex-Vice-Commodore James Stillman; Capt. Oliver H. Payne of the *Aphrodite;* Capt. Frederick G. Bourne of the *Colonia;* and Capt. Henry Walters of the *Narada.* Capt. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., will have charge of the yacht.

Chess. — Lasker, the chess champion, early in December, played twenty-five games simultaneously against the strongest members of the City of London Chess Club, winning eleven and one-half games, drawing one, and losing three. Ten games were left unfinished. His achievement is considered unprecedented.

VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alaska. — *New Gold Field.* — What is held to be the richest gold find made since the Klondike, is reported in a dispatch of December 7, from Tacoma, Wash. The new field is on the Yellow river, tributary of the Kuskokwim, 300 miles from Holy Cross Mission on the Yukon.

Agricultural Possibilities. — C. C. Georgeson, special agent of the Agricultural Department, in charge of the experimental station at Sitka, has expressed great confidence in the future of agriculture in Alaska.

There is not the slightest doubt, says he, that grain can be matured anywhere in Alaska. This year he obtained samples of perfectly ripe barley, oats, wheat, and rye from several points in the interior as far north as Eagle. These grains were grown and matured this year. With one exception they were volunteer products from seed accidentally scattered and grown wild.

California. — *Fruit Exhibits at Buffalo.* — In the state convention of fruit growers, held at San Francisco in the beginning of December, William H. Mills, land agent of the S. P. R. R. Company, offered a suggestion which was received with unanimous favor for developing in the states of the Atlantic slope the trade in California fruits.

Mr. Mills had charge of the S. P. Company's exhibits at the Paris world's fair. He there noticed that a great deal of fresh fruit was purchased by the visitors; and it occurred to him that the most effective mode of exhibiting the qualities of the California products would be that of sale rather than of show. He therefore obtained from the managers of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo the privilege of selling fruit on the grounds. If the scheme be carried out and fruit delivered

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at the fair daily by express trains, the excellence of California fruit will be demonstrated to hundreds of thousands of consumers.

Indiana. — *The Population Centre.* — The centre of population, as ascertained from the Census returns, still remains within the borders of Indiana, as it was in the year 1890 (Vol. 1, p. 149). In that year the centre was a point about twenty miles east of Columbus, Bartholomew county; it is now a point about seven miles north of Columbus.

South Carolina. — *The Dispensary.* — The expenditure of the dispensary department for supplies in preparation for Christmastide amounts to about $600,000.

Among the reported orders for goods was one for 150 carloads of half-pint, pint, and quart flasks. Liquors of the cheaper grades were ordered to the amount of 2,200 barrels. The business done by the dispensaries throughout the state is reported to be growing rapidly. Purchases for a month's supply are now as large as were a little while ago purchases for nine months.

Michigan. — *Clemency to National Guard Officers.* — W. L. White, ex-quartermaster-general of the Michigan national guard, December 3, pleaded guilty to a charge of fraud and embezzlement of public moneys in a purchase of military clothing, and was condemned to ten years' imprisonment.

White petitioned Governor Pingree for clemency, alleging that the company supplying the goods had assured him when he entered the "deal," which involved the sale of a quantity of the state's military clothing to a fictitious concern and its repurchase by the state at four times the sale price, that the transaction was perfectly legal. When he came to see that it was in no wise legal, he wished to go before the governor and make an explanation; but the company assured him that its standing would preclude any investigation; and even should there be an investigation, he would be protected. On this plea, the governor remitted the penalty of imprisonment and imposed in its stead a fine of $5,000, payable in five yearly instalments. The same measure of clemency was extended to General Marsh, implicated in the same fraud.

The governor's action called forth from the press a storm of adverse criticism, *e. g.*, this from the Grand Rapids *Press:*

"When the frauds were first disclosed it was supposed that the governor, who had often expressed extreme views as to the sacredness of the trust reposed in public officials, would be foremost in the efforts to bring every guilty man to justice. . . . As a matter of fact he did nothing except to ask White and Marsh to resign. He left the work of bringing justice upon the offenders to the officials of Ingham county. He gave them no help. Indeed he sought to hamper them, and even considered impeaching them for their activity. . . .

"At last an opportunity was given him to get the whole truth, to lay the conspiracy before the people in all its details. . . . No one has been more strenuous than he in insisting on the perfect equality of all before the law. Exact justice to every one has been his hobby. Exact

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justice in taxation, before the courts, everywhere, and every time. . . . When the time came when he could obtain justice he failed, and failed ignominiously. . . ."

New York. — *Repression of Vice.* — In fulfilment of his promise (p. 838) to arouse the city to a realization of the unspeakable wickedness connived at, or approved, or protected by the police in some quarters of the city of New York, Bishop Potter, November 15, addressed to Mayor Van Wyck a letter in which he recounts the efforts made for the redemption of such localities and the protection of virtue and innocence therein, and the notorious complicity of the police in maintaining "a state of things which cries to God for vengeance."

The bishop mentions the incident which first impelled him to make this battle for public decency, namely, the insults offered by a police captain to respectable citizens when they asked for the protection of the young and the innocent against the snares of the agents of vice and crime. One of the gentlemen so insulted was the bishop's own representative, but the bishop makes no account of personal considerations; as far as he is concerned the personal element is of no consequence.

"But" — he is addressing the mayor — "the thing that is, Sir, is that when a minister of religion and a resident in a particular neighborhood, whose calling and character, experience and truthfulness are all alike widely and abundantly recognized, goes to the headquarters of the police in his district to appeal to them for the protection of the young, the innocent, and the defenseless against the leprous harpies who are hired as runners and touters for the lowest and most infamous dens of vice, he is met not only with contempt and derision, but with the coarsest insult and obloquy. . . .

"I affirm that such a virtual safeguarding of vice in the city of New York is a burning shame to any decent and civilized community, and an intolerable outrage upon those whom it especially and preëminently concerns. . . .

"And in the name of these little ones, these weak and defenseless ones, Christian and Hebrew alike, of many races and tongues, but of homes in which God is feared and His law reverenced, and virtue and decency honored and exemplified, I will call upon you, Sir, to save these people, who are in a very real way committed to your charge, from a living hell, defiling, deadly, damning, to which the criminal supineness of the constituted authorities, set for the defense of decency and good order, threatens to doom them.

"I have no methods to suggest, no individuals to single out for especial rebuke and chastisement. These are for you to determine and deal with. The situation which confronts us in this metropolis of America is one of common and open notoriety, and of such a nature as may well make us a byword and hissing among the nations of the world.

"For nowhere else on earth, I verily believe — certainly not in any civilized or Christian community — does there exist such a situation as defiles and dishonors New York to-day. Vice exists in many cities, but there is at least some persistent repression of its external manifestations;

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and the agents of the law are not, as here, widely believed to be fattening upon the fruits of its most loathsome and unnamable forms."

The mayor, in reply to Bishop Potter, assured him that he would exert all the power the law gives him to do away with the conditions of which the bishop complains. He also sent a letter to the Police Board, and one to the district attorney, urging prompt and vigorous action upon the charges preferred by Dr. Potter. Bernard J. York, president of the Police Board, November 19, requested of Dr. Potter that he would communicate to the board "a specific statement of the dates and times of the alleged offense, and of the person against whom the offense was committed;" upon this statement charges would be preferred against the officers.

To this Bishop Potter replied the next day, saying that his letter to the mayor was written in accordance with the instructions given him by the diocesan convention; having fulfilled the duty laid upon him by the convention, the incident was closed as far as he was concerned. But if the mayor desired to see the affidavits relating to the ill-usage of the Rev. Dr. Paddock by the police, they would, on request, be sent to him.

Estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt. — The estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt was officially appraised in December at $52,500,000 personalty and $20,000,000 realty (Vol. 9, p. 910). The transfer tax to be collected by the state of New York amounts to $520,000. The tax to be collected by the federal government will be about $1,170,000.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Appointments to Office. — The resignation of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was accepted by the President, November 27; and Otto H. Titmann, assistant superintendent, was appointed to the office (p. 956).

On December 13, John W. Yerkes, who in the last election was the Republican candidate for governor of Kentucky, was named by the President to succeed George W. Wilson, deceased, as commissioner of internal revenue. Mr. Yerkes was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1854; and in 1897 was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eighth Kentucky district.

Rural Mail Delivery. — The extraordinary extension of rural free delivery during the last two years is, says the postmaster-general in his annual report, "the most salient, sig-

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nificant, and far-reaching feature of postal development in recent times."

It is estimated that to maintain during the ensuing year the service in operation at the end of 1900 will require $2,500,000. For new service not less than $1,000,000 should be allowed by Congress. It is therefore recommended that the appropriation for rural free delivery for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, be not less than $3,500,000.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Centennial of Washington City. — The hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the federal government at Washington was celebrated December 12. The day was kept as a holiday, all business public and private being suspended. At 10 o'clock the President received at the White House the governors of the various states and territories. This was followed by a military parade to the Capitol, where, in the Hall of the Representatives, addresses were made by the speaker, by Representative Payne of New York, by Senator McComas of Maryland, and others.

W. C. T. U. Petitions. — In the general convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Washington, D. C., resolutions against the army canteen (Vol. 9, pp. 137, 387; Vol. 10, pp. 79, 462) were adopted, December 4; also forms of petition were approved, to be addressed to the President of the United States, to Congress, and to the great world powers, for suppression of the sale of firearms, intoxicating liquors, and opium in the Philippines and other island dependencies of the several governments. Bishop J. C. Hartzell (Methodist Episcopal) made a speech to the convention advocating the exclusion of all intoxicants from Africa. President McKinley, he said, would gladly see some treaty negotiated between all nations to control the use of intoxicants.

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CANADA.

Results of the General Election. — Final returns in the four constituencies which did not vote on November 7 (p. 926), enable us to present the following table showing the political divisions of the new house of commons:

	Lib.	Cons.	Indep.
Ontario	34	54	4
Quebec	57	7	1
Nova Scotia	15	5	—
New Brunswick	9	5	—
Manitoba	2	3	2
Prince Edward Island	3	2	—
Northwest Territories	2	—	2
British Columbia	3	2	1
Total	125	78	10

Of the straight Liberal supporters of Sir W. Laurier, seventy-eight are English-speaking and forty-seven French-speaking. The election of a Liberal in Nipissing is being contested.

The Trade Question. — The only great issue which fundamentally divided the parties in the campaign was, as already noted (pp. 743, 840, 928), that constituted by the Liberal tariff giving a preference to British goods. The Conservatives claimed that the Canadian concession should be met by an equivalent discrimination in England in favor of colonial products. Such a discrimination would be a practical abandonment of the traditional British policy of free trade. That in the present state of British opinion it comes hardly within the realm of practical politics, is borne out by the following extract from a speech delivered at Liverpool, October 24, by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach:

"I am convinced that it is impossible to approach this subject [a closer commercial union within the empire] from a Protectionist point of view. I do not believe in the idea of preferential duties in favor of our colonies, as compared with foreign countries, in the imports of the United Kingdom. I do not want to argue the question to-night. I think if I had to argue it, I could show you that any such duties would be dangerous to the utmost degree to our foreign trade, which is essential to the prosperity of this country. But I venture to say this much, that I entirely sympathize with a remark which I saw recently in the press, attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister of Canada, who said that in his opinion an imperial *Zollverein*, though far distant in the future, was only possibly attainable by absolute free trade throughout the empire. I am confident that this great question — and it is a great question — can only be approached and dealt with on the principle of free trade, and that any attempt to deal with it on any other principle is unkind and unfair to our colonists themselves, and is misleading them as to the possibility of public feeling in this country. Our great imports

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from our colonies are our raw material and our food — and to suppose that England, after fifty years' experience of what the freedom of taxation on imports of raw material and food means, will deliberately resort to the taxation of raw material and food from foreign countries, is, to my mind, to suppose an impossibility. I do not wish to argue the question further. I wish, as I have said, simply to state my own opinion, that any person in the colonies or this country who founds his views as to the future solution, except on the basis of free trade, is founding his views on a foundation of sand; and I would not for the world have the responsibility of saying to our fellow-subjects that we can deal with it on any other basis than that of free trade."

HON. RICHARD HARCOURT, M. P. P., MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO.

Proposed Canadian Mint. — As the result of an agitation which appears to have started in British Columbia, it was recently announced that the government contemplated establishing in Canada a branch of the Royal Mint. The proposal called forth a vigorous protest from the Canadian Bankers' Association, which, at its annual meeting in Toronto, November 16, adopted the report of its president, Mr. E. S. Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal, who spoke in substance to the following effect

The popular fallacy underlying the demand for a mint was the belief that gold bullion now required to be exported to give it a value as coined metal which it does not possess as a raw material. This fallacy needed no exposure among bankers. The coinage of gold in Canada implied an interference with our existing currency. An American statesman had said: "He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread." Our currency system was unique. It was stable, safe, elastic, and convenient, adapted itself admirably to our commercial requirements, and was as perfect as the will of man could devise. The present enactment limited the amount of gold which the banks could hold to some sixty per cent of their cash reserves, the balance being required in Dominion notes. Were a mint established, the gold would quickly return to the banks or displace paper currency. The banks would then be driven to the course of exporting surplus gold, the exchange value of which was sometimes less than its legal-tender value. The banker would thus be compelled to submit to a loss, or to demonetize the gold currency.

The advocates of a Canadian mint were in error in thinking that the

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process enhanced the value of the metal. The coinage of silver was admittedly profitable, because the face value of the metal was nearly double that of the bullion value. The coinage of gold, on the other hand, yielded no profit, but entailed actual loss. It was well known that in Australia mints were run at a loss.

The banks were willing now to pay the miner as much for bullion as he could obtain by sending it to an American or Canadian mint, as the bullion and coinage value of gold stand practically at par. The establishment of an assay office in British Columbia was not open to the same objections, but the coinage of gold in Canada was undesirable because —

1. The very basis of the banking and currency system is thereby disturbed.
2. The coin will not circulate, and neither demand nor occasion for it exists.
3. It cannot be retained by the banks, and must either be exported at a loss or demonetized.
4. It involves a loss to the government.
5. It tends to displace and disorganize a currency system safe, stable, and peculiarly adapted to the needs of our commerce.
6. It opens the door to that incalculable mischief, the free coinage of silver.

Quebec Elections. — The election of a new house of assembly in Quebec, December 7 (p. 932), resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Liberal government of Hon. S. N. Parent. Of the seventy-four seats in the house, the Liberals captured sixty-five; and of these the unprecedented number of thirty-one, including every member of the government, were elected by acclamation. Seven Conservatives only were returned. Nominations in Gaspé and the Magdalen islands were fixed for December 17. The only members of the former Conservative government elected were Hon. E. J. Flynn, ex-premier, and Hon. L. P. Pelletier, ex-attorney-general. The result is taken as assuring a continuance of the economical administration inaugurated by the late M. Marchand, which formed so striking a contrast to the extravagances inherited from the Mercier *régime*.

Prince Edward Island Elections. — Still another Liberal victory was recorded in the provincial elections, December 12, in Prince Edward Island, the government of Hon. D. Farquharson being returned to power with about twenty-one supporters, against nine members elected by the Conservatives. One district was still to be heard from.

Manitoba Prohibition Law. — As announced at the time of its enactment, the constitutionality of the prohibition law passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature (pp. 477, 551), is to be tested in the courts. On November 21 the government formulated eleven questions covering the powers of the provincial executive and the jurisdiction of the

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

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legislature relative to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, to be submitted to the full court of Queen's Bench, as follows:

1. Had the legislative assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact the liquor act, and, if not, in what particular or respect has it exceeded its power?

2. Had the assembly jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th sections of "the liquor act," or any, and, if so, which, of such provisions, without the explanatory provisions of Section 119 of the act?

3. Had the assembly jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th sections of "the liquor act," or any of them, as interpreted by the explanatory provisions of Section 119 of the act, and, if so, which?

4. Had the assembly jurisdiction to make regulations, limitations, or restrictions on the sale or keeping of liquor by brewers, distillers, or other persons in Manitoba, duly licensed by the government of Canada for the manufacture in Manitoba of spirituous, fermented, or other liquors, as provided by Sections 47, 51, and 54 of and elsewhere in said act?

REV. N. BURWASH, S. T. D., LL.D., CHANCELLOR AND PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, ONT.

5. Has the assembly jurisdiction to prohibit or restrict the giving away in Manitoba, as a free gift by the owner thereof, of liquors which have been lawfully imported into Manitoba, or otherwise lawfully acquired by such owner?

6. If the assembly has no authority to prohibit the importation of liquor into the province, has it authority to declare it illegal for an importer to employ a *bona fide* agent residing in the province to make the importation on his behalf, or to prohibit importation through such agent?

7. Has the assembly jurisdiction to prohibit an agent in Manitoba retaining in such agent's possession in Manitoba on behalf of such resident liquor imported into this province through such agent on behalf of such resident, such liquor being the property of the importer, and not the agent, so that such agent may make delivery of portions thereof from time to time as such resident may desire?

8. Has the assembly jurisdiction to provide that no sale of liquor for export from the province shall be made within the province, unless such liquor shall be delivered by the vendor at some point outside the province?

9. If not, has the assembly jurisdiction to compel a person purchasing liquor in Manitoba to convey the liquor purchased to a place outside

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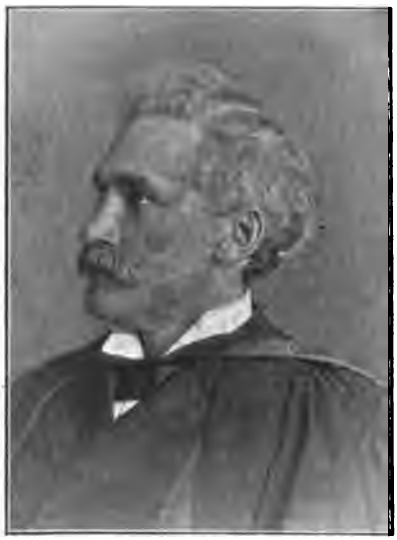
the province without breaking, or allowing to be opened or broken, the package or parcel containing the same, as received from the exporter?

10. Do the provisions of the liquor act interfere with or infringe on the rights of the Hudson Bay Company, as assured to that company by the conditions contained in the deed of surrender to Her Majesty, and the various orders-in-council and statutes passed in respect thereof, and, if so, to what extent?

11. Is the Hudson Bay Company subject to the provisions of the said act, and bound to observe the same? If not altogether, then to what extent?



O. C. S. WALLACE, M. A., D.D., LL.D., CHANCELLOR OF MC MASTER UNIVERSITY, TORONTO, ONT.

The Northwest Territories.—With the lapse of time and the accompanying growth of the Territories in population, resources, and political experience, their aspiration toward full provincial autonomy is becoming more and more pronounced. At the last session of the legislature at Regina, a resolution was adopted, setting forth that the existing agreement was unsatisfactory financially, that the annual grant from the Dominion government was inadequate to the financial obligations imposed, and asking for an inquiry as to existing needs, and also as to the terms and conditions upon which the Territories may be erected into a province.

Toronto University.— At the annual banquet of Toronto University, November 29, the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, made the pleasing announcement that further aid might be expected from the Ontario government toward improving the financial position of the University, and more thoroughly equipping it for its important work (p. 202).

Upper Canada College. — In accordance with the enactment passed at the last session of the Ontario assembly (p. 383), the provincial government, December 14, formally turned over to the new Board of Governors of Upper Canada

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College the supervision and management of the institution and its property.

The Pacific Cable. — In spite of the difficulties which recently threatened with failure the project of an all-British cable connecting Canada with Australia (p. 200), it was announced toward the end of November that Canada had been successful in her protest against the pending rupture of an agreement which had been virtually reached between Great Britain and Australia and Canada and New Zealand, and that a contract for construction of a cable had at last been signed, at the figure £1,795,000.

Canada's share of the cost will be $498,611. For map showing the route along which the cable will be laid, with distances between landing points, as well as route of the proposed United States cable, see page 199. The Pacific cable will connect at Vancouver with the Canadian Pacific, which will do its business across Canada; and the Commercial Cable Company, which, though largely American, has all-British cables across the Atlantic, will transmit the messages from Canada to Great Britain.

Personal and Miscellaneous Notes. — Mr. George B. Reeve, formerly general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was in mid-November appointed general manager, to succeed Charles M. Hays, who had been transferred to the head of the great Southern Pacific railroad system.

REEVE, GEORGE BELL, was born in Surrey, Eng., October 23, 1840. Became a clerk in the passenger department of the G. T. R. in Montreal, May 1, 1860. Became an operator in the telegraph department two years later, and soon was made a train despatcher. Rose to position of assistant general freight agent, and eight years later, in 1881, became general traffic manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway; and when the Grand Trunk system began to be reconstructed under Mr. Hays, in 1895, Mr. Reeve was chosen as general traffic manager. He had retired from office early in the present year, making his home in California.

On the night of the 21st or the morning of the 22d of November, the coasting steamer, *St. Olaf* (Capt. P. T. Lemaistre), plying between the city of Quebec and the ports on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, was wrecked on Boule island, at the entrance to the harbor of Seven Islands, with the loss of her entire crew of nineteen men and seven passengers.

The vessel was a Clyde-built iron steamer of 305 tons, built in 1882, and owned by A. Fraser & Co. Valued at $40,000; insured for about $20,000.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

Cabinet Reconstruction. — Having secured the consent of the British Colonial Office to an enlargement of the island cabinet, which seemed desirable owing to the importance of the problems connected with the Reid contract, on which the election was mainly fought (pp. 846, 934), Premier Bond announced the personnel of his reconstructed ministry, December 7, as follows:

HON. WILLIAM H. HARWOOD,
NEWFOUNDLAND MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Premier and Colonial Secretary — Robert Bond.

Minister of Justice — William Harwood.

Minister of Finance — Edward Jackman.

Leader of the Legislative Council — George Knowling.

Members of the Cabinet without portfolios — Edward Morris, Augustus Harvey, James Pitts, Henry Woods, and James D. Ryan.

The foregoing constitute the cabinet. Three ministers who are not in the cabinet are the following:

Minister of Agriculture — Eli Dawe.

Minister of Fisheries — Thomas Murphy.

Minister of Public Works — George Gushue.

It is the intention of the Bond government to make Mr. Reid's conversion of his personal holdings into a liability company, conditional upon his return of the telegraph lines to the colony, his amending of land grants so that no settlers shall be dispossessed of homesteads, and his giving satisfactory guarantees as to the amount of money which he will spend for labor and in development. It is hoped also that an agreement may be effected whereby the colony shall resume ownership of the railway, Mr. Reid retaining for fifty years his operating contract.

Trade Returns. — For the year ended June 30, 1900, exports from the island were $8,627,576, and imports $7,497,147. Revenue aggregated $2,213,334; and expenditure $1,983,445; showing marked improvement in financial conditions. Over seventy per cent of the imports come from other parts of the British empire, Canada and Great Britain sending the largest shares, $2,805,490 and $2,224,353 re-

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spectively. Of the exports, Brazil takes the largest share, $2,068,586; Great Britain, with $1,890,659, standing next, and Canada, $473,940.

MEXICO.

President Diaz Inaugurated. — On December 2, President Diaz was inaugurated President of the Republic of Mexico for another four-year term, with the usual ceremonies. He has now entered upon his sixth term as President of the Mexican Republic (Vol. 2, p. 417; Vol. 6, p. 663).

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Settlement of American Claims. — Excellent progress has been made the last year in the settlement of the various claims of American citizens against the Central American republics.

Honduras has paid $10,000 to the relatives of Frank Pears, who was murdered by a Honduras soldier (Vol. 9, p. 442; Vol. 10, p. 205); the claims of two American companies against Nicaragua have been decided in their favor by the arbitrator (Vol. 10, p. 554); and now Mr. Jenner, the British umpire in the arbitration of the case of Robert H. May, an American citizen, against the government of Guatemala, has rendered a judgment in favor of May to the amount of $140,000 in American gold.

The claimant, it appears, entered into a contract with the Guatemalan government to operate and improve a railway, for which he was to receive a monthly subvention. He was also to be paid for extra work, and to receive the revenues of the road. He began work in April, 1888, but was compelled by military force to stop it in October. Early in December, the report of Mr. May's detention by Guatemalan officials was received by the State Department. He was released, however, on the demands of the American minister to Guatemala, Mr. Hunter.

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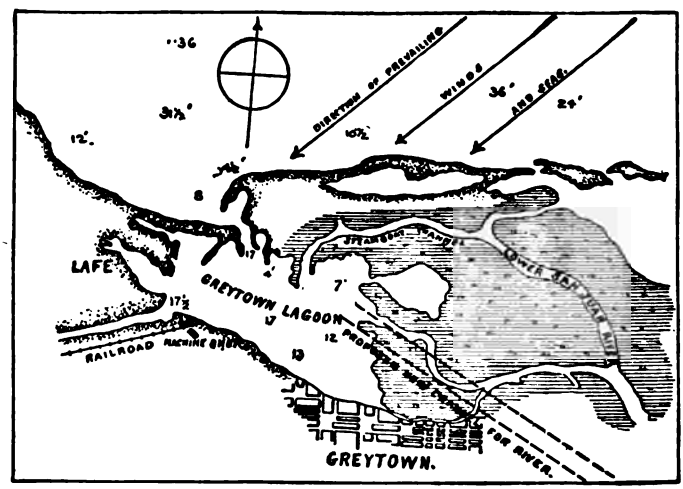
THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

Report of the Canal Commission. — The Isthmian Canal Commission appointed by the President last year (Vol. 9, pp. 183, 444; Vol. 10, p. 295), of which Rear-Admiral Walker is chairman, has presented its preliminary report. It is unanimously in favor of a trans-isthmian canal, and of the Nicaraguan route.

All possible routes for the canal were carefully inspected and investigated by members of the commission. Not only were the physical



Courtesy of "Scientific American."

MAP OF GREYTOWN HARBOR, SHOWING PROPOSED NEW CHANNEL FOR THE RIVER SAN JUAN.

advantages or disadvantages of each route considered, and the relative cost of construction of a canal at different points in the isthmus, but also the commercial and strategic values of the different routes, and the diplomatic situation with regard to the complete ownership and control of the canal by the United States.

After visiting the different routes, the dimensions of the canal were carefully considered. In view of the constantly increasing size of ocean vessels, the commission recommends a depth of 35 feet at mean low water, and a bottom width of 150 feet, with a double set of locks 740 feet long, 84 feet wide, and 35 feet deep. These dimensions are larger than any upon which estimates have been based heretofore, but are deemed necessary by the commission to meet the probable conditions by the time the canal is finished, at least ten years hence. These estimates would allow all but the very largest ships to pass each other in the canal, and the double set of locks would prevent delay in case of needed repairs on

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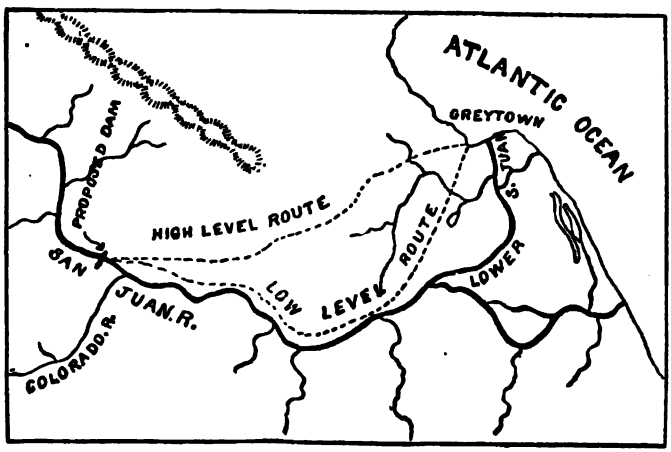
one set of locks. Estimates of the cost are given, however, on the basis of smaller dimensions also.

The report then gives the outline of the Nicaraguan route in detail, which is practically the same as that recommended by the Nicaragua Canal Commission appointed by Congress in 1897 (Vol. 8, pp. 177, 701, 924; Vol. 9, p. 443). It begins near Greytown, on the Atlantic, follows the San Juan river, crosses Lake Nicaragua, and terminates at Brito, on the Pacific, a total distance of 186 miles (see maps pp. 103, 104, 105). The chief engineering difficulty in this route would be the immense dam across the San Juan river. It is estimated that it would require eight years to build this dam and two years for preparatory work.

The estimates of the cost amount in all to $200,540,000. If only single locks be used and the bottom narrowed by a-third, the expense will be reduced to $163,913,000, it is thought.



Courtesy of "Scientific American."

DELTA OF THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

The estimated cost of completing the Panama canal is given as $142,342,579, with a reduction to $115,941,215 if the single locks and the narrower bottom be adopted. The work already done on the Panama route is estimated at $33,934,463.

The report concludes with a comparison of the advantages of the Nicaragua and Panama routes.

1. In point of expense, the two routes are about equal. For, although the cost of finishing the Panama canal is $58,000,000 less than that of building a canal through Nicaragua, it is thought that even if the Panana Canal Company would sell its property to the United States, which it has shown no disposition to do, it is probable that the price would not be such as to make the total cost of the canal much less than that of the Nicaragua canal.

2. In point of time it is thought that the Nicaraguan route is rather more advantageous to the United States, on the whole, in spite of the fact that, as the Panama canal is considerably shorter, would have fewer

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locks and less curvature, it would therefore take a vessel only twelve hours to pass through it, against thirty-three hours through the Nicaragua canal. For this is more than balanced by the saving in time in the total journey from New York, New Orleans, or Liverpool, to San Francisco, as the distances to these points are respectively 377, 579, and 386 miles greater by way of Panama than by way of Nicaragua.

3. The diplomatic considerations are all in favor of Nicaragua. The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica appear to be heartily ready to lend every aid to the construction of a canal through their territories by the United States, and have freed themselves from all obligations to any canal company that would interfere with such a project. On the other hand, Colombia is bound by a contract to the Panama Canal Company that has many years to run, so that an arrangement would have to be made with this company if the Panama route were adopted. The commission has found the company unwilling to sell its franchise. The only concession it will make, apparently, is to allow the United States to purchase stock in the company. Such an arrangement as this is deemed inadmissible by the commission.

In view of all the facts, then, particularly of the diplomatic situation, the commission unanimously recommends the Nicaraguan route as "the most practical and feasible route for a canal under the control, ownership, and management of the United States."

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Ratified. — On December 20, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, last February (pp. 102–106), and immediately submitted to the senate, was ratified by that body, after several weeks of discussion in executive session, by a vote of fifty-five to eighteen, but with three amendments that considerably changed its character.

The Davis Amendment.— The first subject for consideration was the Davis amendment, which was favorably reported to the senate, March 9 (Vol. 10, p. 206), by the committee on Foreign Relations. After much discussion, it was adopted, December 13, by a vote of sixty-five to seventeen. It will be remembered that this amendment was to be inserted after Section 5 of Article 2 of the treaty. This article provides for the complete neutralization of the canal in time of war as in peace, and the amendment states that none of these provisions "shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

Two More Amendments. — The adoption of this amendment was followed by a flood of other proposed amendments of the widest range. Two, which were favorably reported by the committee on Foreign Relations, were adopted. The first of these is the addition of a clause declaring that the entire Clayton-Bulwer convention is superseded. This clause is added to the first paragraph of Article 2, in which a reference is made to the convention.

The second one strikes out Article 3 of the treaty, which provided for its acceptance by the other powers.

After the passage of these two additional amendments, the treaty was ratified, and sent to the President for trans-

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mission to Great Britain. The passage of the treaty in this form is looked upon as a compromise between those who favor absolute neutralization of interoceanic waterways and those who advocate construction of an American canal for Americans only.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spanish-American Congress. — In the middle of November, a congress of the Spanish-speaking peoples was held in Madrid, Spain, and was attended by delegates from most of the Central and South American states.

Very little business was transacted by the congress; but the Spanish newspapers comment enthusiastically on its "great moral effect" in binding closer to the mother country her former American colonies. The general feeling expressed in the congress was that something must be done to protect the republics against the increasing commercial and political aggressiveness of their great neighboring republic, the United States, and that the natural source of a unifying and strengthening bond was in closer relations to the one-time mother country, Spain.

Perhaps the most noteworthy measure of the congress was the adoption of a scheme to secure "compulsory arbitration" between the American republics. The Chilean delegation made a significant protest against this action (p. 662); otherwise the vote would have been unanimous. Just how a scheme for "compulsory" arbitration could be made to work is not quite clear, but the effort to secure a peaceful decision of matters in which the republics are involved is interesting, particularly in view of the various disputes that are still unsettled, such as that between Chile and Bolivia, referred to below.

Bolivia. — The congress of Bolivia, in secret session, has rejected proposals from Chile for a settlement of the long-standing dispute over the Bolivian littoral occupied by Chile after the last war with Peru (Vol. 6, p. 415).

Chile demanded from Bolivia the absolute yielding of all claim to a port on the seaboard, and the recognition of the sovereignty of Chile over all territory occupied during and after the war. In return, she offered, first, to pay certain obligations contracted by the Bolivian government in mining enterprises, and the balance of the Chilean loan to Bolivia in 1867; second, to pay for the construction of a railroad from any port on the Chilean coast to the interior of Bolivia, or for the extension of the present Oruro railway; third, to grant free passage for all products and merchandise to or from Bolivia through the aforesaid port.

It is feared that the refusal of Bolivia to accept these terms may lead to a renewal of hostilities. The fact that Chile has recently adopted the Prussian system of compulsory military service gives color to this suggestion.

Brazil. — *French Boundary Settled.* — The Swiss government, December 1, pronounced a verdict in favor of Brazil

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in the dispute over the boundary in the Amapala district between Brazil and French Guiana referred to it for arbitration three or four years ago (Vol. 5, pp. 343, 599; Vol. 6, p. 114).

It is decreed that the boundaries between the two countries are to be the Oyapok river from its mouth to the source, and the watershed line in the Tumuc-Humac mountains from the source of the Oyapok to the Dutch frontier. This decision gives Brazil 147,000 square miles of the territory

HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

in dispute, and France about 3,000 square miles, settling a question which has been an open one for about three centuries.

The Colombian Revolution. — The revolution in Colombia continues to exhibit the astonishing combination of intense vigor and fierce fighting with apparently no marked gain on either side (pp. 663, 751, 847, 935). The whole matter is most confusing. Cities are constantly captured, large districts devastated, and savage conflicts waged; yet so conflicting are the reports that we must be content to await authentic information.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliamentary Session. — The newly elected parliament (pp. 848, 937) held its first session December 3–15. The Irish members refrained from attendance, as a mark of their disapproval of the government.

The chief feature of the session was a fierce, unsparing attack on Mr. Chamberlain. The accusations current in the press during the recent campaign (p. 849) were hurled against him. He met the charges squarely in his reply, vindicating himself thoroughly from the charges of financial corruption, at least. Furthermore, he took the house into his confidence in the disclosure of a plan for the settlement of the South African affair so statesmanlike as to win cheers even from his opponents. The result was that the address to the throne was adopted by a vote of 265 to 23, and $80,000,000 was voted for the expenses of the war.

JOHN E. REDMOND,
IRISH NATIONALIST LEADER.

Irish Nationalist Convention. — A convention of the Nationalists was deliberately convoked by the leaders of the party to meet in Dublin at the same time the British parliament was to be assembled in London, in order to present an imposing array of empty seats on the Irish benches at Westminster. The boycott was not to extend beyond the present session, however.

At the convention, which was attended by seventy-five of the eighty Irish members of parliament, Mr. William O'Brien was recognized as the leader of the new party; and, at his request, Mr. Timothy Healy, who is *persona non grata* with Mr. O'Brien, was excluded from the party. Mr. Healy, by the way, in defiance of the orders of the leaders, was disporting himself at Westminster, asking impudent questions of the gov-

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ernment. Mr. John Redmond was unanimously reëlected as chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party.

The convention adopted a strongly worded denunciation of landlordism; and there are signs that Mr. George Wyndham, the new Irish secretary, may have a serious agrarian agitation to handle.

Lord Rosebery's Glasgow Speech. — On November 16, Lord Rosebery took the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University to deliver a speech on "Questions of Empire," in which he gave utterance to his ideal of a liberal imperialism. The speech attracted much attention, and has encouraged the idea entertained in various quarters that he will, in the near future, assume the leadership of the Liberal party on a new platform of his own making.

GERMANY.

Minister Defended. — The imperial chancellor, Count von Bülow, came to the defense of Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of the Interior, in the Reichstag, November 24. He declared that, while the conduct of the minister in adopting the means he did for pushing the Anti-Strike bill (p. 942) was undoubtedly a mistake, what he did was nevertheless done in good faith, and would not be allowed to have any personal consequences. The department had been instructed, however, not to employ such methods again.

American Trade with Germany. — In view of the anticipated damaging effect on American trade of recent German legislation (p. 484), the statistics just issued by the Treasury Bureau at Washington regarding our trade with Germany are of especial interest.

In the ten months ending in October, 1900, our exports to Germany were $27,000,000 greater than in corresponding months of last year, an increase of about twenty per cent; and our imports showed a gain of $8,000,000, or over ten per cent. More than two-thirds of the forty great articles of export show an increase in 1900 over 1899. Those which show the greatest decrease are hog products, corn, wheat, fertilizers, and certain lines of machinery.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Proceedings. — General Mercier, whose connection with the Dreyfus case is notorious (Vol. 9, pp. 509–529), created a sensation in the French chamber of deputies, December 4, by delivering an extraordinary speech on the ease with which England might be invaded. His motion that the government take steps to be prepared for

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such an undertaking, whenever desired, was ruled out of order by the president, amid cheers from the floor. The matter is not taken very seriously in either France or England.

The first paragraph of the Amnesty bill, which deals with cases arising from the Dreyfus affair (p. 487), passed the chamber, December 13, by a vote of 329 to 244, after a lively debate, in which another vain attempt was made to include in the amnesty the persons condemned before the senate sitting as a high court of justice (Vol. 9, p. 940; Vol. 10, p. 487). An amendment excluding cases of espionage and treason from the amnesty was passed, however, by a vote of 296 to 244.

A bill to check the depopulation of France (Vol. 8, pp. 191, 940; Vol. 9, p. 941) has been introduced in the senate by M. Piot. It provides for a system of taxes on unmarried persons of both sexes thirty years of age and upward, and on persons married five years or more who are without offspring, and also for bounties for prolific parents.

First Woman Lawyer. — December 5, Mme. Petit was admitted to the bar, taking the oath in the *Palais de Justice* before a large company of interested spectators. She is the first woman to receive this distinction in France. Her husband is also a lawyer.

ITALY.

The Budget. — Signor Rubini, minister of the treasury, announced, December 2, in the chamber of deputies, that the budget of 1900–01 now shows a deficit of $3,800,000. Of this, $2,600,000 is due to the Chinese expedition. The revenue, however, is continually increasing.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Improving. — The Czar's illness (p. 944) has been progressing favorably, though his recovery is slow. He is expected to be able to return to St. Petersburg the first of the new year.

Russian Budget. — The budget figures for the first seven months of the year 1900 show an increase of 25,000,000 rubles in the ordinary receipts over those of the corresponding period last year. This is astonishing in view of a decrease in the customs of 11,000,000 rubles, and of 7,500,000 rubles in sugar excise.

Naval Estimates. — The normal naval estimate for 1901, 60,000,000 rubles, is deemed insufficient by the minister of marine, in view of recent events; and he has obtained the imperial consent for an additional credit of 37,000,000 rubles. One ruble equals about 51.4 cents.

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Of the additional 37,000,000 rubles, 10,000,000 rubles are to increase the normal budget; 6,000,000 are for naval construction; 5,000,000 for the improvement of Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Four large ironclads of 13,516 tons each, an ironclad of 5,000 tons for coast defense, a cruiser of 3,000 tons for the Pacific, and several smaller craft are to be built at St. Petersburg; while at Nikolaieff, on the Black sea, a cruiser of 6,250 tons and six torpedo vessels of 350 tons each are to be built; a cruiser of the same size and twelve torpedo boats are to be built at Sebastopol and sent in pieces to Port Arthur.

HON. J. B. PIODA,
MINISTER OF SWITZERLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.

SPAIN.

Sale of Islands.— General Azcarraga announced to the council, November 8, that a convention had been signed in Washington the day before, in which Cagayan and Sibutu, the only islands in Oceania remaining in the possession of Spain, are ceded by her to the United States for $100,000.

SWITZERLAND.

A New President.— A new president of the Swiss Confederation for the year 1901 has been elected in the person of Mr. Ernest Brenner, of Basle, vice-president of the Federal Council, succeeding Mr. Hauser. Dr. Zemp, of Lucerne, was elected vice-president.

Constitutional Amendments Defeated. — The Hon. J. B. Pioda, minister of Switzerland to the United States, has very kindly called our attention to several misstatements in the summarized press reports of the recent Swiss election (p. 949).

The first constitutional amendment submitted to the voters provided for a change in the method of election of the Federal Council, and not of the "Council of State" (properly, Council of the States). This Federal Council, consisting of seven members, is elected by the federal assembly, that is by the Council of the States and the National Council. It was proposed to have the Swiss voters elect the Federal Council directly.

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The amendment was defeated by a vote of 270,522 to 145,926, or, taken by states, of 14 to 8.

The second amendment was a proposition to elect the members of the National Council by a system of proportional representation of the political parties, in place of the absolute majority system that now prevails. This amendment was also defeated by a vote of 244,666 to 169,008, or 11 1-2 states to 10 1-2.

CHINA.

Density of Population. — A table of statistics regarding the population of China, recently issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is unique and interesting. The population of each of the eighteen provinces of the empire is compared with that of a state or group of states in this country of about the same area, as follows:

COMPARISON OF AREA AND POPULATION OF CHINESE PROVINCES WITH STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

	Area (Square Miles.)	Population.
Hu-peh	70,450	33,365,005
Ohio and Indiana	76,670	5,864,720
Ho-nan	66,104	22,115,827
Missouri	68,735	2,679,184
Cheh-kiang	39,150	11,588,692
Kentucky	40,000	1,858,635
Kiang-si	72,176	24,534,118
Kentucky and Tennessee	81,750	3,626,252
Kwei-chow	64,554	7,669,181
Virginia and West Virginia	64,770	2,418,774
Yun-nan	107,969	11,721,576
Michigan and Wisconsin	111,880	3,780,769
Fuh-kien	38,480	23,000,000
Ohio	40,760	3,672,316
Chi-li	58,949	17,937,000
Georgia	58,980	1,837,353
Shan-tung	65,104	36,248,000
New England	62,000	4,700,945
Shan-si	56,268	12,211,453
Illinois	56,000	3,826,851
Shen-si	67,400	8,432,193
Nebraska	76,840	1,058,910
Kan-su	125,450	9,285,377
California	155,980	1,208,130
Sze-chuan	166,800	67,712,897
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky	173,430	11,350,209
Ngan-Hwuy	48,461	20,596,288
New York	47,620	5,997,853
Kiang-su	44,500	20,905,171
Pennsylvania	44,985	5,258,014
Kwang-tung	79,456	29,706,249
Kansas	81,700	1,427,096
Kwang-si	78,250	5,151,327
Minnesota	79,205	1,301,826
Ching-kiang	43,000	6,000,000
Louisiana	45,000	1,118,589

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JAPAN.

The Mint. — The report of the director of the Imperial Mint for the year ending March 31, 1900, shows that the total value of gold coins struck at the mint since October 1, 1897, when the gold monometallic system went into effect (Vol. 7, p. 210), was 115,194,600 yen (one yen equals about 49.8 cents). The net profit realized by the mint since 1897 was 6,681,319 yen, against a total profit of only 12,152,444 yen during the twenty-seven years previous. The gains are used to cover the losses in connection with the adoption of the gold standard.

Eastern Trade of the United States. — The situation in China has, naturally, seriously affected American commerce with the Orient, in October alone, our exports to China falling to $579,005, from $1,324,314 during the same month last year.

Aside from this temporary falling off, our trade with the East has shown marvellous progress. If the ten months of 1900 for which we have an accurate record (Hawaii being excluded, for which accurate figures are not yet obtainable) be compared with the corresponding months of 1895, it will be found that our exports to Asia and Oceania have risen from $25,587,421 in 1895 to $83,563,153 in 1900, a gain of 226 per cent. This is a greater increase than our trade with any other foreign country shows, the gain in South American trade being only 26 per cent, in European trade 82 per cent, and in African trade 186 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Ashanti Rebellion Ended. — After heavy losses in their resistance to the British forces, the Ashantis, in the latter part of November, made submission (pp. 566, 677). After their defeat at Coomassie, Sir James Willcocks despatched flying columns to hunt the enemy in their refuges. The orders were to apply leniency in dealing with them only when they had ceased from fighting. Now, the savage tribes have been taught a useful lesson, and the country is opened through its whole extent to peaceful trade and advancing civilization.

A Somali Revolt. — The Somalis have risen in Jubaland, a province of British East Africa; and about 4,000 well-armed men were reported in revolt, November 26.

Kongo Free State Boundary. — The frontier between the Kongo Free State and German East Africa near Lake

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Kivu was reported on good authority in London, November 20, as rectified in favor of Germany (p. 398). This is said to be in return from King Leopold of Belgium, the sovereign of the Kongo Free State, for Germany's support of Belgium in obtaining possession of a strip of land in China, on the left bank of the Pei-ho river.

SCIENCE.

Lick Observatory. — The regents of the University of California, December 12, confirmed the appointment of Prof. W. W. Campbell as director of the Lick Observatory, to succeed the late Dr. James E. Keeler (p. 685).

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM WALLACE, director of the Lick Observatory, was born on a farm in Hancock county, Ohio, April 11, 1862. Was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1886, having made a specialty of astronomy under Professor Schaeberle. Was at once appointed to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Colorado, and in 1888 succeeded Professor Schaeberle at Ann Arbor. In 1890 he was engaged in spectroscopic work at the Lick Observatory, assisting Professor Keeler in his famous determination of the movements of nebulæ in the line of sight. A year later Professor Keeler went to the Allegheny (Penn.) Observatory as director, and Professor Campbell succeeded him at Mount Hamilton as astronomer in charge of the spectroscopic department. His observations of Mars led him to conclude that the atmosphere of that planet is very much lighter than the earth's.

Since 1895 he has been engaged in determination of the motions of stars, by means of the D. O. Mills spectroscope attached to the great Lick telescope. The velocities of about 325 stars have been measured. The results will be used in the near future to determine the motion of the solar system through space, the average distance of the stars, and other fundamental facts of stellar science (Vol. 9, pp. 757, 954).

The Leonid Meteors. — This marvelous stream of celestial fragments again, as in November of last year (Vol. 9, p. 955), failed to put in its expected appearance in mid-November, leading to the conclusion that, owing to their approach to some large heavenly body with great powers of attraction, their orbit has been changed so that they no longer come sufficiently near the earth to make their presence visible.

EDUCATION.

President Gilman's Retirement. — On November 20, owing to advancing years, and, presumably also, to the necessity for an executive of unabated powers of endurance

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to face the existing financial outlook of the institution, Dr. D. C. Gilman, after twenty-five years of distinguished service, announced that he wished to retire at the end of the present academic year from the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. This was the first real American *university* as distinguished from *college;* and, as such, its influence on American scholarship ranks in importance with that of any of the great institutions which surpass it in wealth, age, and traditional glory.

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT, LL. D., was born in Connecticut, in 1831; was graduated at Yale in 1852; devoted five more years to study in New Haven and Europe; became a Yale professor, superintendent of the public schools of New Haven, superintendent of the public schools of Connecticut, and in 1872 president of the University of California. From there, three years later, he went to Baltimore to help in the organization of Johns Hopkins and to become its president. He has contributed more than any one else to make the institution famous for its services to advanced education and learned research. His public services, too, have been many and important. He served in 1896 on the Venezuela boundary commission, and in 1897 on the commission to draft a new charter for Baltimore. He was a judge at the Centennial Fair in 1876, and has been president of the Board of Trustees of the Slater Fund for the Education of Negroes, a trustee of the Peabody Fund, president of the American Social Science Association and of the American Oriental Society, a corresponding member of the British Association, and an officer of public instruction in France.

The Carnegie Institute. — In November was announced the decision of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to erect and endow in Pittsburg, Pa., a polytechnic school, to be called the Carnegie Institute, at a cost of not less than $3,000,000, for the technical and mechanical education of the youth of the city. This would bring the total of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions for the educational life of Pittsburg up to over $8,000,000.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE most notable dramatic event of the month under review was the production at the Garden theatre, New York City, November 26, of Rostand's six-act drama *L'Aiglon* (p. 215), with Sara Bernhardt in the title rôle, representing Napoleon's son, the Duc de Reichstadt, and M. Coquelin as Flambeau.

Other first productions during the month under review were the following:

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"The Wisdom of the Wise," a play, by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie), produced at the St. James' theatre, London, Eng., November 22.

"Sweet Anne Page," a comic opera; book by Louis de Lange and Edgar Smith; music by W. H. Neidlinger; at the Manhattan theatre, New York City, December 3.

EDNA MAY,
AMERICAN ACTRESS.

"The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," a comedy, dramatized by Molly Elliot Seawell and William Young, from the former's novelette of the same title; at the Theatre Republic, New York City, December 3.

"Punchinello," a comedy, by Elwyn A. Barron; at the Tremont theatre, Boston, Mass., December 3, by E. S. Willard and company.

"The Cruise of the Summer Girl," a musical comedy; book by Louis Fitzgerald, Jr.; lyrics by Cheever Goodwin, Safford Waters, and Harry B. Smith; music by Melville Ellis, Safford Waters, R. H. Warren, W. F. Peters, Aimé Lachaume, Dr. S. Fowler, V. Bergel, and Reginald de Koven; at the Yonkers (N. Y.) opera house, December 5.

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"The Girl From Up There," a musical comedy, by Hugh Morton, with music by Gustave Kerker; at the National theatre, Washington, D. C., December 10, with Miss Edna May in the leading rôle.

SOCIOLOGY.

Trusts in Europe. — In view of the recent report from Professor Jenks of Cornell University on the status of the trust problem in Europe (p. 867), the following information bearing on that problem, gathered from United States consular reports, has special interest.

Trusts exist in Europe in frequent reality, but rarely in name. In Germany trusts, of which there are probably 300, are called "cartels." There are trusts in the sugar trade, coal, iron, tinplate, oil, soap, brick, potassium, and many other trades. Their objects are to suppress competition, maintain prices, and, if necessary, restrict production by the partial or entire closing of works. Some of these existed before the adoption of a protective tariff in 1879; but most of them have arisen since that date. German economists attribute their multiplication, however, not to protection, but to the general industrial and commercial tendencies of the age.

In Austria industries are newer than in Germany and trusts are fewer, but the latter are fully as influential over conditions of production and consumption. The iron, coal, oil, and sugar trades are among those dominated by trusts, and the effect of such control has been seen in a thirty per cent increase in the price of coal. A bill for the regulation of trusts — or cartels — has been drafted, but not yet enacted.

In Belgium there are trusts in the coal, sugar, plate glass, and other trades. Holland is not a manufacturing, but an agricultural, fishing, and commercial country. Nevertheless, the coal trade and other industries, so far as they exist, are in the hands of monopolies. Outside of the iron trade, Italy appears to have few trusts. Competition among manufacturers is intense, and consequently wages are extremely low. Recently trusts, or "syndicates," have been formed in the sulphur and sumac trades, with the result of a general increase of wages. Spain, too, has few trusts, excepting the monopolies granted by the government in tobacco, matches, etc.

France seems to be, of all great industrial countries, most free from trusts. Theoretically there are none, such combinations being prohibited by law. As a matter of fact, however, the iron, petroleum, sugar, borax, and other trades are controlled by "syndicates;" and the tendency of the country is unmistakably toward the multiplication of such organizations. In both Sweden and Norway avowed trusts are unknown, but understandings and agreements exist among manufacturers which amount, practically, to the same thing. Organizations of capital are still, however, far behind those of labor. Much the same may be said of Switzerland; there are no trusts, in the American sense, but almost every trade is controlled by a combination or agreement for the regulation of production and prices.

Finally in the United Kingdom, trusts flourish as nowhere else. There has been no opposition to them in either legislation or public opinion. "However," writes the United States consul at Glasgow,

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"one has but to go through the country and note the tall chimney stacks standing here and there, idle and alone, from which the rest of the works have been moved or razed, to understand that the combination has reduced output or confined operations to a narrower limit; and these smokeless chimneys are mute witnesses to the fact that a once flourishing enterprise has been throttled."

There is one radical difference between European and American trusts. That is found in the capitalization, which in Europe is kept at the lowest possible figure, while here it is too often swelled with "water" to the highest possible figure.

Bishop Lawrence on Trusts. — At a dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, November 20, Bishop Lawrence (Protestant Episcopal), of Massachusetts, spoke on "The Relation of the Material Prosperity of a People to Their Morality." After answering in the affirmative the question as to whether the increase of wealth in this country under present conditions was favorable or unfavorable to the character of the people, he went on to say:

"I want to speak, however, of that which I believe to be the most imminent danger to the rights and liberties of the American people. I mean the recognition on the part of any man of the supposed privilege of great corporations, because they are great and their interests enormous, to deal with the public service or with their representatives in a way which is not recognized as honorable on the part of any private citizen. The massing of great wealth in corporations has come to stay. It is a new, a necessary, and on the whole a beneficent instrument in civilization. Like all new machines, it is dangerous until we know how to handle it. We appreciate, too, the heavy responsibilities that the leaders, who are trustees for thousands of men and women, have to carry. But neither our sympathies, nor the risk to great properties, nor the curtailment or loss of our properties can reconcile us to any dallying with the rights and liberties of the people. I am not so afraid of the rich man in politics as I am of the poor and weak man in politics and the rich man outside. Gentlemen, the people, the great common people, are suspicious that some great corporations and masses of wealth are protected, or their interests advanced, in ways that are inconsistent with the rights of the people. They may have no material grounds for their suspicions; but they are suspicious, and so are many of you. Civilization cannot go on where there is mutual suspicion; and prosperity cannot go on long while the people feel or think that the reverence for law, by which property is safeguarded, is not upheld."

RELIGION.

Encyclical on "Jesus Christ, the Redeemer." — As an end-of-the-century admonition to the Catholic faithful, Pope Leo XIII., on November 1, addressed "to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops, and other local ordinaries in communion with the Apostolic See," an encyclical letter

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impressing upon all the importance of Christ's law as the absolute rule for states, rulers, and subjects.

Although it is not possible, the Pope says, to look to the future without anxiety, and the dangers to be feared are neither light nor few, the sources of evil, private and public, being so many and so inveterate, still, through God's goodness, the end of the century seems to afford some ground for hope and comfort. At a single sign from the Roman Pontiff a great multitude of pilgrims thronged Rome during the Holy Year. Who, asks the Pope, could fail to be moved by this spectacle of extraordinary devotion toward the Savior? Would, he says, that these flames of the old Catholic piety which had, as it were, been bursting forth, might develop into a great fire, and that the excellent example set by many pilgrims might move the rest of the world.

The Pope asserts that if they recognized that nothing could be more wretched than to have left the Redeemer of the world and abandoned Christian customs and teachings, surely all would arise and, changing their course, seek to escape certain ruin. To preserve and extend the kingdom of God on earth is the office of the Church; and now that special opportunities are offered during the Holy Year, the knowledge and the love of Jesus Christ should be more largely diffused by teaching, persuasion, and exhortation, directed not so much to those who listen attentively as to all those unhappy ones, who, while retaining the Christian name, spend their lives without faith and without the love of Christ.

Christ's law, the Pope says, must be sought absolutely from the Church; and, accordingly, as Christ is the way for men, so also is the Church — He of Himself and by His nature; she by the office conferred on her and the communication of power. Therefore, contends the Pope, whosoever look for salvation outside of the Church have gone astray and are laboring in vain. The case, he says, is almost the same with states as with individuals; they, too, must end disastrously if they depart from the way.

The Pope next declares that, by a confusion of ideas, both rulers and subjects have been led away from the true path, for they needed what was wanting — a sure guide and support. And, he asks, do we not every day see states which have labored hard to insure an increased public prosperity distressed and suffering in many respects, and these of the highest importance?

True, it is asserted that civil society suffices for itself, that it can get on well enough without the aid of Christian institutions, and attain its end by its own efforts alone. Hence it is sought to laicise the work of public administration, so that the traces of the ancient religion are daily becoming fewer in civil affairs and public life. But, the Pope says, those who are responsible for this do not perceive well enough the effects of what they are doing. For, the idea of God judging what is good and what is evil being given up, the laws must lose their chief authority, and justice collapse — two bonds of the strongest kind which are essentially necessary to human society.

In like manner, says the Pope, when the hope and expectation of eternal happiness have disappeared, there is a disposition to thirst eagerly for earthly goods; and every one endeavors, by all the means in his power, to grab as much of them as he can for himself. Hence arise jealous rivalry, envy, hatred; then horrible schemes, the desire to abolish all power, the design to create mad ruin everywhere. No tranquillity abroad, no security at home; evil society disfigured by crime. Christ, the Lord, must be restored to human society as to his possession.

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All the members and parts of the social organization must draw and drink from the fountain of life, which proceeds from Him — the legal enactments, the national institutions, the universities and schools, the marriage laws and the family, the palaces of the wealthy and the workshops of the toilers. And let it be borne in mind that upon this largely depends that civilization of the nations which is so much desired.

The Pope begs of all Christians to do what they can to know their Redeemer as He is, and he especially appeals to the clergy to exert their zeal for this purpose as far as possible in the pulpit and the schools, and wherever opportunity offers.

Presbyterian Creed Revision. — The committee recently appointed to consider the question of a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith (p. 496), concluded its discussion of the matter, December 8. Prior to preparation of its report, to be submitted to the General Assembly of May, 1901, it announces the following as its finding based on the returns from the presbyteries:

1. That the returns plainly indicate that the Church desires some changes in its credal statement.
2. These returns indicate plainly that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith.
3. These returns also indicate that a large plurality desire that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines.
4. These returns also indicate a desire upon the part of many presbyteries for some revision of the present Confession.
5. It was therefore unanimously agreed by the committee to recommend to the General Assembly that some revision or change be made in our confessional statements. Substantial but not final agreement was reached as to the method of preparing changes embodying both revision and supplemental statement; but the determining of the whole matter was deferred to a subsequent meeting.

The Fond du Lac Consecration. — Much discussion has been caused as a result of the ceremonies attending the consecration of the Rev. R. H. Weller, Jr., as bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Fond du Lac., Wis., November 8.

The function was characterized by a magnificence and ceremonial splendor unusual in the Protestant Episcopal Church, among those who participated in the ceremony being the Rt. Rev. A. Kozlowski, Polish Roman Catholic bishop in Chicago, Ill., and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Russian Orthodox Greek bishop of the Aleutian islands and North America.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

British and American Exports. — During the past five years, Great Britain and the United States have been the two leading exporting nations of the world.

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Even this distinction, however, of heading the world's list of exporting nations but partially tells the story of the wonderful growth of United States export trade as measured by that of other nations. France, for example, shows no increase in her exports of domestic merchandise in the closing quarter of the century; Germany shows during the same period an increase of about 50 per cent; and the United Kingdom shows from 1875 to 1900 an increase of nearly 40 per cent; while the United States shows during that time an increase of practically 200 per cent.

The following table shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, in each calendar year from 1875 to 1899, and eleven months of the year 1900.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Calendar Year.	From United States.	From United Kingdom.
1875	$497,263,737	$1,087,497,000
1876	575,735,804	976,410,000
1877	607,566,495	967,913,000
1878	723,286,821	938,500,000
1879	754,656,755	932,090,000
1880	875,564,075	1,085,521,000
1881	814,162,951	1,138,873,000
1882	749,911,309	1,175,099,000
1883	777,523,718	1,166,982,000
1884	733,768,764	1,134,016,000
1885	673,593,506	1,037,124,000
1886	699,519,430	1,035,226,000
1887	703,319,692	1,079,944,000
1888	679,597,477	1,141,365,000
1889	814,154,864	1,211,442,000
1890	845,999,603	1,282,474,000
1891	957,333,551	1,203,169,000
1892	923,237,315	1,105,747,000
1893	854,729,454	1,062,162,000
1894	807,312,116	1,051,193,000
1895	807,742,415	1,100,452,000
1896	986,830,080	1,168,671,000
1897	1,079,834,296	1,139,882,000
1898	1,233,564,828	1,135,642,000
1899	1,253,486,000	1,287,971,039
*1900	1,308,913,789	1,303,440,000

* Eleven months.

The World's Commerce. — Commercial conditions throughout the world in the closing months of 1900 have been studied by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

A comparison of the commerce of the principal countries of the world with that of the United States in 1900, and of the growth or reduction of their commerce with our own development during the year, presents some facts of special interest in considering the wonderful development of American commerce in the year and century about to close.

Argentina.— The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are $84,400,000, against $84,197,000 in the corresponding months of 1899; while the exports are $113,230,000, against $113,501,000.

Austria-Hungary.— The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are $280,887,000, against $270,170,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $317,954,000, against $310,013,000.

Belgium. — The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are $337,721,000, against $344,335,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $282,456,000, against $290,965,000.

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Canada. — The imports of three months ending with September, 1900, are $47,736,000, against $43,699,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $53,023,000, against $43,994,000.

Egypt. — The imports of eight months ending with August, 1900, are $40,523,000, against $33,165,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $50,821,000, against $40,908,000.

France. — The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are $703,888,000, against $716,102,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $647,074,000, against $651,666,000.

Germany. — The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are $952,019,000 against $952,014,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $714,060,000, against $714,023,000. In the case of Germany alone specie and bullion are included in this statement.

British India. — The imports of five months ending with August, 1900, are $92,018,000, against $93,324,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $126,888,000, against $144,006,000.

Italy. — The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are $248,109,000, against $239,331,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $210,857,000, against $222,109,000.

Mexico. — The imports of two months ending with August, 1900, are $9,561,000, against $8,485,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $11,052,000, against $10,423,000.

Portugal. — The imports of five months ending with May, 1900, are $28,274,000, against $24,380,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $14,593,000, against $13,625,000.

Russia. — The imports of six months ending with June, 1900, are $144,441,000, against $148,834,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $146,065,000, against $134,269,000.

Spain. — The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are $119,495,000, against $124,972,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $93,031,000, against $102,189,000.

Switzerland. — The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are $157,107,000, against $161,405,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $117,706,000, against $111,037,000.

United Kingdom. — The imports of eleven months ending November, 1900, are $2,322,663,000, against $2,162,377,000 in the corresponding months of last year; and the domestic exports $1,303,440,000, against $1,180,720,000.

United States. — The imports of eleven months ending with November, 1900, are $760,451,597, against $728,233,577 in the corresponding months of last year; and the exports are $1,308,929,330, against $1,131,537,910.

DISASTERS.

Violent Wind Storms. — November 21 was memorable as a day of disaster from storms. Hurricanes were reported from all parts of the United States.

At Buffalo, N. Y., a sixty-five-mile wind did serious damage to structures on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition. At Schenectady damage to the amount of several thousand dollars was done to buildings; many persons suffered injuries from flying debris, or by being swept by the wind from roofs and scaffoldings. At Cleveland, O., a sixty-mile

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gale did similar damage. At Paterson, N. J., five great ice-houses in process of construction, and nearly completed, and five others in a less advanced stage, were blown down; one workman was killed and five injured. The storm was especially destructive in Colorado. Between Pueblo and Colorado Springs houses were unroofed, haystacks blown away, and barns demolished. At Colorado Springs about a hundred frame dwellings were destroyed. Only one person suffered serious bodily injury.

Fires. — At Canton, O., December 8, the Saxton block was destroyed by fire, and twenty families were made homeless. Four firemen suffered serious injuries. Property loss about $300,000; insurance, one-third.

At Fort Dodge, Iowa, December 12, the convent school of the Sisters of Mercy, the largest frame building in the city, was destroyed by fire. All personal effects and a large library were consumed. The fire was believed to be of incendiary origin.

The State Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, December 14. There were seventy-five students, young women, in the building, of whom seven perished; the janitor met the same fate.

Miscellaneous. — At San Francisco, Cal., November 29, while about two hundred persons were viewing from the roof of the Pacific Glass Works a game of football, the roof gave way, and about seventy-five persons fell through, all of whom were horribly burned. Nine persons met death instantly; many others received mortal injuries. The death roll amounted to seventeen, November 30, and many more deaths were imminent.

Four men and a boy were instantly killed and thirteen other persons were injured by explosion of a boiler in the electrical plant of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Chicago, Ill., December 3.

From Christiania, Norway, was reported, December 11, a serious landslide in Heligoland, the second occurrence of the kind within a short time. Thirty houses were overwhelmed, and for three days a considerable part of the island lay under water.

LITERATURE.

FOLLOWING is a brief classified list of important books published during the year, with particulars of interest to prospective buyers.

Biography. — "Thomas Henry Huxley." A sketch of his life and work. By P. C. Mitchell. Leaders in Science

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series. 12mo. Pp. 297. With portrait. $1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Who's Who in America." A Biographical Dictionary of Living Men and Women of the United States. Edited by John W. Leonard. Cloth. Pp. 822. $2.75. Chicago, Ill.: A. N. Marquis & Co.

It would seem to be impossible to overrate the usefulness of this compilation. No working library could be complete without it. Its information is authentic; and while there are omissions which detract from the completeness of the work, it may be expected that these will be supplied in the frequent revisions which are within the plan of the publishers.

"Life and Work of D. L. Moody." By J. W. Chapman. $2.00. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston & Co.

"Life of Dwight Lyman Moody." By his son, W. R. Moody. $2.50. New York: Fleming H. Revell & Co.

"Oliver Cromwell." By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo. Pp. 260. With forty illustrations. $2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy." By Augustus C. Buel. 2 vols. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 373. $3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Civics and Sociology.—"Monopolies and Trusts." By Prof. R. T. Ely. Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology. 12mo. Pp. 278. Net, $1.25. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Fiction.—"Eleanor." By Mrs. T. Humphrey Ward. Illustrated by A. E. Sterner. 2 vols. 8vo. Gilt top. Boxed. Popular edition. $1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

"The Reign of Law." A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields. By James Lane Allen. Illustrated by Harry Fenn and J. C. Earl. 12mo. Pp. 385. $1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.

"Alice of Old Vincennes." By Maurice Thompson. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. 12mo. Pp. 409. $1.50. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bowen-Merrill Co.

"Tommy and Grizel." By James M. Barrie, author of "Sentimental Tommy," etc. With eleven full-page illustrations by Bernard Partridge. 12mo. Pp. 500. $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli. 12mo. Pp. 604. $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Eben Holden." A Tale of the North Country. By Irving A. Bacheller. 12mo. Gilt top. Pp. 432. $1.50. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.

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"Monsieur Beaucaire." By Booth Tarkington. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. 12mo. Pp. 128. $1.25. New York: The S. S. McClure Co.

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DAVIS, CUSHMAN KELLOGG, lawyer, Civil War veteran, and United States senator; born at Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838; died at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27. Graduated at the University of Michigan, '57; studied law, and began practice in Waukesha, Wis. Served in the 28th Wisconsin Regiment as lieutenant and later as adjutant-general. In 1867 he was elected to the Minnesota legislature. Was United States district-attorney for Minnesota, 1868–73; governor, 1874–75; elected United States senator, 1887, 1893, 1899. Was chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations since the 55th Congress; and on Apr. 13, 1898, reported to the senate, from this committee, the famous resolutions which practically declared war with Spain. Was later a member of the Peace Commission to Paris. He was the author of "The Law in Shakespeare." For portrait see Vol. 8, p. 10.

DAY, REV. DR. WILLIAM HOWARD, general secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 3, aged 73. Graduated at Oberlin College, '47, and ordained in 1866.

DORR, ROBERT EAST APTHORP, editor and publisher of the New York *Mail and Express;* born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8, 1854; died in New York City, Nov. 27. Was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Newark Military Academy. His first newspaper work was on the Baltimore *American.* In 1881 became news editor of the Philadelphia *Press;* in 1892, managing editor of the *Mail and Express;* and in 1893 succeeded the late Col. E. F. Shepard as its publisher.

GEBHARDT, JOHN W., newspaper man; born at Dayton, O., in 1870; died in New York City, Dec. 8. At the time of his death he had charge of all the department news on the New York *Sun.*

GILMAN, REV. DR. EDWARD WHITING, Congregationalist minister and senior secretary of the American Bible Society; born at Norwich, Conn., 1823; died at Flushing, N. Y., Dec. 4.

HAYDEN, HORACE J., Civil War veteran and second vice-president of the New York Central Railroad; killed by falling from a window in New York City, Dec. 7, aged about 62.

HENRY, WILLIAM WIRT, lawyer, grandson of Patrick Henry; born at Red Hill, Va., Feb. 14, 1831; died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 5. Graduated at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In the Civil War served in the Confederate army. Served four terms in the legislature; was president of the Virginia Historical Society, of the American Historical Association, and a trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund. He was the orator at the centennial of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington.

HINSDALE, BURKE AARON, professor of the science and art of teaching at the University of Michigan since 1888; born at Wadsworth, O., Mar. 31, 1837; died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 29. Was educated in the public schools, taught in district school, and later became principal of an academy. Was president of Hiram College, 1870–82; superintendent of Cleveland public schools, 1882–86.

HOYT, CHARLES HALE, playwright and theatrical manager; born at Concord, N. H., July 26, 1860; died at Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 20. Educated at the Boston Latin School. Was on the staff of the Boston *Post* five years, and then turned his attention to play-writing. Was twice a member of the New Hampshire legislature. The titles of his many plays always began with the indefinite article; all of them were successful, the best known being, "A Parlor Match," "A Trip to Chinatown," "A Temperance Town," "A Contented Woman," and "A Milk White Flag."

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IRBY, JOHN LAURENS MANNING, planter and ex-United States senator; born at Laurens, S. C., Sept. 10, 1854; died there, Dec. 9. Educated at Princeton and the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar; practiced law, 1876–9. Was a member of the South Carolina legislature, 1886–90; and United States senator, 1891–97. For portrait see Vol. 5, p. 652.

McCLURG, JOSEPH W., ex-governor of Missouri; died at Lebanon, Mo., Dec. 2, aged 88.

MACINNES, HON. DONALD, business man and Canadian senator; born at Obean, Argyllshire, Scotland, May 26, 1824; died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Dec. 1. Came to Canada in 1840, and made Hamilton, Ont., his home, where he built up the largest wholesale dry-goods trade in Western Canada. Was made a senator in 1885.

McNAIR, FREDERICK VALLETTE, rear-admiral, U. S. N.; born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 13, 1839; died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 28. Entered the navy as a midshipman, in 1853, and rose to the grade of rear-admiral, in 1898. Had much active service during the Civil War, serving under Admiral Farragut on the Mississippi.

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD, editor and proprietor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*; born at Zwittau, Moravia, Feb. 26, 1826; died in New York City, Dec. 15.

PORTER, JOHN ADDISON, editor and formerly private secretary to President McKinley; born at New Haven, Conn., Apr. 17, 1856; died at Putnam, Conn., Dec. 15. Graduated at Yale, '78. Was editor-in-chief of the Hartford *Post*, 1888–98. Had been a member of the Connecticut general assembly. Was the President's secretary, Mar. 4, 1897, to May 1, 1900.

RAMSDELL, GEORGE ALLEN, Republican ex-governor of New Hampshire; born at Milford, N. H., March 11, 1834; died at Nashua, N. H., Nov. 16. Was elected governor in 1897 and 1898.

RICHARDSON, MRS. ABBY SAGE, author and lecturer; born in Massachusetts, 1837; died in Rome, Italy, Dec. 5. She wrote several books on literary subjects, and some plays, the most recently produced being "The Pride of Jennico." Among her books are: "Familiar Talks on English Literature," "Old Love Letters," "Stories from Old English Poetry."

RYMAL, JOSEPH, Canadian farmer and Liberal ex-M. P.; born near Hamilton, Ont.; died Dec. 15, aged 79. Was elected to the Upper Canada assembly in 1857, and sat twenty-five years in that house and in the commons.

SCHUYLER, REV. DR. ANTHONY, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, Orange, N. J., since 1868; born at Geneva, N. Y., July 8, 1816; died at Orange, N. J., Nov. 22. Graduated at Geneva (now Hobart) College, '35; practiced law ten years at Ithaca, N. Y.; and was ordained in 1850.

STEMBEL, ROGER NELSON, rear-admiral U. S. N., retired; born at Middletown, Md., Dec. 27, 1810; died in New York City, Nov. 20.

WELLS, SIMON CARSON, for forty-seven years professor of mathematics and geology at Roanoke College, Va.; born in Virginia, in 1820; died at Salem, Va., Dec. 7.

WILSON, GEORGE W., Civil War veteran and United States commissioner of internal revenue; born in Preble co., O., Sept. 13, 1843; died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.

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Foreign:

JOHNSTON, JOHN LAWSON, noted English dietetic expert; born in 1839; died at Cannes, France, Nov. 24.

MULHALL, MICHAEL G., eminent statistician; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1836; died in England about Dec. 13. In an article in the *North American Review* for July, 1900, he predicted that the 12th Census would return a population of 76,200,000, the actual result being 76,295,220 (p. 960).

THE LATE SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN, COMPOSER.

RUSSELL, HENRY, composer of "Woodman, Spare that Tree," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "A Life on the Ocean Wave," and other songs; born at Sheerness, Kent, Eng., Dec. 24, 1813; died in London, Dec. 6.

SULLIVAN, SIR ARTHUR, composer; born in London, Eng., May 13, 1842; died there, Nov. 22. His father was an Irish bandmaster. At the age of eight he had learned to play nearly all of the instruments in the band and had composed an anthem, "By the Waters of Babylon." He won the Mendelssohn scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music when it was first founded in 1856. Studied at the Conservatory of Leipzig, 1858–61. His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" permanently established his reputation. From this time on he produced a long list of songs, ballads, hymns, and anthems, his most recent composition being "The Absent-Minded Beggar." His fame in this line is exceeded in this country by his reputation as a composer of operettas in collaboration with W. S. Gilbert. This began in 1867 with "A Trial by Jury." The best known of his works are: "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Wreaths for Our Graves." "Sweethearts," "Will He Come?" "The Lost Chord," "Let Me Dream Again;" and among the operas, "The Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "H. M. S. Pinafore," and "The Mikado."

WILDE, OSCAR, author, poet, and playwright; born in the royal palace at Stockholm, Sweden, whither his father, an oculist, had been called in a professional capacity by King Oscar I., in 1856; died in Paris, France, Nov. 30. Was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. His books and plays and the æsthetic craze which he originated brought him into great prominence. At its height came a scandal which created a wide stir; he was imprisoned for an infamous crime (Vol. 5, p. 475). After his release from prison he lived in obscurity in France and Italy. He was received into the Roman Catholic Church a few weeks before his death.

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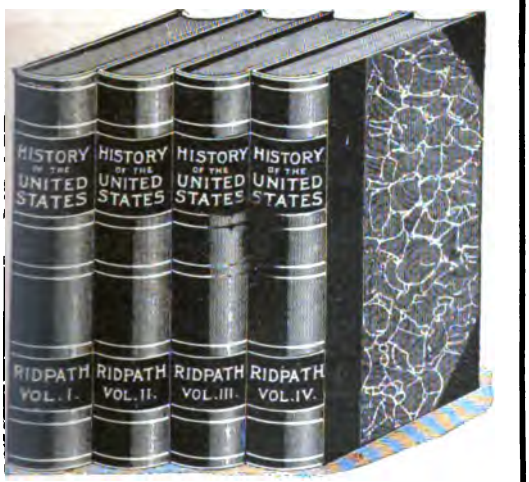

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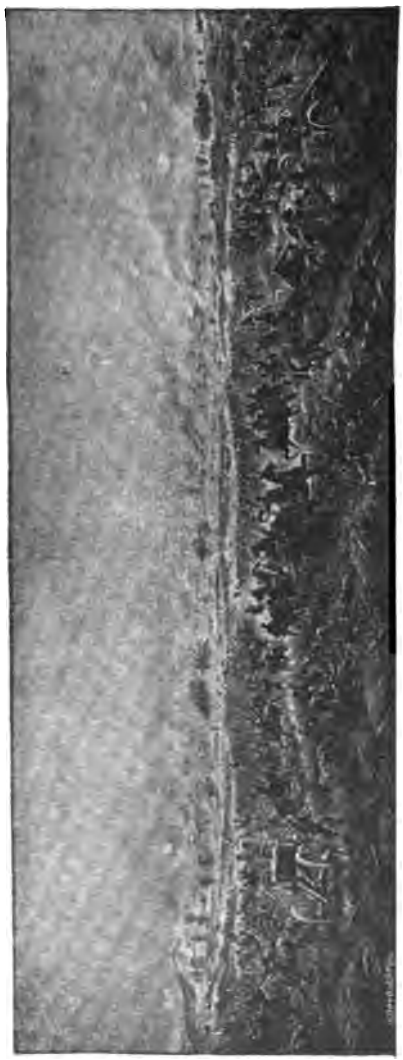

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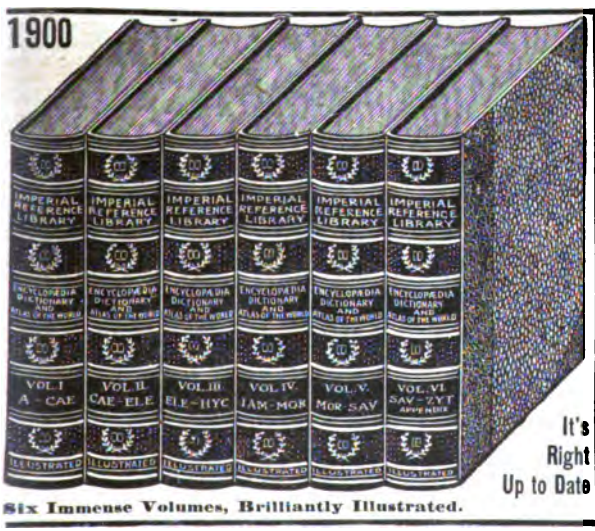

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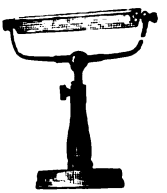

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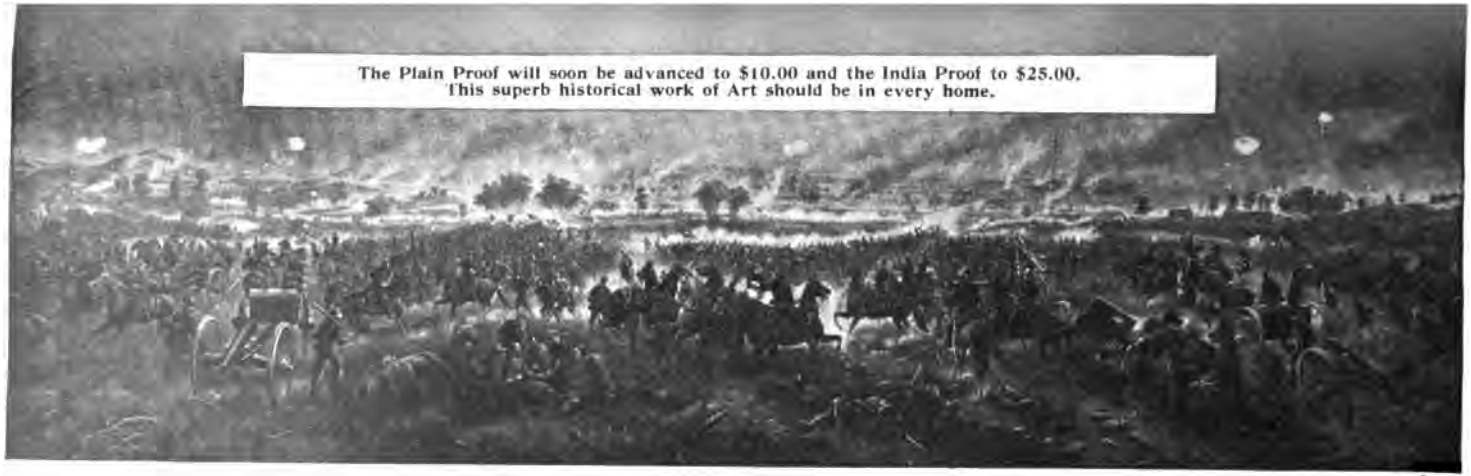
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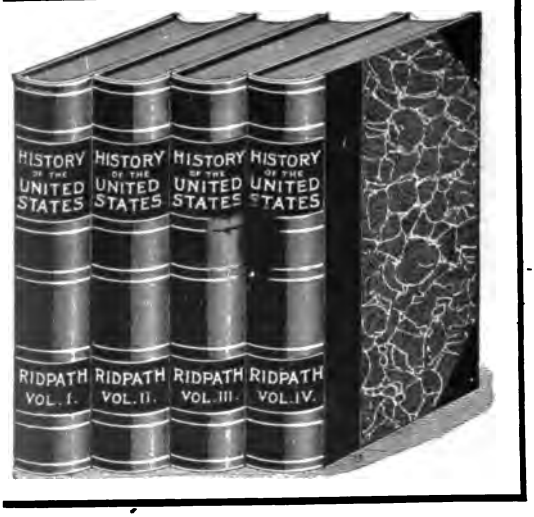

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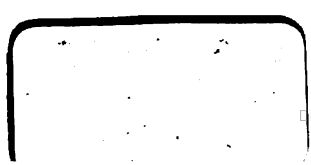

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